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Including Biographical Sketches of Hundreds of Prominent Old Settlers and Representative Citizens of **COLUMBIA, SAUK and ADAMS COUNTIES, WISCONSIN,** with a Review of their Life Work; their Identity with the Growth and Development of this Region; Reminiscences of Personal History and Pioneer Life; and other Interesting and Valuable Matter which should be Preserved in History.

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Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors
will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with
pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*

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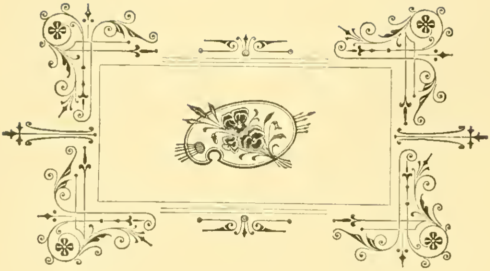

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INTRODUCTORY

THE greatest of English historians, Macaulay, and one of the most brilliant writers and profound thinkers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." This is a fact which is becoming more and more recognized as our people advance in education and intelligence, and our own great Emerson, whose name stands at the head of American writers of his day, in carrying forward and emphasizing the great fact expressed by Macaulay, says: "Biography is the only true history." It was for the purpose of gathering and preserving this biographical matter in enduring form that the design for this volume originated.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

Regarding the fore part of this volume, "Part I," which is devoted to a "Compendium of National Biography," but little need be said. The lives of the great men and celebrities of America are so inaccessible to the general public, and are so often in demand without being accessible, that it has been deemed wise to gather together a vast number of the biographies of our nation's greatest men and include them in this work as a fitting preface to the life histories and biographies of the local parties which follow and embrace the latter part of the volume. It is not given to all men to become great in a national sense, but the life history of those who do, makes up the history of our nation, and as such the history of their lives should be in every home and library as a means of reference and education.

COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY.

That portion of the volume devoted to a "Compendium of Local Biography," or "Part II," is of the greatest value, and its value will increase as the years go by. In this department of local biography is carried out the object which led to the compilation of this work, in gathering together and placing in enduring form, before it becomes too late, the life history of those who have helped to build up this region and who have taken part in the progress and development in business, political, social, and agricultural affairs. The rank that any county holds among its sister counties depends largely upon the achievements of its citizens. Some add to its reputation by efficient public service, some by increasing its manufacturing or commercial interests, and some by adding to the general wealth and prosperity in cultivating and improving its lands. To give a faithful account of the lives of old settlers and representative citizens of this region is to write its history in the truest sense. Each year, as it rolls its endless way along the mighty pathway of time, is thinning the ranks of those hardy pioneers and old settlers whose lives are so thoroughly identified with this region. The relentless hand of death, pursuing its remorseless and unceasing avocation, is cutting down, one by one, those whose life histories should be preserved as a part of the history of the growth and development of this region. The necessity for the collection and preservation of this matter, before it becomes too late, is the object of this work.

Instead of going to musty records and taking therefrom dry statistical matter and official generalities, which can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone direct to the people, to the men and women who have by their enterprise and industry, brought about the development found in this region, and from their lips have written the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this department, devoted to LOCAL BIOGRAPHY, will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence widely extended. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells, also, of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy,—"they have done what they could." It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," for the cause and principles they held so dear. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible and lost forever. Great care has been taken in the compilation of this work, and every opportunity for revision possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that they give to their readers a work with very few, if any, errors of consequence.

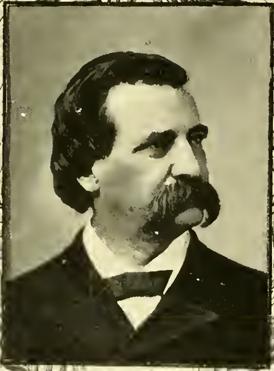
In closing this brief introductory the memorable words of Carlyle fittingly express the hope, aim, and desire of the publishers in the compilation of this volume: "Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost Then perpetuate them, not upon wood or stone that crumbles to dust, but chronicled in picture and in words that endure forever."

J. E. JOHNSTON

JAS. LONGSTREET

JOSEPH HOOKER

WADE HAMPTON



JOHN A. LOGAN

SALMON P. CHASE

JOHN C. FREMONT

SIMON B. BUCKNER

R. A. ALGER

COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

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all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the convention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804–5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profession. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ashburton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY.—As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequaled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Democrat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the. presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe battles, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern peopl

JOHN ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he removed to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Conjointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen president of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

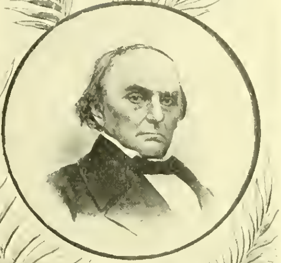
Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to served this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,

RALPH W. EMERSON

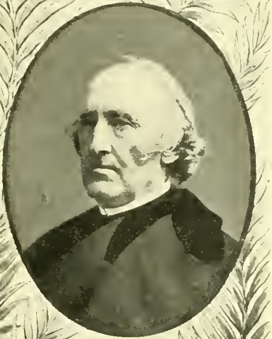
E. C. STANTON



DANIEL WEBSTER

JAS. R. LOWELL

HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS

HARRIET E. B. STOWE

WASHINGTON IRVING

JOHN G. WHITTIER

for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from California, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a delegate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York, born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers. When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the American Jurist. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a [illegible] of the Continental congress June [illegible] 75, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia November 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth $9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of $1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid $40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enormous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicaragua Transit Company, which had netted him $1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some $10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him $800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of $1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over $100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky—then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough, on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits —adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866;" "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867–70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first locomotive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE, one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond, Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britian and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the department of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834–5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonnock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the immense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809–17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784–86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virgiana in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789–97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such

R. B. HAYES
CHARLES SUMNER
GEO WASHINGTON
GROVER CLEVELAND
Wm McKINLEY
JAMES A GARFIELD
THOMAS JEFFERSON
Wm H SEWARD
ANDREW JACKSON

facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexican capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state legislature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOAH WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782–83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts, —so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789–93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824–5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and devoted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatomie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatomie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was persuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On rejoining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810. During the war of 1812–1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854–56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820–50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leadership, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, nothwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military-cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans. The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries, He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the Laws Gold Reporting Company when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for essays. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.—In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born September 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of $8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was $3,500,000 of which $2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over $40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to $10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave $1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsyl-

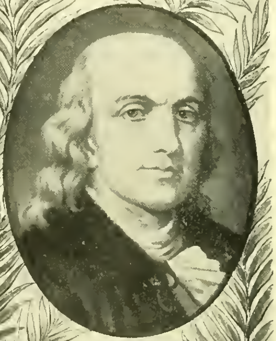
SUSAN B ANTHONY

Wm LLOYD GARRISON

CYRUS W. FIELD

EDWIN BOOTH

HENRY WATTERSON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

FRED. DOUGLASS

T DeWITT TALMAGE

Wm J BRYAN.

vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807, of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself out numbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with dilirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dollars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817–18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participated in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19–20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chickamauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the degree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in lighthouse construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomatox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jackson, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were wofully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE, one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was reelected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19–20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3, 1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

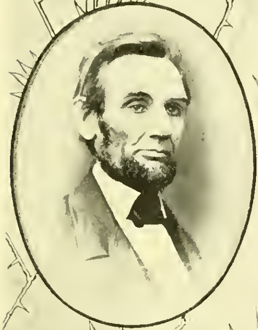
Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America." "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861–65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who

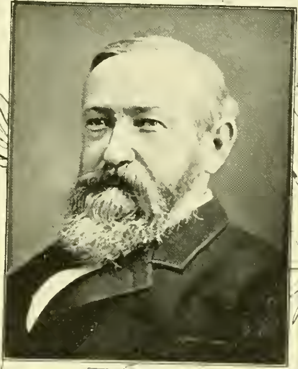
HORACE GREELEY

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

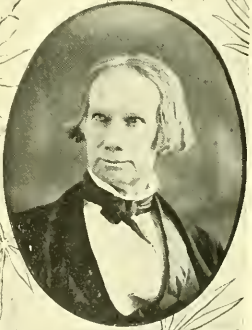
CHESTER A. ARTHUR



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



BENJ. HARRISON



HENRY CLAY

JAS. BUCHANAN

THOS A HENDRICKS

MARTIN VAN BUREN

had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea ior the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but oid not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his return he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about $40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trumbull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia, Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON;" was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was recalled by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASA GRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of $5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved $2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him $60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term, in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—"The noblest Roman of them all" was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the principal presidental possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him $40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at $200 per night. His great successes were Virginius, Damon, Othello, Coriolanus, William Tell, Spartacus and Lear. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in 1831–33. During 1833–35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853–54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th aniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1839. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON, one of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, anserved in the Civil war; was at Bull Run id 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de, camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863-64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864-65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celebrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to congress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 189 .

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardijner. The following year he received an inury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania September 10th he attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flagship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the "Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal-enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at $10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault

M. S QUAY

COM C VANDERBILT

HENRY M TELLER

WM. M. EVARTS

JOHN SHERMAN

PETER COOPER

W.B. ALLISON

GEO W. CHILDS

JAY GOULD

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finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company, and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is $8,000,000, and the entire endowment is $20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commodore in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, weilded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magizines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everbody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the magazines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861-65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exqusite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851-52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854-55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872-74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880–85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merrimac" after she had been fitted up as an iron-clad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merrimac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambers street, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for $30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over $72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of $600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mecrantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans. In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811–13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project, the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby considerable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833–35 and in 1837–41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public questions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of $25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomeroy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

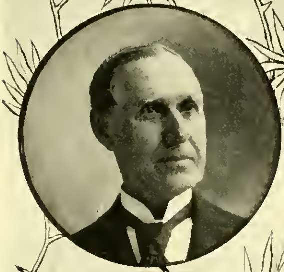
BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries, but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847–8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848–9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A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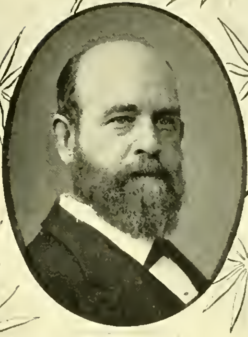
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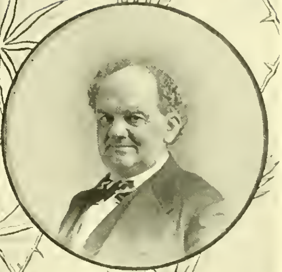
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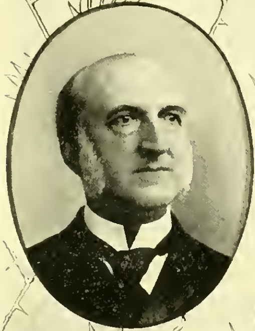
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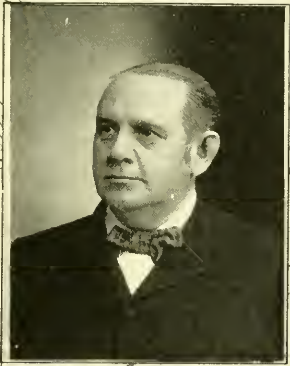
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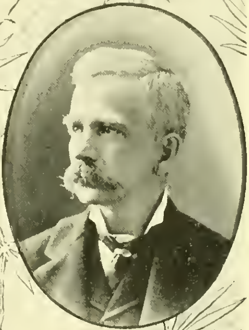
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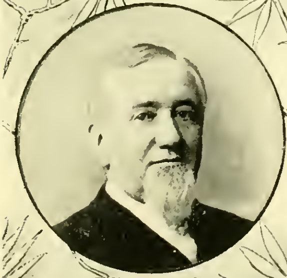
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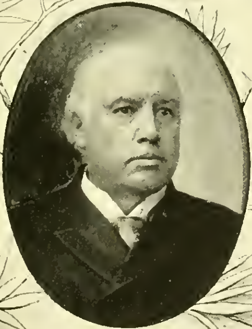
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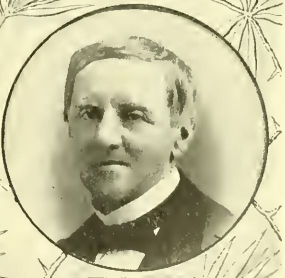

S.J.TILDEN.

double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861–62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agricultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.—No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prenticeana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of $50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like Monte Cristo, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping-cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost $18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a descent upon Manasses, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rear guard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820, was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. . In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied iand placed hundreds of millions of dollars n government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emporer Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale College in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition in 1853–55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19–20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional convention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided inclination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersbur Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812–15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866–67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to 1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occured May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In 1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent, England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employes, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families, the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862 Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments. These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H. W. Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshawe," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1839-41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook Farm community," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1842 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage, at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his greatest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (then Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hodgenville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind and loving mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm laborer and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure, Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829–31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832–42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz, that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left $400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left $300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS McINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, under auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVI P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, having emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work, "Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the outbreak of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe, then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining — lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physicial science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

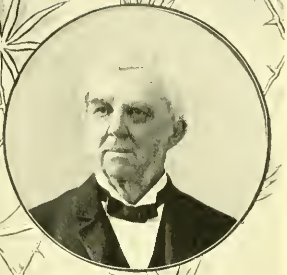
WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860–61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of

W. T. SHERMAN.

JAS. G. BLAINE


OLIVER W. HOLMES

JOHN. G. CARLISLE

LYMAN J. GAGE

P. D. ARMOUR.

BENJ. BUTLER

CHAS. A. DANA

THOS. B. REED

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his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in 1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of pursuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clews lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his superior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg, which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861–2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833–35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's stanchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849, not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Sprecklas branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon;" "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In 1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce phillipic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by "Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist. astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theologian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected, He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magnalia Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthrophy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Peffer was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Peffer was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Peffer was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter reelected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812-15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH gained his principal fame from he celebrated victory which he gained over the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803-4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to calorics. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress" on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and after a perilous voyage were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784 and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789 and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799 and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper to the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office and at once entered upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1773, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers, and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garretson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he removed to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less then a month after he had returned from the United States, and his remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was recognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem." As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of "Confedrit X Roads" fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1, 1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the construction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865-66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Duchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851-3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form "Life in Danbury" and "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." One of his most admirable traits was philanthrophy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of $40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scoth-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jefferson county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for re-election to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870–71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sherman's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later etablished a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society, New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and

WINFIELD SCOTT

S F B MORSE

D G FARRAGUT

Wm CULLEN BRYANT

WINFIELD S HANCOCK

H.W LONGFELLOW

ULYSES S GRANT

ROBERT E LEE

D D PORTER

settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Conor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his profession. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road. He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljan, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoise em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner, miller, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jack-knife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881–2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to flying machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Whoo!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W. W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthrophist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846–7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848–9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876–7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley administration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being $725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secretary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, September 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover, where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835-37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850-52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures, of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream,' "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Sr., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popular, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" Sybil, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendency in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army She was decorated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1886, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general government, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas. and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881, and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively reelected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Republican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature. In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876, and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrianne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839 until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

PART II.

COMPENDIUM

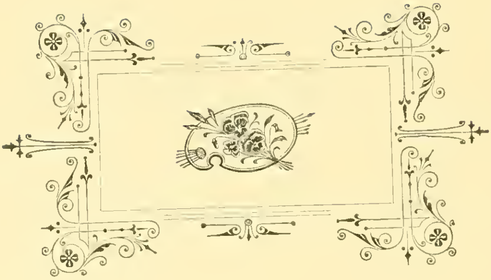
.. OF ..

LOCAL BIOGRAPHY

.. OF ..

COLUMBIA, SAUK AND ADAMS COUNTIES,

WISCONSIN



COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY

HON. JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, LL. D.—Foremost among the men of Columbia county, and recognized throughout the state as one of the most useful and influential citizens of Wisconsin, stands the venerable ex-governor, James T. Lewis, of Columbus. He may be justly termed one of the fathers of the state, having been closely identified with many of its most vital interests during the formative period and the Civil war. His distinguished service in public life as well as his personal worth make the following history of general interest, not only to the readers of the present day, but to future historians of this section.

Mr. Lewis was born in Clarendon, New York, October 30, 1819, a son of Shubael and Eleanor (Robertson) Lewis. The mother was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and died October 8, 1854, at the age of forty-two years. The father, a native of Massachusetts, was born February 27, 1783, and was a son of Samuel Lewis, whose ancestors located in New England at an early day in the history of this country. Shubael Lewis began life with few advantages, but with a strong determination to succeed and a spirit of integrity and enterprse which enabled him to acquire a comfortable estate in New York and to add to the same considerably in Wisconsin. After the death of his first wife he was married in New York to Miss Parne Nichols, who was a true and devoted mother to her seven step-children.

James T. Lewis, our subject, pursued his studies at Clarkson Academy, Monroe county, New York, and Clinton Seminary with the view of entering Hamilton College, but after completing the course at the seminary he abandoned the original project by his father's advice, and in 1842 commenced the study of law with Governor Selden Clarkson, of New York. Upon completing his studies, in 1845, he came to Columbus, Wisconsin, and was admitted to practice before the United States circuit court in the territory of Wisconsin, and later before the state supreme court. Soon after locating here he became actively identified with public affairs and filled the offices of district attorney and county judge. He was also a member of the convention which adopted the present constitution of the state, December 15, 1847.

In 1852 Mr. Lewis was a member of the General Assembly from Columbia county and the following year he was elected to the state senate. He served as lieutenant governor for two years, beginning in January, 1854. In the fall of 1861 he was elected secretary of state, receiving every vote in Columbus cast for that office, and two years later was elected governor, receiving the largest majority ever given a governor of Wisconsin up to 1896. His administration was characterized by economy, activity and justice, and he was especially active in raising and equipping troops for the army and looking after their comfort while in the field. He visited many camps and hospitals and secured from the surgeon general of the United States an order transferring sick and wounded soldiers from Wisconsin to hospitals within the state. By this means many lives were saved and those whose recovery was impossible were made more comfortable. Governor Lewis also assisted in establishing a home for soldiers' orphans. He secured the correction of an error in the state's quota of troops by which the number was reduced about four thousand. He declined the usual appropriation of governor's contingent fund and managed the affairs of the state in a judicious and economical manner, worthy of emulation by some latter day statesmen. Upon the expiration of his term, however, he positively declined a renomination.

On the 23d of July, 1846, Governor Lewis married Miss Orlena M. Sturges, a daughter of David Sturges, a prominent merchant of Clarendon, New York, and they are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Selden J., an attorney of Vermillion, South Dakota; Charles R., who is employed in the city ticket office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Minneapolis; and Annie L., wife of W. F. Dudley, assistant general auditor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, residing at Evanston, Ill. Mrs. Lewis is a most estimable lady and one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Columbus, which the family also attend.

Until the beginning of the Civil war Governor Lewis was a stanch advocate of Democratic principles, but when the southern states attempted to secede, he took a decided stand in support of the government and was elected secretary of state on the Republican ticket. Ever since he has affiliated with that party, and has been one of its stanch supporters. One of his characteristic expressions while governor was "He who is not a faithful friend to the government of his country in this trying hour is no friend of mine," and he has ever been acknowledged one of the most patriotic and loyal citizens of the state or nation. Since his retirement from public life he has lived in his old-fashioned residence at Columbus, amid rural and picturesque surroundings, where he dispenses a hearty hospitality to his numerous visitors. He has always been a liberal supporter of educational and philanthropic institutions for some years, devoting most of his income to that object. In 1864 Lawrence University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. A few years ago Governor Lewis made a journey around the world, visiting the principal countries and cities of the orient and collecting many interesting views and curiosities from those lands. After a pure, honorable and useful life, actuated by unselfish motives, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice, he may in his declining age rest assured that the people of this state are not unmindful of those who have labored for their interests.

A TRUE COPY OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF GENERAL GUPPEY.

"General Joshua J. Guppey, Portage, Wisconsin, member of Rousseau Post, No. 14, G. A. R., son of John and Hannah (Dame) Guppey, was born August 27, 1820, at Dover, New Hampshire, and is of English extraction.

"Joshua Guppey, the founder of the American branch of the family, emigrated in early youth, about the year 1720, from southwest England to America, settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, married there and died there before reaching middle age. His son, Captain James Guppey, was a sea officer and commanded a United States naval vessel in the war of the Revolution. John Guppey, son of Captain James Guppey, was a wealthy farmer and much respected business man, but never held any public position.

"General Guppey graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843. In his senior year he was captain of the 'Dartmouth Phalanx,' the college military company. He studied law in Dover, New Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1846, and in September following he settled in Columbus, Wisconsin, in the practice of his profession and in doing a general land agency business. He remained there until 1851, when he removed to Portage, in the same county, which is still his home. He is in good circumstances, and has a beautiful homestead of fifty acres on Silver Lake. In February, 1847, he was appointed colonel of Militia. In September, 1849, he was appointed Judge of Probate. He has six times been elected County Judge for terms of four years each, commencing, respectively, January 1, 1850, 1854, 1866, 1870, 1874 and 1878. From 1858 to 1861 he was school superintendent of the city of Portage, and again from 1866 to 1872. His elections to these offices were usually without opposition.

"In 1862 he was the Democratic candidate for congress in the Second Wisconsin district, and was defeated by only 2,000 votes, the usual Republican majority being about 7,000. In 1868 he became a Republican, and has ever since acted with that party. He was never very active in politics.

"September 13, 1861, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served under General O. M. Mitchell, in all his campaigns of 1861 and 1862 in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama.

"July 17, 1862, he was promoted to Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, and was with it in actual command in the first assault on Vicksburg, December, 1862, under General Sherman; also in the assault and capture of Post Arkansas, January 11, 1863; and at the battle of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge. In all these battles his regiment behaved with marked bravery, and the official report of the capture of Post Arkansas states that a part of the rebel right was 'driven in by a charge of the Twenty-third Wisconsin, Colonel Guppey.'

"Colonel Guppey was also in command of his regiment in the assault at Vicksburg in May, 1863, and in the siege operations resulting in the capture of that stronghold, July 4, 1863. After this capture, his regiment with the Thirteenth Army Corps, to which it belonged, was transferred to the Department of the Gulf.

"On November 3, 1863, the Fourth Division, in command of General Burbridge, was attacked by an overwhelming force of rebels at Carrion Crow or Bayou Corbeau, near Opelousas, Louisiana, and the battle of Grand Coteau was fought. In this battle the Twenty-third Wisconsin, Colonel Guppey, was held in reserve. When it came its turn to take the brunt of the battle, says the Cincinnati Commercial, 'this excellent regiment, animated by its brave Colonel, held the enemy in check for a short time, delivering its fire with deadly effect.

"'Here Colonel Guppey was wounded (just below the knee of the left leg), and subsequently taken prisoner. The man who shot him was not thirty feet from him at the time. But the Twenty-third, too, had to give way. The odds were too great for human effort to overcome.

"'The Colonel commanded his men for some time after he was shot.' Mr. Greeley, in his 'American Conflict,' when describing this battle says: 'Our right, thus suddenly assailed in great force and with intense fury, was broken, and was saved from utter distruction by the devoted bravery of the Twenty-third Wisconsin and the efficient service of Nims battery.' Colonel Guppey was treated kindly while a prisoner, and was exchanged in January, 1864. He was soon after detailed by General Banks as President of a Military Commission for the examination of officers in the Thirteenth Army Corps.

"In the summer of 1864 Colonel Guppey was assigned to the command of a brigade, and was in active service till the close of the war, all the way from Mobile Bay, Alabama, to Paducah, Kentucky, and was Post Commander at the latter place when the war ended. On the 15th of June, 1865, Colonel Guppey was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. His regiment was mustered out of service July 4, 1865, and had an enthusiastic reception on reaching Madison, Wisconsin, July 16th. On the first of January, 1866, he again entered upon his duties as county judge, to which office he had been elected while serving in the army.

"In January, 1882, at the close of his sixth term as county judge, on account of impaired health from wounds, and from rheumatism contracted while in the army, General Guppey retired to private life, and since that date has given most of his time to his own affairs—excepting business from a few of his old clients only.

"He was never married; but notwithstanding that ill fortune, and his suffering from rheumatism he retains his old time cheerfulness of spirit and finds much pleasure in the quiet days of his old age."

He died at Portage, Wisconsin, December 8, 1893.

M. T. Alverson, Executor of the Estate of Joshua J. Guppey.

HON. SOLON WESLEY PIERCE.

Hon. Solon Wesley Pierce, for more than forty years identified with the public affairs of Adams county, Wisconsin, is a resident of the city of Friendship, and the annals of his county could not be compiled without frequent reference to his name and deeds.

Solon Wesley Pierce is a native of New York, born in the town of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, March 7, 1831, the son of Daniel and Adeline (DeMott-Brunson) Pierce. Daniel Pierce is supposed to have been a native of Massachusetts, and was of English lineage. His ancestors located near Marblehead in the early days of the Massachusetts colony, and the members of this family were active in the public affairs of the great commonwealth for many generations. The grandfather of our subject, John Pierce, had charge of a military school in Marblehead for some years, and later became a Methodist minister, and removed to New York, where he died. Daniel Pierce followed the occupation of a farmer, and died in Rochester, New York, in 1843, at the age of forty-five years. Our subject's mother, who later married James W. Norris, lived for many years at Nunda, Livingston county, New York, where she died at the age of eighty years. Her father, Hosea Brunson, was a veteran of the war of 1812, serving in a New York regiment. His family were of Scandinavian origin. His death occurred at Brighton, New York.

Solon Wesley Pierce received his primary education in the public schools of Rochester, then took a course in the Lima College, and later at Menden Academy, Menden, New York. He then became a stationary engineer, continuing in that calling for six years. In 1854 he came to Wisconsin, and located at Cascade (now White Creek), Adams county. He had taken up the study of law before leaving New York, and he taught school for several years. In 1857 he removed to Friendship, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, since which time he has been in the practice of his profession. He instituted the first gerrymander suit in the state of Wisconsin, in January, 1892, having previously drafted a resolution which was adopted by the board of supervisors of Adams county, authorizing such action. His position was vindicated by the supreme court, which declared the apportionment unconstitutional, and ordered a re-apportionment. At the age of thirty years he was elected district attorney of the county, and he served three years as county judge. In 1861, April 28th, he with two associates, Thomas B. Marsden and D. D. McGibeny, issued the first number of the "Adams County Press," of which paper he has been the sole proprietor since 1866, and with which he has been continuously connected since its establishment with the exception of the interval during which he was in the service. The "Press" is the oldest and most influential journal in the county. In 1866 our subject published "Battle Field and Camp Fires of the Thirty eighth Regiment."

Mr. Pierce enlisted in Company K, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, September 12, 1864, and was made first lieutenant. His captain was T. B. Marsden. His regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and he was never absent from duty during the entire period of his service. While in charge of a force of men engaged in felling trees in front of the Union lines a tree fell across his legs, causing severe injuries. He was compelled to go on crutches for three weeks, but he appeared regularly for duty. His entire army record is marked by faithfulness to duty, patriotism and unshrinking courage. He received his honorable discharge June 24, 1865.

In 1870 Mr. Pierce was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly, and was elected to the same body in 1877, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1897. He is the author of that measure providing for biennial elections in Wisconsin, and was active in securing the adoption of the amendment to the state constitution authorizing the same. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee in 1880, 1881 and 1882. He has always been active in the councils of the Republican party, and in the assembly was a recognized leader.

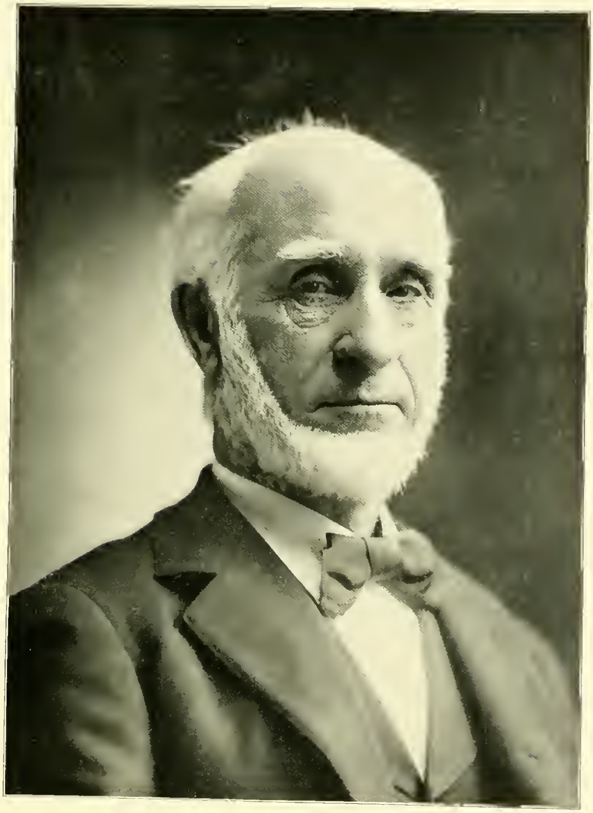
Mr. Pierce was married in 1851 to Hester A. Mosher, of Nunda, New York. She died August 25, 1865, aged thirty-four years. Our subject was married to his present wife, who was Miss Hattie E. Waterman, in 1866. She was the daughter of Thomas and Susan (Norcross) Waterman, of Friendship, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are the parents of five children, named as follows: Katie L., now Mrs. Robert S. Harrison, of Friendship; Jennie May, now the wife of Norman M. Jones, of Friendship; Nellie L., now Mrs. C. F. Pierce, of Chicago; Jessie W., and Harry S., connected with his father in business in Friendship. Mr. Pierce is an honored member of Badger Post, G. A. R., and of the Quincy Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Friendship. He is a man deservedly popular throughout the county and that section of the state. He is liberal, broad minded and generous, and his services to his county and state merit the highest meed of praise, and no man in central Wisconsin can boast more warm friends and earnest supporters.

HON. ROBERT BOYD WENTWORTH.

Hon. Robert Boyd Wentworth, of Portage, Wisconsin, has long been identified with the leading commercial interests of the city and county, and is widely known as one of the foremost citizens of the county. He was born January 18, 1827, at Buxton, York county, Maine, and is a son of Robert and Sally (Harding) Wentworth, both of whom were natives of Maine. The Wentworths are descendants of Reginald Wentworth, who was owner of the lordship of Wentworth, in Strafford, Yorkshire, at the time of the Norman conquest. The Magna Britannica says the Wentworth House may justly be numbered with the most magnificent seats in Britain. The Wentworth family has been prominent in England, in the Colonies, and in the United States, for several centuries. The first of that name in this country was Elder William Wentworth, who located at Exeter, New Hampshire, as early as 1639. Burke, in his Peerage, says he belonged to the illustrious family of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford. He was a contemporary of Rev. John Wheelwright and Ann Hutchinson. He lived for a time at Wells, Maine, but his later years were spent at Dover, New Hampshire. His grave at that place is said to be underneath the present tracks of the Boston and Maine Railroad. When about eighty years old he was preaching in Exeter and in 1693 the town agreed to pay him forty pounds a year for his services. He reared a large family of sons and his posterity includes a number of men who have achieved distinction in the west, as well as some of the most prominent people of New England. A descendant of his was John Wentworth, Jr., who sat as a member of the Continental Congress from New Hampshire, and affixed his name to the Articles of Confederation. Several of his descendants have been citizens of Wisconsin and Illinois, and among the number may be mentioned that famous "Long John Wentworth," for many years a resident of Chicago. He was mayor of that city for two terms, member of congress for several years and the compiler of the genealogy of the family

Robert Wentworth, father of Robert B., spent his life upon a farm at Buxton Center, Maine, where he reached the age of eighty years. He was a worker in metals, and made brass clocks, sleigh bells, and other articles. He was a man of character and standing, was an officer in the Congregational church, and was elected to the state legislature by the Whigs in the year 1848. In later life he became a Republican. Mrs. Sally Wentworth died at the age of thirty-five years, leaving seven small children. He afterward married her sister, Miss Eunice Harding, by whom he had four children. The father of these two ladies commanded a ship sailing from Portland in the West India trade, and was a man of much importance in the early days.

Robert Boyd Wentworth belongs to the seventh generation of Elder William Wentworth, and his great-grandfather, Lieutenant Samuel Merrill, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. He left home at the age of fifteen years, and went to Portland, where he learned the printing trade, which was his occupation for many years. In 1848 he came to Wisconsin, and has been a citizen of



ROBERT B. WENTWORTH.

this state ever since its organization. He located at Madison, and had the position of state printer from 1850 to 1852, and did all his work upon a hand press. At the end of that time he removed to Juneau, and founded the "Dodge County Gazette," the first newspaper ever printed in that county. Mr. Wentworth has preserved the original files of the paper, and it must be confessed that it presents an appearance more pleasing to the critical eye than many of the rural publications of the present day. He published the "Gazette" for two years, and then sold it to Hon. Charles Billinghurst, who changed the name to "The Burr Oak." Mr. Wentworth continued to print it until it was discontinued in 1855. In 1857 he came to Portage and purchased the "Independent," which became in his hands the "Portage City Record." He published the "Record" four years and then sold it to A. J. Turner.

Mr. Wentworth now determined to enter a wider field of business activity, and constructed a grain elevator on the bank of the ship canal connecting the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and for more than thirty years carried on an extensive business in grain. He helped to organize the "Portage and Green Bay Transportation Company," which operated a line of steamboats and barges between these points for a number of years. He also carried on, in connection with his grain business, an extensive trade in lumber. In 1874 Mr. Wentworth was largely instrumental in the organization of the City Bank of Portage and was its first cashier, and is now its vice-president. In 1880 he became one of the chief promoters of the Portage Hosiery Company and is the president of that corporation at the present time. It has developed into one of the principal industries of the city.

Mr. Wentworth is careful and methodical in all his business enterprises, conservative until every chance is estimated, and then progressive and thoroughly alive. He enjoys the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, and richly merits the fraternal regard in which he is held by all who know him. For several years Mr. Wentworth has practically lived a retired life, a portion of his time being spent in travel. He has given little time to the agitation and discussion of political questions, but he has a clear apprehension of the great themes that interest men. The people have shown their confidence in his judgment by electing him to responsible positions from time to time. He went from Dodge county to represent the people of that section in the first Republican legislature of the state, and acquitted himself in every way in a most creditable manner. In Portage he has served as alderman several terms, and is regarded as one of the very foremost citizens of the town.

Mr. Wentworth was married to Miss Lydia H. Pike, October 9, 1850. She was the daughter of Rev. John and Hannah Pike, of Fryeburg, Maine, and a lady of noble character. She died June 6, 1894. Four children were born to them: Ella W. Carr, of San Antonio, Texas; Winfield S., of Waukegan, Illinois; Florence W. Thomas, of Milwaukee, and John P., who died in childhood. February 2, 1898, Mr. Wentworth was married to Miss Emma C. Haight, of Milwaukee.

A portrait of Mr. Wentworth will be found upon another page in this volume.

COLONEL D. K. NOYES.

Colonel D. K. Noyes, one of the earliest and most prominent citizens of Baraboo, Sauk county, was born in Orange county, Vermont, October 28, 1820. It is needless to introduce him to the people of Wisconsin, as his name is well known, and a history of that state could not be written without frequently referring to his labors.

Mr. Noyes is the son of Enoch and Mary A. (Knox) Noyes. His father was a son of Aaron Noyes, who was born at Pembroke, New Hampshire. He married Betty Ladd and moved to Vermont, the original family in America coming in 1636. Two of the family of Noyes came together, and one settled in Massachusetts, while the other settled in Connecticut. Many honors have fallen to the family along the line of descent, and have included statesmen, ministers, etc. Enoch Noyes, the father of our subject, was a farmer and remained in Vermont until 1844, when he emigrated to Wisconsin, then a territory. He first located in Iowa county, then in Dane county, and later went to Sauk county, about 1851, where he spent the remainder of his life on a farm. He died December 29, 1855, at the age of fifty-nine years, and his wife died October 15, 1859, aged sixty years. Both were members of the Methodist church. The mother of our subject was a daughter of David Knox. The family originally came from the north of Ireland, and settled near Londonderry, New Hampshire, afterwards at Tunbridge, Vermont. General Knox, of Revolutionary war fame, was of the same family, and all are descendants of John Knox, the great reformer of Scotland. Our subject was the eldest of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, as follows: D. K., our subject; Aaron A., a practicing physician of Minneapolis; William W., deceased, was an editor and never married; Mary A., who married Mr. Bennett, by whom she had two sons, and later married Mr. Prentice, by whom two daughters were born. She is now deceased; Silon, deceased, was an editor at Mason City, Iowa; Amanda died in childhood; Lydia, deceased, married Mr. Morse; Henry, who now resides at Baraboo. He served through the Civil war, and has served as city treasurer of Baraboo, and filled numerous offices of minor character; and Robert Bruce, who died at the age of eighteen years.

Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at Norwich University and Chelsea and Royalton Academies. He began to work at the age of eleven years, and when not studying was engaged at farming, herding sheep and stock, learned the tanner's trade, and later run a saw mill and worked at many employments. His brother, Aaron A., came to Wisconsin in 1843, and the following year the family, including our subject, joined him in Wisconsin. Our subject had taught in Vermont and earned the money with which to bring the family to the new home. He was first employed at making rails at fifty cents per hundred and taught school winters, and he afterward made the acquaintance of General Amasa Cobb, with whom he went to the lead mines and spent one season prospecting; but found no lead, and after their money was spent in foolish digging they enlisted for the Mexican war. But the company was not accepted. Our subject then went to Dodgeville, and soon entered the office of Strong & Abbott, attorneys, at Mineral Point, and began the study of law. He was admitted at the March term in 1847 to practice law, and in June of the same year went to Baraboo, which had been located as the county seat of Sauk county. The country was a wilderness and but little land was cleared. Four saw mills were running and the settlers were few, and not permanently settled. Our subject was a Whig and established the newspaper "Republic," which is still running, but in other hands. He was the first attorney located at Baraboo, and erected the first office of the town, and was attorney and land agent. There was not much law practice to attend, and he spent the greater part of his time locating land, and did more of that probably than any other man of that region. He continued the paper about six or eight years, and later purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which had been partially improved, and he erected a commodious residence, large barn, and made other permanent improvements. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant of his company, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He was in numerous engagements, including Rappahannock, Gainesville, second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. He received a slight wound on the forehead, and at Antietam his right foot was taken off by a shell, while he was acting as captain, and after the battle he remained at a private house eight weeks before he could be removed to Georgetown hospital. All but his heel bone was taken from the foot and he was rendered a cripple for life. After about three months he went home and with the aid of crutches was able to walk some. As soon as he was able he was given a recruiting office and continued thus for some time, and later was given a major's commission and again entered the service in the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry. He was assigned to St. Louis and Rolla, Missouri, where he remained a short time and was appointed on the court martial service at St. Louis, remaining thus until November, 1865, when he returned home as lieutenant-colonel. He soon after established an independent newspaper, and in 1867 was appointed postmaster at Baraboo, which he held about sixteen years. He has now retired from active business, and devotes his attention to looking after his property interests, of which he owns considerable in Baraboo.

Colonel Noyes married Miss Lucinda Barnes, in Vermont, in June, 1848. Mrs. Noyes was the daughter of Captain Joel Barnes, of Vermont. His father was Major Daniel Barnes, of the Revolutionary war. Joel Barnes settled in Wisconsin with his family in 1854, and engaged in farming; there his wife died, and the last three years of his life he found a comfortable home with Colonel and Mrs. Noyes. He died about 1870, and was the father of the following children: Harry, an ex-assemblyman; Lucy, now Mrs. Goodman; Leonard, of Iowa; and Lucinda, wife of our subject. Four children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Noyes, as follows: Clara L., deceased, who married Judge Huntington, of Green Bay, and who left five children; Walter W., justice of the peace in Baraboo; Arthur H., formerly a prominent attorney of Minneapolis, now one of the federal judges at Cape Nome, Alaska, and Rolla E., an attorney of Baraboo. Mr. Noyes is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the G. A. R., and the Loyal Legion. Both he and Mrs. Noyes are members of the Presbyterian church. He has been commander of the G. A. R. and was a delegate to the Boston reunion, and has received two honorable discharges as an officer. He early entered into public affairs and was a Republican from the organization of the party. The county, prior to the Fremont campaign, was Democratic, but since that time has been a Republican county, and for the first office for which he was nominated he was defeated, but has since been elected to numerous important offices. In 1856 he was elected assemblyman, and served on the judiciary committee, and also on the town and county organizations committee, and assisted with the Wisconsin code. He was the first town clerk of Baraboo, and has also served as justice of the peace. A man respected and honored for his good deeds, he is passing his declining years among those who know him well, and he has gained a competence which affords him a comfortable income, and he may well be accorded a prominent place in the annals of Wisconsin.

HON. JAMES BRAINARD TAYLOR, A. B., A. M., DECEASED.

In the last half of the present century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people and is a recognized power in all the avenues of life. He stands as the protector of the rights and liberties of his fellow men and is the representative of a profession whose followers, if they would gain honor, fame and success, must be men of merit and ability. Such a one was Judge Taylor, who for years occupied the bench of Columbia county, winning high commendation by his fair and impartial administration of justice.

He was born in Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, August 15, 1840, a son of Stephen and Harriet (Sheldon) Taylor. The grandfather, Joel Taylor, removed to Vermont from Concord, New Hampshire, about the close of the eighteenth century, and became a successful farmer of Rupert, where he died at the age of eighty-eight years. He was one of the defenders of the country during the war of 1812. His ancestors came from England. The Judge's father spent his life upon a farm in Rupert, Vermont, dying there at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife, who was also a native of that place and a daughter of Increase Sheldon, passed away some years prior to her husband's death, at the age of fifty. Their six sons are now all deceased. His brother, Emmons Taylor, was at one time a prominent citizen of Portage, Wisconsin, and is represented on another page of this volume.

Judge Taylor completed the prescribed course at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, and then entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he pursued a classical course and was graduated in 1865. The same year he came to Portage, Wisconsin, and commenced reading law with his brother Emmons, who had located here in 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and successfully engaged in practice, being at the time of his death one of the oldest established attorneys of Portage.

In the spring of 1893 he was elected county judge and re-elected four years later by the unanimous vote of all parties. He also served as city attorney several terms and as mayor for one term. His integrity as a judge was never called into question, and he was equally popular with his brethren of the legal profession and with all classes of citizens.

On the 16th of September, 1873, Judge Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Davidson, a native of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Alexander and Julia Davidson, of Portage, who were of Scottish birth. Her father, who was for a number of years in the United States mail service, is still living in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-four years, but the mother died there in 1896. To the Judge and his wife came four children: Emmons H., who is now in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; James Dixon; Dwight D., and Caroline M.

The family attend the Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Taylor is a member and the Judge was a vestryman. Since 1861 he was a member of the Masonic Order, and was one of the foremost representatives of the fraternity in this state. He belonged to Adonisius Lodge, of Manchester, Vt.;

Poultney Chapter, Poultney, Vt.; Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 4, K. T., Portage, Wis.; and the Milwaukee Consistory; and was a member of Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Milwaukee He was also a member of McQueeney Lodge, K. P., of Portage. Politically he was a Republican. Of amiable disposition and generous impulses, he was ever ready to lend his encouragement to worthy public enterprises, or to extend a helping hand to the needy and distressed. Judge Taylor died September 25, 1898.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WATERMAN.

George Washington Waterman, one of the best known citizens of Friendship, Adams county, is a leading merchant of that city, and has been interested in many of the business enterprises of that region. He became a resident of Adams county as early as 1857, and has ever lent a helping hand for the better interests of his county and state.

Mr. Waterman was born in Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York, July 2, 1836, and was the son of Thomas and Susan E. (Norcross) Waterman. His father was a native of New York, and the son of Calvin Waterman, who was born in Connecticut, and removed to Onondaga county, New York, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. He was descended from an old New England family. Thomas Waterman went to Illinois when a young man, and about 1840 settled at LaGrange, Walworth county, Wisconsin, becoming one of the pioneers of that county, where he engaged in farming. A few years later he established a store which he carried on in a part of his house, and also worked some at his trade of shoemaking. Subsequently he erected a large building for a store and residence, which is still standing, and is a conspicuous landmark in that place. He removed to Adams county in the fall of 1857, and resided on a farm in Springville township, and upon the location of the county seat at Friendship he removed thither, serving as deputy register of deeds for a time, and also operating a shoe shop until his death in 1860, aged fifty-eight years and six months. He was always an active member of the Methodist church and ofttimes filled the pulpit, and his home was ever opened with true hospitality to the visiting clergy. He was earnest and conscientious in all his dealings, and was respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Waterman was first married to Eliza Dennis, whose death occurred in New York. She was the mother of one daughter who died in infancy, and five sons, as follows: John, Andrew, Thomas, Lawrence and Matthew. Lawrence was one of the founders of the "Whitewater Register," one of the leading newspapers of Wisconsin. Andrew is at present proprietor of a hotel at Kilbourn. The mother of our subject, Susan E. Waterman, was born in New York, and was the daughter of John and Matilda (Wilbur) Norcross, both of whom passed away at La Grange, Wisconsin, on the same day, aged seventy-five years. John Norcross was a native of Massachusetts, and was possessed of considerable musical and literary talent, and wrote numerous books, including an English grammar. The Wilbur family was of Holland lineage. Thomas and Susan Waterman were the parents of two sons and two daughters, as follows: George W., our subject; Harriet E., now Mrs. S. W. Pierce, of Friendship; Sarah L., now Mrs. Isaac Tuttle, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin; and Benjamin F., of Friendship.

George W. Waterman came with his parents to Adams county and in 1862 was elected register of deeds and held the office eight years, being an independent candidate at his last election. He served as chairman and town clerk in Adams township several years. He established a general merchandise store at Friendship in 1878, which he has since conducted, and now owns a commodious building, devoted to that business. For one year about 1876 he was engaged in business with his brother, Benjamin, in Gundrum, Indiana.

Mr. Waterman is a member and past master of Quincy Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M. He has been a life long Republican, and stands firmly for the principles of his party. He keeps abreast of the times and is one of the progressive gentlemen of the city. His courteous manner and honest dealings, make him many friends and he is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

HON. SILAS JAMES SEYMOUR,

Deceased.

Hon. Silas James Seymour, deceased, whose death occurred at Reedsburg, April 25, 1899, was one of the most conspicuous pioneers of Sauk county, and a record of this character would be incomplete without a suitable tribute to his memory. During his residence of a half century therein he had been identified with many events of the utmost interest and importance to its people and fully merited the confidence which was unanimously reposed in him.

Mr. Seymour was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, February 21, 1824. He was a son of James and Susan (Ostrander) Seymour and sprang of a family which has always been distinguished for the patriotic spirit of its members and their devotion to principles of integrity and honor. His grandfather, Zadoc Seymour, was born near Hartford, Connecticut, the birthplace of a number of statesmen of that name who have achieved national reputations.

While a boy Zadoc Seymour was bound out to a farmer in the neighborhood. Before reaching his majority, however, his father cancelled his indentures, whereupon he enlisted in the Continental army, being one of the first to do so, and spent six or seven years in the service. He went through the terrible winter at Valley Forge and saw much other hard service under the immediate command of General Washington. About 1798 he settled at Pompey, New York, where he died about 1844, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a conscientious member of the Presbyterian church. His wife, Naomi Munger, was born in Vermont and died some years earlier than her husband, attaining the age of seventy-five years. They reared a family of five sons and five daughters, in which James was the third son and sixth child. He was born in Chenango county, New York, and lived for some years in Genesee county. He died at Covington, Wyoming county, in the same state, reaching the age of nearly sixty years. He was a devout member of the Congregational church and a public-spirited citizen. In early life he was a Democrat but became an Abolitionist when that question began to be agitated. His wife, who was born at Pompey, died about three years before her husband. Her father, Peter Ostrander, who was of Dutch lineage, came from Essex county, New York, and was one of the founders of the town of Pompey. His wife, Clarissa, was a native of Connecticut. It is related as a curious coincidence, that at the time of their marriage this lady could not speak a word of Dutch nor her husband a word of English. One of their sons, Rev. Jared F. Ostrander, a Congregationalist minister, was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, settling at Aztalan, Jefferson county, in 1836. He never accepted any remuneration for his professional services, thereby demonstrating his disinterested zeal in the cause of Christianity.

S. J. Seymour, whose name heads this article, left home at the age of fourteen years and was employed about two years on the Wabash and Erie canal in western Ohio, but as he suffered much from fever and ague, he returned to New York. Up to this time he had attended school but six weeks, but he now determined to obtain a better education and spent the next two winters at school at Covington and Pompey. He then began teaching and spent several winters in that way, attending school in summer. While teaching in Manlius, New York, he began using the "word method," since adopted by the most progressive teachers generally. This is the first instance known of the use of that method of instruction.

In 1849 he determined to seek a home in the wilds of Wisconsin and came to Sauk county to locate a claim. Walking from Madison to Reedsburg, he selected a farm in the present town of Dellona and continued on foot as far as the United States land office at Mineral Point to enter the same. At that time there were but five dwellings in Reedsburg. These were built of logs and shingled with bark. There was one other house between that place and his farm. This farm he cultivated until 1892 when he became a resident of Reedsburg. He was a practical land surveyor and for forty years did more or less work in that line.

When the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad was projected in that vicinity, like many of his neighbors, Mr. Seymour mortgaged his farm to assist in promoting the enterprise. While the result of this action was not as disastrous to him as to many others, he took an active interest in trying to secure some relief for the sufferers and was appointed by Governor Smith one of the commissioners to dispose of certain lands, previously in possession of the railroad company, for the benefit of the mortgagors and labored diligently for several years to secure the best possible results from this fund.

He was married September 23, 1851, to Mary Ann Conine, daughter of Derrick and Abigail (Bates) Conine. This lady, who still survives, was born in the town of Windom, Greene county, New York. Five children blessed their union, all of whom enjoyed exceptional educational advantages: Ellen Augusta, who was engaged in teaching for several years, was born July 19, 1852, and died November 25, 1880; Ida Jane was born March 2, 1855, and died April 27, 1876; Merton Eugene is a prominent farmer of the town of Dellona; Walter Frederick, who is a graduate of Wisconsin University and of Chicago Medical College, is now a medical missionary in China; and Arthur Romeyn is an instructor of French at Wisconsin University, of which he is an alumnus.

Mr. Seymour was a leading member of the Methodist church for a number of years. Before the organization of the Republican party he began to advocate its principles. He filled all the principal offices of the town of Dellona and served two terms in the Wisconsin assembly in 1876 and 1877. While a member of that body he introduced a bill providing for the establishment of the state board of health and labored diligently to secure its passage. The wisdom of this measure has since been repeatedly demonstrated. He was an active member of the Reedsburg Old Settlers' Association and his presence will be greatly missed at its annual gatherings.

JOHN GWILLYM OWEN.

John Gwillym Owen is a son of Hon. William Owen and a grandson of John Owen, the founder of the Welsh colony in Caledonia, Columbia county. Detailed accounts of the lives of his progenitors will be found elsewhere in this record. Mr. Owen was born at Portage, Wisconsin, July 12, 1854. He attended the high school in his native city and spent most of his early life upon the farm, also operating a steam threshing machine for several years. About 1887 he went to Chicago and followed the trade of paper hanger for eight or nine years in that city. Since that time he has resided in Portage, where he continues the same occupation in connection with painting, contracting, and other pursuits.

He was married November 8, 1893, to Miss Alice, daughter of Isaac Tully, of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and their union has been blessed by two children, William Eldred and Evelyn.

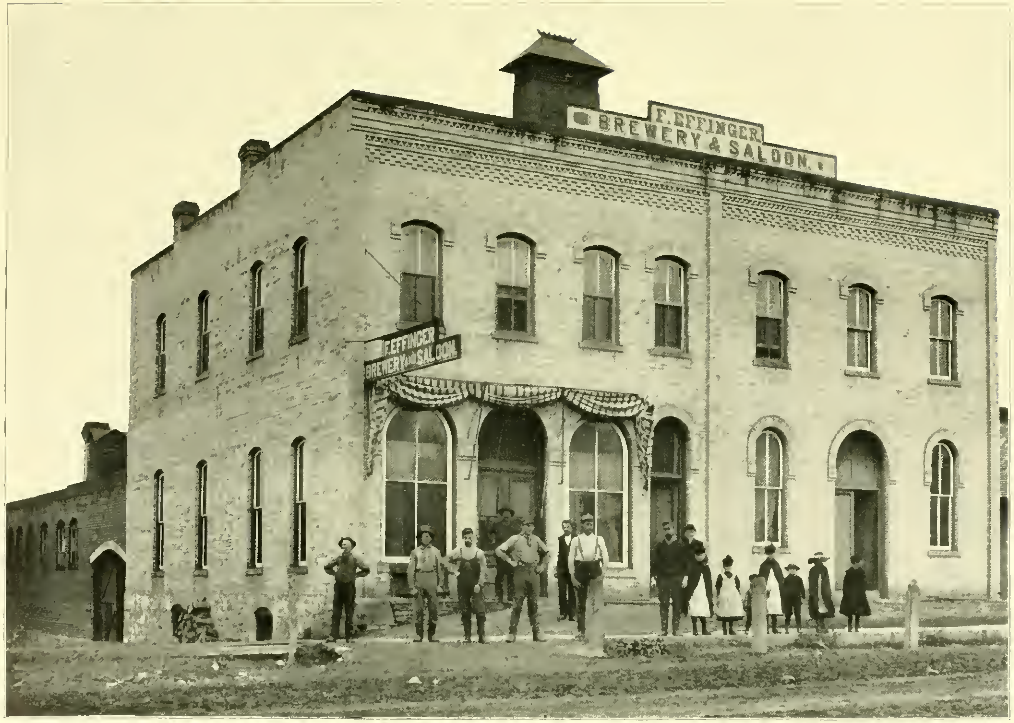
Mr. Owen has inherited a talent for music and literary work. He is a frequent contributor to current publications and has been instrumental in gathering and preserving much of the early history of the town of Caledonia as well as in rescuing from oblivion numerous reminiscences and traditions of his ancestors. He was the chief promoter of the plan to hold a semi-centennial jubilee of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church of Caledonia, which was carried out on the twenty-sixth of September, 1896. He was elected secretary of the organization and preserved the only records of the event which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of his grandparents in Caledonia and the practical beginning of the church. This jubilee was participated in by many of the early pioneers of the town and their descendants, all of whom passed an enjoyable day, their only regret being that more of their neighbors had not taken part in the celebration. Many interesting relics of the early days were exhibited, including articles of clothing, furniture, farm implements and other things, many of which were rare curiosities to the present generation and destined to be of great value to their descendants.

FERDINAND EFFINGER.

Ferdinand Effinger, one of the most energetic, enterprising and prosperous business men of Baraboo, Wisconsin, was born in Rottweil, Dotternhausen, Wurtemburg, Germany, August 3, 1848, a son of Joseph and Veronika Effinger, life-long residents of that country, where the father successfully engaged in the brewery and cooperage business.

Leaving home at the age of eighteen years, our subject went to Milhausen, Alsace, where he worked in a brewery for a time. In November, 1869, he entered the German army and remained in the service for three years, during which time he participated in the Franco-Prussian war. Although he took part in nine hard-fought battles, he fortunately escaped uninjured. Later he was employed in a brewery in Donau, Eschingen, Baden, on the head waters of the river Danube.

Bidding goodby to his native land, Mr. Effinger went to London, England, in 1873, and was there employed in a brewery for about a year. In April, 1874, he sailed for the United States and landed in New York city. As a cooper he worked in a sugar house at Hastings-on-the-Hudson for one year and nine months, and on the 1st of January, 1876, returned to New York city, and he was employed as a brewer and cooper until October, 1879, when he came to Wisconsin, locating in Baraboo in November of that year. His first employment here was in the capacity of superintendent of a brewery owned by Mrs. Bender, and a few months later, in company with Adolph Bender, he rented the establishment and em-



BARABOO CITY BREWERY, F. EFFINGER, Proprietor,
BARABOO, WIS.

barked in business on his own account. This relation continued for one year, when he purchased the interest of his partner and has since carried on the business alone with marked success. In July, 1884, his plant was destroyed by fire, and until his present large brewery was completed the following year he handled Milwaukee beer. His plant has a capacity of 5,000 barrels per annum and he furnishes employment to four men. A view of his plant forms one of the illustrations of this volume on another page.

In 1881 Mr. Effinger was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Milke, a native of Pommerin, Germany, and to them have been born five children, namely: Bertha, Martha, Lilly, Frederick Carl and Ferdinand Joseph. The family attend the Lutheran church, and Mr. Effinger holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is not identified with any political party, and is now most creditably and acceptably serving his second term as supervisor from the third ward of Baraboo. He is a prominent and active member of the Baraboo Mannerchoir, was one of the prime movers in its organization, and has been very instrumental in making it one of the leading mannerchoirs in this part of the state.

HON. WILLIAM OWEN, Deceased.

Hon William Owen, deceased, will be long remembered as one of the most broad minded and public spirited citizens of Columbia county. The record of his life betokens an intelligent devotion to the welfare of the community with which he was identified, though his personal interests might sometimes have been better served by pursuing a different course. He was a prime mover in securing a number of public improvements, the advantages of which are now unquestioned, but which required considerable agitation to secure their adoption.

He was the oldest son of John and Margaret Owen, the history of whose lives will be found elsewhere in this volume, and was born in the village of Llanelltyd, Wales, September 10, 1825. His death occurred in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, Wisconsin, August 21, 1894. His education was of a rather rudimentary character, but he was an extensive reader, keeping well in touch with the leading questions of the day, and forming decided opinions on the various public questions which arose from time to time. He had marked taste for literary work and was a frequent contributor to current publications, including several of the leading Welsh journals issued in the United States. For diversion he translated a number of articles from Welsh to English and others from English into the Welsh language. Though he reached his majority about the same time the family located in this county, he continued to live with his parents for several years, assisting in the different kinds of labor necessary to the improvement of the frontier farm. As lumber was one of the first things needed he spent one winter with his brothers and some of their neighbors in getting out timber on the Yellow river. Up to that time no one had ever attempted to run a raft through the Wisconsin dells, but, having had some experience in navigation on the Welsh coast, he did not hesitate to make the attempt and successfully piloted his lumber to its destination near his home, where the most of it was shaved into shingles and used to roof the houses of the early settlers in that neighborhood. His business capacity soon began to attract the attention of his neighbors and in 1849 he was elected the first school superintendent of the town of Dekorra (which then included Caledonia) and also served as one of the first justices of the peace. While filling the first named position he organized six district schools.

In 1852 Mr. Owen was elected register of deeds and took up his residence in Portage. He filled the office for four years and soon after removed to the village of Cambria where he dealt in grain and lumber for about nine years, four years of this time officiating as station agent at that place. He then engaged in farming and hop culture in the town of Randolph for a few years, after which he returned to Caledonia and spent the balance of his life upon a farm, continuing to manifest a keen interest in every important public enterprise. He was always a stanch supporter of Republican principles and in 1865 was elected by that party to a seat in the state assembly. In 1870 he was appointed to take the United States census in four townships, and in 1880 performed the same duty for the town of Caledonia. He was instrumental in promoting many improvements in the highways of the town. One of his first official acts was the laying out of the road along the south side of the Baraboo river, between "The Narrows" and the "Welsh Bridge." He was one of the organizers of the company which finally secured the construction of the present bridge across the Wisconsin river at Portage and served as treasurer of the company for a time. He secured a special act of the legislature (drafted by himself) authorizing the use of the "Swamp Land Funds" due from the state to the town of Caledonia, for the purpose of building a levee along the Wisconsin river, and it was chiefly due to his influence that the fund was finally utilized for that purpose, thereby protecting several thousand acres of land from overflow and adding immensely to their value. All these improvements were accomplished in spite of the apathy and, in some cases, the positive opposition of many of the people who were most benefited by them. He was also one of the first champions of the project to organize the "Leech Creek and Lower Baraboo Drainage District." It was ascertained that by cutting one mile of ditch the length of the Baraboo river between "the narrows" and its mouth could be reduced from twenty-two miles to only eleven miles and the water level of the whole valley would thereby be lowered about three feet, which would be of incalculable benefit to the adjacent property. Owing to a technicality, the idea failed of realization at the time but agitation of the project has recently been revived and it promises to be eventually carried out by private enterprise. His enthusiasm in behalf of public improvements sometimes proved disastrous to his private interests and he never fully recovered from the financial embarassments which resulted from mortgaging his farm to promote the building of the Milwaukee & LaCrosse railroad through the county.

The social and religious sides of his nature were amply developed. He was one of the workers in the Calvinistic Methodist church and was known throughout the surrounding country as an organizer of Sabbath schools. He had a natural talent for music which he took pains to cultivate and delighted to gratify. Few instruments were to be found when he came to the county, but he was ready with his "tuning fork" on every occasion to pitch the key and lead the vocal melody

January 1, 1853, Mr. Owen was married to Margaret, daughter of John W. and Laura (Price) Jones. This lady, who is still active in pursuit of the duties of life, was born at Bronyfoel, Parish of Llangelynin, Merionethshire, Wales. John W. Jones came to this country with his family in 1851 and settled in the town of Randolph, Columbia county, where he gained quite a reputation on account of his surgical skill. He died there April 4, 1868, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife reached the age of eighty-four years, passing away March 20, 1889.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Owen, named as follows, their homes being in Columbia county, unless otherwise noted: John Gwillym; Edwin Caradoc and Edwena Esellt, twins; Aneurim, of Langford, South Dakota; William Salisbury, in Chicago; David Garonwy, at Blue Earth City, Minnesota; Owen Jones; Merrion Rhydderch, Atlantic City, New Jersey; Laura Maggie; and Edward Grant.

MARCUS ALEXANDER WARREN.

Marcus Alexander Warren, president of the First National Bank of Baraboo, and one of the most prominent citizens of that vicinity, is a native of Wisconsin and has spent most of his life in Sauk county. He is the oldest son of Thompson M. and Catharine (McKennan) Warren. Thompson M. Warren was born in the state of Maine, but while a young man went to New York City and carried on a book store for some time. In 1845 he came to Wisconsin, locating at Mineral Point where he was joined by his brothers, Dennis and Andrew. They formed a partnership under the name of Warren Brothers, and did an extensive trading business in general merchandise and lumber with marked success. Andrew Warren, the only survivor of this firm, now resides in Chicago. After spending several years at Mineral Point, Thompson M. Warren removed to Dane county. He entered large tracts of land near the city of Madison and engaged in farming on a large scale. He improved this property and it rapidly increased in value until he sold it at a good profit in 1867 and removed to Baraboo. Upon becoming a citizen of this place he displayed the same enterprising spirit which had characterized his previous ventures and began to exert himself toward the upbuilding and development of the town, which was then but a struggling village. Being of a speculative turn of mind and possessing considerable foresight, he did not hesitate to invest his means where more timid men would have held aloof, and continued to prosper, accumulating a large estate. Among the enterprises which he established may be mentioned Hotel Warren, built in 1877. It is a substantial three-story stone building and continues to be the leading hostelry of the town. In 1886 he organized the First National Bank, of which he was president until his death and which has always been one of the most substantial financial institutions of Sauk county. After a long and useful career his death occurred February 26, 1893, at the age of nearly eighty years. His venerable widow is still a resident of Baraboo. She was born in Herkimer county, New York, and is the mother of five children: Marcus A.; Minnie, Mrs. J. Hoggins, of Chicago, Illinois; Thompson M., Jr., now deceased, a former ranchman of South Dakota; Wm. A., cashier of the First National Bank of Baraboo; and Isabel, Mrs. L. E. Hoyt, of Baraboo.

Marcus A. Warren was born on the farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, May 25, 1857. He was ten years old when the family located in Baraboo and has therefore been a resident of that thriving city for more than thirty years. After leaving the Baraboo high school he took a course at the State University in Madison. He assisted his father in various ways, acquiring a good understanding of business affairs, and in 1889 embarked in business on his own account, taking charge of the electric light plant, since merged into the Baraboo Gas & Electric Light Company.

Upon the death of his father he was elected president of the First National Bank and has ever since been at the head of that corporation. Besides other valuable property, he is the individual owner of Hotel Warren. Believing that the precepts and principles of the Republican party embody the best interests of the nation, he gives that organization his hearty support but does not engage in active politics.

He was happily married May 28, 1888, to Miss Mary R. Willott, a native of Boone county, Illinois, who has been a resident of Sauk county from early childhood. They are the parents of one daughter, Lucile. Mrs. Warren is a communicant of the Episcopal church and the social connections of the family are all that could be desired.

HON. WILLIAM HENRY PROCTOR.

Hon. William Henry Proctor, widely known as one of the most prosperous and enterprising farmers of the town of Fountain Prairie, Columbia county, is also equally and as readily recognized as one of the most representative citizens of the county. Modest and unassuming in his personal habits and character, he is yet so able and worthy that it somehow seems as a matter of course that he should come to the front on every occasion that demands clear and clean manhood. He is a noble type of the best American citizenship, and his name adorns these pages, not for great deeds and wide activities, but for straightforward honesty, moral cleanness, and sweet, wholesome living in the community in which his long and useful life has been passed.

Mr. Proctor was born October 19, 1827, in Cavendish, Vermont, and inherits the best traditions of a long and illustrious New England lineage. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary army at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and his paternal great-grandfather also participated in the same glorious struggle. His parents were Asa and Lorena Proctor, both residents of Cavendish, Windsor county, Vermont, at the time when the subject of this article was ushered into this world. In the same house the senior Proctor was also born and it was associated with the family fortunes for many years. Lorena Proctor was a native of Mt. Holly, Rutland county, Vermont.

The original Proctor is said to have come into New England from Scotland, but ex-Secretary Proctor, perhaps the most conspicuous member of the clan, was accustomed to look to England for the primal springs of the family name and fortune. English or Scotch, however, the family lineage is one of which the present generation may well be proud. Asa Proctor was usually known as Captain Proctor, probably because of his soldierly bearing, which was his by heredity. His father served in both the army and the navy of the United States, and while yet a boy he heard the cannon roar in the distance at the battle of Plattsburg. With his wife and family he left Vermont in 1836, and following a great tide of western immigration found a home for several years in Schoolcraft, Michigan. In 1844 he moved on to a new home in what was then the territory of Wisconsin, and, settling upon a government claim of one hundred and twenty acres, made it his home for life. He died August 30, 1848, at the early age of fifty years, and his wife died on the same farm October 13, 1855, when fifty-five years old. They were the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy, and one after attaining maturity. Ellen Lorette was twice married and died in Texas many years ago. Mrs. Stillman R. Dix is now living in Mitchell, South Dakota, and, with the subject of this writing, constitutes the only surviving members of the family.

When the Proctor family came to Michigan, William Henry was but a lad of nine years. He attended school in Michigan, but after their removal to Wisconsin he was able to attend only a term at a private school at Aztalan. Upon his parents' death the farm on which they were living passed into his possession; and very soon occurred his wedding with Angeline Elizabeth Lashier. They were married November 8, 1857, and the union has proved in every way a most ideal and happy one. She is a lady of many excellent traits of character, and has helped to make her husband's home the center of many wide and distant friendships. She is the second daughter of Samuel and Mary (Durfee) Lashier, of Fall River, Wisconsin. Her father was of Hollandish extraction, while her mother was born in Massachusetts. He was a carpenter and built many of the houses in Fall River and vicinity. He was also a wagon maker and is remembered as a capable workman and a thoroughly honest and reliable man. He died in 1881, surviving the loss of his wife only one year.

Mr. and Mrs. Proctor have continued to make their home on the old farm. Here they have reared a family of eight children, and here they have written a history of candor and neighborly kindness, honesty and fair dealing, high moral character, and loyalty to the ideal. Their oldest child, Nettie Angeline, was born in 1858, and died March 23, 1876. Ellen Lorena, February 14, 1860, is living at home. John Samuel, September 30, 1861, lives in Minneapolis and is a member of a firm having very extensive trade in iron goods. William Rush, July 1, 1863, lives at Sedalia, Missouri, where he is a train dispatcher for the Missouri Pacific railroad. Mary Elizabeth, February 11, 1868, is the wife of A. S. Ralph, of Columbus. Walter Asa, June 21, 1874, is a graduate of the Delafield Military Academy, and served in the army used to police the city of Manila in the Spanish-American war. While there he learned the Spanish language, and was a court interpreter for some time; Clara May, February, 1875, a teacher in the Fall River school; Alfred Henry, March 17, 1878, is a graduate of the Columbus high school, and is now assisting in the management of the home farm. Adelaide Lulu, February 20, 1878, is now in attendance at the same school.

Mr. Proctor is an ardent Republican, and he has served his town many times as chairman of the town board of Fountain Prairie. In 1882 he served as a member of the state assembly from the second district of Columbia county. He has always taken a lively interest in political affairs, and his influence is much sought. He was an alternate delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. He is a member of the Columbus Universalist church, as are most of his family. He is an honest and upright citizen, careful and conscientious in the performance of every duty. Recording his genuine worth and real manliness is no perfunctory task to the editorial pen. The writer (Dinsmore) has tender memories of days and scenes long gone, and has often communed with him heart to heart. He has seen into the soul of the man, and bears testimony to its nobility.

PLATON GARFIELD COLLIPP.

Platon Garfield Collipp, one of the leading attorneys of Friendship, and publisher of the "Adams County Reporter," is a young man whose ability and intelligent worth are recognized by every citizen of Adams county. He has already filled some of the most important offices within the gift of the people of his community, and has faithfully discharged the duties of his commission in every instance, and is one of the public-spirited men of Wisconsin.

Mr. Collipp was born in Portage, Wisconsin, May 9, 1869, and was the son of Conrad and Louisa (Slifer) Collipp. Conrad Collipp was a native of Obersuhl, Hesse-Cassel, Germany. His father died in his native land, but his mother passed away in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Conrad Collipp learned the trade of carpet weaving in his native land, and about 1842 came to America, and worked at his trade in Philadelphia several years, and then went to Chicago, and in 1848 came to Wisconsin. He settled at Portage where he engaged in farming on land which is now within the city limits. After a few years he started a brick yard, and for a number of years was thus engaged, and was successful, but afterward rented the establishment. He served as county treasurer and was active in matters of public import. He was a consistent member of the German Methodist church. Mrs. Collipp is a resident of Portage, aged sixty-nine years, where her husband passed away in 1883, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Collipp was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of Samuel Slifer, a native of Germany, and a carpenter by trade. He settled at Portage in 1848, where he remained until his death. The original name of the family was Schlifer.

Platon G. Collipp completed the course in the Portage high school, and then spent two years in the English course at the Wisconsin University. He then entered the freight office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Portage, remaining there until 1896. In the fall of that year he entered the law department of the university, and after spending one year and three months at the study was admitted to the bar at Milwaukee in December, 1897. He spent three months in the office of J. H. Rogers, in Portage, and then established his present practice at Friendship. July 8, 1898, in company with L. L. Ketchum, he began the publication of the "Adams County Reporter," and in November of that year became its sole proprietor. During the fall of 1898 he was elected district attorney, having been unanimously nominated at the Republican convention. He is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business to some extent. His practice is a growing one and he is destined to become one of the foremost men in his state. Wherever he has made his home he has many friends, and has been called upon to serve in various offices of local importance. While a resident of Portage he served two years as alderman, and in 1894 was nominated for city treasurer, but the party opposition caused his defeat.

Mr. Collipp was married September 27, 1899, to Miss Agnes A. Fulton, daughter of William and Agnes (More) Fulton, residents of Portage, Wisconsin. Mr. Collipp is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Portage, and also of McQueeney Lodge, No. 104, Knights of Pythias.

CALVIN E. REED, Deceased.

Of the worthy pioneers who lead the way of civilization into the wilderness too much cannot be said, and among those who gave the best years of their lives to the development of the resources of Adams county, Calvin E. Reed must be mentioned with much praise. Born in Berkshire, Massachusetts, December 15, 1815, and reared to maturity in Livingston county, New York, whither he had accompanied his parents when a child, he determined early in his career to seek fortune in the new west, and in 1845 he left his New York home and came to Wisconsin. He located in Rock county, where he purchased land of the government, improved it, and held it for ten years. He then, in 1856, moved to White Creek, Adams county, Wisconsin, and purchased a farm of about one hundred and twenty acres of land on the site of the present village. He erected a good house, which now stands within the village limits; also good barns and other farm buildings. The residence is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. William Fisher. Mr. Reed was a man of great force of character, business ability, strictest integrity, and a Christian of devout principles. By good example and liberal education he did much to maintain Christian institutions and works in the community. He was a member of the Baptist church, but his Christianity was broad and generous. In politics he was not a strong partisan, but took great interest in the affairs of good government, local as well as national, and was always found supporting those men and measures which he believed were calculated for the good of the people. He served for eighteen years as postmaster, and his duty was thoroughly and conscientiously performed during the whole of that long period.

His death was seriously felt by the entire community as an irreparable loss, and the heartfelt sympathies of all were extended to the bereaved family, each member of the community feeling it as a personal loss. He was the counselor and friend of all in distress, a genial neighbor, and kind and indulgent parent and devoted husband. He died at White Creek, May 9, 1895.

Sarah Twist, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Burkhart) Twist, became the wife of Calvin E. Reed December 30, 1837. Mrs. Reed was born in Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York, July 23, 1819. She was a devoted wife and mother, and, like her husband, was a devout member of the Baptist church. Her death occurred in the village of White Creek, January 28, 1899, and was deeply mourned by all who had known her. During the latter years of her life her health failed and she was unable to attend to her household duties. She devoted much time to reading, and was a close student of the Bible and of all good literature. She retained her faculties perfectly until her last illness, which began in July, 1898, but from that time until her death she was a great sufferer, and required the constant and closest care of her daughters, who attended her.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin E. Reed were the parents of the following children: A. Josephine, now Mrs. William Fisher; Ennis T., for whom Ennis T. Reed Post, G. A. R., of White Creek, was named; Mary E., now Mrs. C. J. Austin; Sarah W., now Mrs. Bergman; and Kittie, who died December 25, 1864, aged six years.

CHAUNCEY J. AUSTIN.

Chauncey J. Austin, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, and a veteran of the Civil war. He was born in Pennsylvania March 9, 1840. His parents, Alvah and Lucinda (Stowell) Austin, who moved from Pennsylvania to Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, in 1844, devoted the best part of their lives to the upbuilding of the uncultivated and uncivilized wilderness of Wisconsin, and the father died and now rests in the cemetery at Mapleton, near Oconomowoc. The mother died in La Crosse in the autumn of 1888, and is buried in that city. Her death occurred in her eighty-third year.

Chauncey J. Austin, the subject of this article, came with his parents to Wisconsin when he was four years of age. He received the common school education afforded at that time in Wisconsin, remained at home until he reached his majority, and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1861 he came to White Creek, Adams county, where he purchased a tract of land near the village. Here he engaged in the hop industry, and was successful in the enterprise, demonstrating that hops can be successfully cultivated in Adams county.

In August, 1862, he responded to the country's call for soldiers, and enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He remained with his regiment through all its many and wearisome marches and battles, and did his duty as a brave and true soldier, until May, 1863, when, near Snyders Bluff, Mississippi, he was seized by an attack of dysentery, and suffered severely from that time on until in May, 1864, he was sent to Decatur to the hospital, and later to the United States hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. In June, 1864, he received his discharge from the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the Forty-second Wisconsin, by Governor Lewis. He came home to Madison, Wisconsin, on a furlough, and remained until September of that year. He was finally mustered out June 20, 1865, after a long and arduous service, marked by great gallantry, and honored by his superior officers for his courage.

He did not recover from his physical trouble contracted during the service, and in August, 1879, he was attacked by what appeared to be paralysis of the lower limbs. A sudden relapse and a recurrence of his old trouble came on July 8, 1880, and for the six years following he suffered intense pain, and was never able to stand upon his feet, nor to so much as turn himself in bed without assistance. Through all these years of suffering he was always most patient and thoughtful, and ever considerate of the comfort and well-being of those around him. Though not a member of any church organization, he was a true Christian man, and the consolations of Christianity cheered him in his last sufferings. He was a man of great public spirit and generosity, and he took a lively interest in all matters of a public nature. It was largely through his suggestions and influence that the town of White Creek was subdivided into the towns of Easton, Springville, and Quincy. He was a Republican in political sentiment, and was always loyal to the principles of good government. He was married February 15, 1868, to Mary E., daughter of Calvin E. and Sarah (Twist) Reed, a sketch of whom will be found in connection with this article. Mrs. Austin still lives at the old homestead at White Creek. To this union two children were born, namely: George Edward, born April 22, 1869, who is now at home, and Alvah, born September 28, 1874, and who was married to Alice L. Henry, daughter of John A. and Augusta (Stowell) Henry, December 1, 1898.

DARIUS ADAMS GOODYEAR.

Darius Adams Goodyear, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Portage, is now living in an honorable retirement. He is a native of Sempronius, Cayuga county, New York, where he was born August 6, 1822, the tenth child in a family of eleven children. His parents were John and Julia (Bradley) Goodyear. His father was a native of Fairhaven, Connecticut, but removed to New York in early youth. He lived on a farm in Cayuga county until a short time after the birth of his son, Darius A., when he removed to Genesee county, in the same state, where he died in 1826. His wife did not long survive him, passing away the same year. Mr. Goodyear has a letter written by his mother to her mother, and another written by her brother, Henry Bradley. Both contain much valuable information about the family. It appears

DARIUS A. GOODYEAR.

that John Goodyear and Julia Bradley were married April 5, 1807, and their children were: Hannah, who was born May 8, 1808, and died July 6, 1852. Lavinia became Mrs. C. C. Waterhouse, and practiced medicine in California after his death. She was born November 13, 1809, and died April 1, 1890. Diana married Dr. Briggs, and took up the study and practice of medicine with him. She was born July 29, 1811, and died November 28, 1897. Pomeroy was born April 15, 1813, and died September 28, 1857. Addison was born January 8, 1815, and died April 10, 1849. Bradley, a physician, was born December 6, 1816, and died May 16, 1889. Julia was born June 6, 1818, and died April 4, 1872. John, a physician, was born November 12, 1819, and died April 8, 1889. Franklin, a physician, was born April 26, 1821, and died September 30, 1883. Byron was born May 12, 1824, and died October 9, 1887.

Dr. Miles Goodyear, a prominent physician of Cortland, New York, displayed much interest in his brother's orphan children, and did much for them through all their youthful years. It was due to his influence that so many of the family studied for the medical profession, and acquitted themselves so creditably in its practice. The family had a part in the old colonial days of New England, and came originally from the parish of Monken Haslley, county Middlesex, England. Stephen Goodyear, the founder of the family in the United States, was one of the original freemen of New Haven, a list of whom was prepared in 1638. He left England in the ship Hester in 1637. His wife, Mary, was a woman of large possessions, including an estate in London, now known as Grosvenor Square. She died on a voyage to England in 1646, the ship never being heard of after it left the land. He afterward married Margaret, the widow of Captain George Lamberton. He was deputy governor of New Haven colony from 1643 to 1658, and was a man of mark. His posterity included many prominent business and professional men, none of whom were ever known to fail in business, but were all famous for commercial success and integrity of character.

The Bradley family came from Leeds, England, and settled at New Haven, where many of the name subsequently attained prominence. The father of Julia Bradley made a home at Northfield, Cayuga county, New York, where he was widely known as a successful farmer, and as the founder of the Bradley Meeting House, to which he gave the ground for the church and cemetery. His sons were Harry, Jabez, Daniel and Walter, and his daughters were Mrs. Darius Adams, Mrs. Andrews, and perhaps other children.

Mr. Goodyear, the subject of this article, is now the only survivor of his parents' numerous family and was less than four years old when they died. He was adopted by his great-uncle, Heman Bradley, a resident of Cayuga county. When he was about nine he was taken into the home of his sister, Mrs. Waterhouse, then living at Havana, New York, and went with her when her family found a home at Fort Defiance, Ohio. Schools were scarce on the frontier, and the young lad had little chance for learning. With open eyes and attentive ears, however, he learned much. He helped about a hotel kept by Mr. Waterhouse, where state and county officials were frequently entertained. He also carried mail on horseback from Fort Defiance to Adrian, Michigan, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Maumee, Ohio, Mr. Waterhouse having obtained contracts for all these routes. In 1836 he went to New York city to attend a school taught by his sister, Diana. He was with her for a year, and then engaged as a collector for a lumber firm, of which Mr. Waterhouse was a member, and spent a number of years in this way.

Mr. Goodyear returned to Cortland while still a young man, and applied himself to the trade of cabinetmaker. When he had learned this trade he worked his way to New York city on a canal boat and secured employment with a large furniture house, where he remained for many years. He was especially good at repairing, and this line of work took him to many of the homes of the leading and wealthy citizens of New York and Brooklyn. He was called to do the finest work in repairing passenger cars, and his unusual ability gave the house a wide reputation. He eventually engaged in the lumber business, and became a partner in the firm of Waterhouse, Linn & Company, which sent several shiploads of lumber to California in the boom days of 1849. The enterprise, however, did not prove profitable, though boldly planned and executed. Mr. Goodyear had by this time become familiar with every department of the business and determined to strike out for himself. He came to Portage in 1858, and at once opened a lumber yard. His intimate knowledge of the business gave him a grasp of the situation that at once put him ahead of all competition, and won for him an extensive retail trade. All lumber was at first brought by water, but as railroad transportation was increased he opened other yards, and at one time had four in Columbia county alone. In the meantime he invested his profits in timber land in central Wisconsin and after about twenty years sold out his retail business and gave his entire attention to manufacture and wholesale dealing in lumber. For a number of years he operated extensive saw-mills in the Wisconsin valley. This business took on large proportions, and continues very important. Mr. Goodyear sold out some years ago to his son, and a grandson is now a principal partner in the firm. The headquarters of the business is at Tomah, Wisconsin.

Mr. Goodyear was married April 16, 1851, to Sarah, a daughter of Linus and Mary Holmes. Her father was a farmer, and spent his latter days at Portage. Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear have only one child, Charles Adams, who lives in Chicago, but has his office at Tomah, Wisconsin. Much of Mr. Goodyear's success he attributes to his wife. They began housekeeping in Brooklyn, New York, on a salary of fifty dollars a month, lived comfortably, rented a pew in the Strong Place Baptist church, but frequently attended Henry Ward Beecher's church, and saved money. In recent years they have spent much of their time in travel. Mr. Goodyear is a man of liberal and progressive ideas, and finds pleasure in freely using his ample means to upbuild and adorn the city of Portage. He has erected more substantial and elegant brick buildings than any other man of that city, of recent times. Though not a member of any church, he encourages all Christian work and all other movements looking to the general good. He takes an active part in temperance work, is a trustee of the Presbyterian church, and was for some years superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school. From the organization of the party he has been a Republican, and, while never prominent as a politician, his advice has often been sought by friends and leading men in the political arena, and a respectful hearing given and his ideas often followed in that field.

A portrait of Mr. Goodyear on another page of this volume will enhance its value to his many friends and admirers.

HON. FRANK AVERY.

Hon. Frank Avery, of Baraboo, has perhaps been more closely identified with the public affairs of Sauk county than any other citizen, and has also been instrumental in shaping more important legislation. He was born at Tenterden, county of Kent, England, November 17, 1830, a son of Thomas and Mary (Boorman) Avery. Thomas Avery came to Wisconsin in 1864 and died at Baraboo April 15, 1885, aged eighty-three years. He was a native of Tenterden, where he carried on business as a shoemaker, following the occupation in which his father, William Avery, had preceded him. Mrs. Mary Avery was born in the county of Kent and died there in 1838. Her parents came to the United States several years previous to that time, settling at Rochester, New York, where the father engaged in farming.

Frank Avery is the only son of his parents and the only survivor of the family. He received a common-school education and learned his father's trade, which he has followed during the greater part of his life. In 1853 he came to the United States and worked successively at Oswego and Fort Brewerton, New York. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, and soon after to Baraboo, which has since been his home. Here he opened a shoe shop and store and successfully carried on that line of business until 1891. For the first twenty years the firm was Avery & Green, but during the balance of this period he was sole proprietor. Since 1891 he has been engaged in general insurance, also managing a number of estates.

He has always been an active Republican, having supported John C. Fremont in 1856, and every presidential candidate of his party since that time. He has participated in many county and state conventions and was chairman of the county committee for six years, a period which included the famous Blaine and Logan campaign of 1884. For more than a score of years he has almost continuously held some important public office and has frequently filled several such positions simultaneously. In 1876 he was elected president of the village of Baraboo and in 1898 became the mayor of the city. For ten years he was a member of the county board of supervisors. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Wisconsin assembly, where he soon became conspicuous for his activity and devotion to public interests. He was made chairman of the committee on labor and manufactures, the first committee of that name ever formed in the assembly, and was instrumental in preventing the passage of a bill to prohibit prison labor. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Wisconsin senate, in which body he served as a member of the committee on roads and bridges and on state affairs. He continued his interest in prison reform work and helped to secure the passage of laws permitting the indeterminate sentence for convicts, a provision the wisdom of which is now universally recognized. He also strongly supported the bill for a general city charter and worked industriously to secure an amendment to the constitution of the state prohibiting special legislation for cities. He is now president of the board of directors of the Baraboo Public Library and chairman of the jury commission of Sauk county.

May 30, 1859, he was wedded to Miss Emily Andrus, a daughter of Edwin and Susan (Gillette) Andrus, who was born near Loraine, Ohio, and died at Baraboo, April 17, 1895, aged sixty-one years. In addition to many other admirable qualities, this lady developed remarkable literary ability, and from time to time contributed to some of the leading periodicals of the country, expressing many charming ideas in both prose and verse.

Julia, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Avery, departed this life March 18, 1897, at the age of thirty-three years. She was a highly accomplished lady and served as secretary to Governor W. D. Hoard during the latter's term of office as chief magistrate of the state of Wisconsin. Miss Avery was afterwards employed for several years as stenographer for the superintendent of schools for the city of Milwaukee.

Mr. Avery was reared in the Unitarian faith, to which he has always consistently adhered. Since 1854 he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity and he justly merits the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Avery was married May 4, 1899, to Hattie Hall, a resident of Baraboo.

MAURICE GOODMAN.

One of the prominent representatives of the journalistic profession in Wisconsin is the gentleman whose name introduces this brief notice, the well-known editor and proprietor of the "Wisconsin State Register" and the "Portage Daily Register," published at Portage, Columbia county. He was born in Penn Yan, New York, July 15, 1866, a son of Philip and Sarah (Cardozo) Goodman. The father, a native of Germany, came to Wisconsin in 1867, and for several years was engaged in mercantile business in Portage, where he died in 1886. The mother is still living and makes her home in Chicago. She was born in London, England, and when a child came to the United States. Her ancestors were originally from Spain, where they were people of much prominence.

It was during his infancy that Maurice Goodman was brought by his parents to Portage, where he later attended the public schools, and was afterward a student at a private academy conducted by Dr. A. M. Allen in Chicago, where he was partially fitted for college, but owing to ill health he was at length forced to abandon the course. After spending a year or two in recuperating, he entered his father's store in Portage, where he remained for a number of years, and after his father's death carried on the business with his brother, Louis, now deceased, until 1889, when he sold out and became secretary and treasurer of the Register Printing Company, a stock company engaged in the newspaper business and the manufacture of blank books. Severing his connection with that business in 1892, Mr. Goodman spent two years in a clothing house in Chicago, and owing to ill health spent the following year in the west. On his return to Portage, in 1894, he bought the "Register," and has since successfully engaged in the publication of the weekly "Wisconsin State Register" and the "Portage Daily Register." Through his paper he supports the men and measures of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Goodman was married, March 5, 1890, to Miss Mary Goodell, a native of Montello, Wisconsin, and a daughter of B. F. and Mary Goodell, of Portage.

HON. EPHRAIM WOOD YOUNG.

Hon. Ephraim Wood Young, deceased, was for many years one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Baraboo, Wisconsin. It is an important public duty to honor and perpetuate, as far as possible, the memory of an eminent citizen—one who by his blameless and honorable life and distinguished career reflected credit, not only upon his city and county, but also upon the whole state. Through such memorials as this at hand the individual and the character of his services are kept in remembrance and the importance of those services acknowledged. His example, in whatever field his work may have been done, thus stands an object lesson to those who come after him, and though dead he still speaks.

Mr. Young was born in Bingham, Somerset county, Maine, October 8, 1821, and was the eldest in a family of fourteen children. By his own efforts he acquired an education and graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1848. Edward Everett, president of the college, spoke of him as having sustained a distinguished rank as a scholar, and that his character was most exemplary. For several years he was professor of natural sciences in the high school of Lowell, Mass., and in the meantime studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. The same year he came to Wisconsin and opened a law office at Waupun, but soon becoming dissatisfied he bought a farm in Prairie du Sac township, Sauk county, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, as farming was always his delight.

For fourteen or fifteen years Mr. Young attended the annual sessions of the general assembly, as a member one year, as clerk several years, and later as chief clerk for seven or eight years. He was also a trustee for the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and a member of the commission to locate the Northern Hospital for the Insane. He was a prominent representative of the Republican party and was its candidate for secretary of state in 1873, but shared the fate of his associates in their defeat of that year. In 1881 he was elected county judge and some time afterward removed to Baraboo. He was twice re-elected and had but little more than half served his last term of four years when his death occurred, March 25, 1892.

Judge Young married Miss Harriet Norton, of Lowell, Mass., and to them were born two children: a daughter, who died in infancy; and a son, who was killed by runaway horses at the age of eighteen years. In his religious views the Judge was a Unitarian and quite liberal, and was one of the board of trustees of the Free Congregational church of Baraboo. He was systematic, accurate and conscientious in the discharge of his official duties and his sentences were models of judicial fairness. He was a noble, generous man, deeply interested in the cause of education and the advancement of his fellowmen, and was a member of the board of education in Baraboo for some time. Universally respected and beloved, he was laid to rest by his brother Masons in the cemetery at Prairie du Sac, where those members of his family who had preceded him were also buried.

CAPTAIN IRA H. FORD.

Captain Ira H. Ford, of Hampden, Columbia county, an original son of the Revolution and a veteran of the Civil war, was born June 11, 1827, in Granville, Vermont, to Caleb and Roxanna (Lamb) Ford, both natives of the Green Mountain state. His father was a militiaman in the Revolution, and was present at the capture of Ticonderoga. He died in 1852 at the great age of eighty-eight. His mother died in 1861 when about seventy-eight years old. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom seven are now living: Elisha B., Chicago; Warren W., Granville, Vermont; George L., Chicago; Ira H., the subject of this sketch; Sarah married Artemus A. Rice, and lives in San Francisco, California; Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Captain Garcia; Ellen, Mrs. Robinson, of Rochester, Vermont.

Captain Ford left Vermont in 1849 and went to California by way of the Horn. He sought gold the first year, and followed dairying for the next two years. In 1852 he came to Wisconsin to visit relatives, and was so charmed with the agricultural possibilities of Hampden, in this county, then largely a wilderness, that he bought a farm of two hundred and eighty acres and devoted himself with characteristic energy to its improvement. He continued on this farm until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he dropped everything and made haste to join the Union army. He enlisted August 6, 1861. Governor Salomon recognized his executive ability, made him a lieutenant, and at the suggestion of J. T. Lewis (the following governor of the state, and only surviving war governor) appointed him to recruit a company for the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He did this very easily and the command was mustered in as Company I, and sent with others immediately south. At Shiloh, while in command of the company, Captain Ford was taken prisoner by the rebels and sent to the war prison at Jackson, Mississippi, and after that to Montgomery, Alabama, and at Macon and Madison, Georgia. At Macon he was detailed at the request of a superior officer, to attend a brother officer through a severe sickness. He nursed him back to health, and then gained permission to visit the barracks and minister to the wants of his soldiers. This permission was given by Dr. Owen, a Confederate officer with Union sympathies. Captain Ford found William Foster, one of his men, lying in the sand beside a tree, and in a terrible condition. He turned him upon his side, and found he was wasted away to that extent that his hip bone fell from its socket. Scores were in as bad a condition, and every morning sixty or seventy were taken out dead. The flies were terrible, but through Masonic influence he was able to secure nets for five hundred. During the fore part of June an order for exchange was issued, but as the officers were left out, Captain Ford and another officer determined to escape. Accordingly they got a long iron poker from a negro and found there was a Union sympathizer on guard duty. The night of June 22, 1862, he went over the dead line and was not hit by the bullets fired by the friendly sentinel. He went immediately to a tree that had been agreed upon as a meeting place with his brother officer, and waited there until nearly daylight. As his comrade had not yet appeared he left the city, and covered twenty-seven miles before the following noon in hopes of eluding pursuit. Hearing bloodhounds in the distance he walked down a creek hoping to throw them off the scent. It was to no purpose, and presently he was beset by a pack of nine hounds, led by a great Dane that generally throttled the man they caught. Captain Ford watched his chance, and when the dog leaped at him struck it a blow that laid it low. At this moment a man appeared in a thicket a short distance away, and, with leveled gun, demanded his surrender. Our subject drew his poker to a firing position and said "Don't you shoot unless you want to be killed." They finally agreed to lower their arms, and Ford surrendered. He was taken back to prison and put in shackles. It was expected he would wear these all the time, but he got a key from a negro, and when the officers were not near took one of them off. It was supposed by the rebels that he wore them for five months. He still has the poker and the shackles in his possession. He was afterwards transferred to Columbus, South Carolina, and then to Libby prison. He says this was the best prison he was in, as it was the only place where he found white bread. At Libby prison he was paroled and sent to Washington. He came back to Madison, and understanding he had been exchanged, went back into the army. It was not until he fought through several battles that he got official notice of his exchange at Vicksburg.

He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, and many other important engagements. In 1864 he resigned to come home and raise another company. This company he took out of the vicinity of Columbus, under the designation of Company M, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was, by Governor Lewis, commissioned captain, and went to Alexandria, Virginia. They did garrison duty until June 26, 1865, when they were discharged.

Like a million other brave and loyal soldiers, when war's alarms were over, Captain Ford came back to his farm, and applied himself as sedulously to its duties as if there had never been a war. In 1867 and 1868 he represented the Twenty-second assembly district of Columbia county in the state assembly. He was one of the three commissioners appointed by the governor to administer the affairs of Columbia county, a method since replaced by the county board. Beginning in 1881 he was superintendent of a silver mining company that conducted extensive operations at Buena Vista, Colorado. Our subject has been three times married, and his present wife, whose maiden name was Gertrude D. Erickson, has presided over his household since March 17, 1882. They have four bright children, all at home: Jessie E., Clarence V., Ellen R., and Ira H., Jr.

Captain Ford is a strong Republican, and takes much interest in public affairs. In September, 1899, he called his company together at Columbus, and twenty-six responded. It was an interesting occasion, and he was presented with a gold headed cane by his soldiers as a mark of their appreciation of his unceasing interest in their welfare. The whole community honors Captain Ford, and his friends are not confined to this county or state. All who know him think kindly of him.

WILLIAM FISHER, M. D.

William Fisher, M. D., deceased, was born September 18, 1833, in western New York, the son of John W. Fisher, a native of the state of New York. John W. Fisher brought his family to Wisconsin at an early day in the history of the state, and located in Rock county, at Cookville, where he followed his trade of millwright. His death occurred November 11, 1873, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a prominent Mason, and his funeral services were conducted by that order. His wife died at Cookville, Wisconsin, about the year 1853.

William Fisher, the subject of this sketch, received a high education, and graduated from a medical college in Philadelphia. He located at White Creek, Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1861, and practiced his profession there for two years. He then removed to Catlin, Vermilion county, Illinois, where he practiced one year. He was then offered the position of general agent for the state of Kansas of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. He held this position for five years and then became the representative of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in the state of Texas and others of the southwestern states, and he continued in this capacity until his death. He died August 5, 1874, at Warren, Ohio, among strangers. His remains were conveyed to St. Charles, Illinois, where his family resided at that time.

William Fisher was married September 14, 1861, to A. Josephine Reed, daughter of Calvin E. and Sarah (Twist) Reed, of Nunda, Livingston county, New York. Mention of Mrs. Fisher's parents will be found elsewhere in this volume. To this union four children were born, named in order of birth as follows: Ennis E., now living at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; William

W. J., now in Colorado; Eugene B., state inspector for Wisconsin Telephone Company; and John J., graduate in Beloit College.

SALMON BROWN.

Salmon Brown, one of the most extensive produce dealers of the northwest, residing at Kilbourn, Columbia county, Wisconsin, has demonstrated what can be accomplished by energetic and persistent effort, well directed. The man of perseverance is the successful man in whatever vocation engaged, and in this gentleman are combined those traits of character which are bound to produce the best and noblest results.

Mr. Brown was born in Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, February 13, 1848, and is the son of Frederick Brown, a native of the same place, who was born February 13, 1807. Mr. Brown is a lineal descendant of Peter Brown, who came to America in the Mayflower, landing at Plymouth Rock, December 21, 1620. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and dealt extensively in stock, including horses and cattle. He went to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1870, and for a time lived on a farm near Reedsburg. He was a brother of John Brown, of Abolition fame. He married Juliet Merriam, in Ohio. She was a native of Connecticut, where she lived until grown to womanhood, when she removed to Ohio and settled in what was then known as the Western Reserve. She made the entire trip on horseback, and was the first school teacher in that section. She died in Hudson, Ohio, in 1857. The father of our subject died in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, in 1877, aged seventy years. Six children were born to this worthy couple, our subject being the youngest. Two of his brothers, Frederick and Owen, enlisted at the breaking out of the Civil war. The first named was born in Ohio, in 1828, and was a graduate of the Western Reserve College. He studied law and settled in Pecatonica, Illinois, and was appointed postmaster at the beginning of Lincoln's first administration, but upon the call for three months' service he enlisted, and at the expiration of his time re-enlisted for three years, and again for one year, thus serving for four years and three months under three enlistments. He constantly refused promotion, preferring to fight in the ranks, and during the period in which he was in the army he was engaged in more than forty battles. His wife looked after the postoffice during his entire time of absence. He is now living in Aurora, Illinois, and is engaged in the practice of law, and is justice of the peace. He was postmaster at Pecatonica until the beginning of Grant's first term as president, when he resigned, having filled the office about eight years. The other brother, named Owen Brown, was also a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in 1830. He received a good education and removed to southern Illinois in 1855, having previously married in Ohio. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, February 2, 1863.

Salmon Brown lived in his native state until 1871, where he was engaged in farming and fruit growing. Upon leaving Ohio he went direct to Delona township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm, where he lived for thirteen years. He engaged in farming during the summer months and spent the balance of his time shipping produce. Here he laid the foundation for his present immense produce business, which is second to none in the state. He moved to Kilbourn City in February, 1886, and now purchases in six states, and sells in more

SALMON BROWN

than twenty-five. His trade extends from Boston on the east to the Missouri river on the west, and the volume of his trade has been so extensive of late that it reached eighteen hundred car lots in the last fifteen months. He is considered one of the most extensive clover seed dealers in the state, and is, at this time, engaged exclusively in the wholesale business.

Our subject was married at Put-in-Bay Island, Ohio, October 28, 1869, to Mrs. Belle M. Brown, a native of the Empire state, who was born in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of two children: Jennie B., born October 6, 1870, who married Dr. O. H. Brown, and is now a resident of Belvidere, Illinois; and Lydia H., born September 12, 1873, who married C. H. Crothers, who is connected with Mr. Brown's office at Kilbourn. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have four grandsons and three granddaughters.

Our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has always been a stanch Republican, and is now a member of the county central committee. He has now served two terms as chairman of the Columbia county board of supervisors, and has been a member from Newport township for six continuous terms. He was one of the leading spirits in the celebrated fight of Columbia county against the famous tramp nuisance case, in which the county was engaged a short time since. This case was the first to be tried in the state, and the county was victorious, mainly through the great efforts which Mr. Brown with others put forth with that end in view, thereby saving to the county many thousands of dollars. He is ever ready to defend the people against the encroachment of evil doers, and the community in which he resides may well be proud to number him among the influential and public-spirited citizens. So well known and active a character necessarily has many friends throughout the land, and all will fully appreciate the portrait of him shown elsewhere in this volume.

REVEREND JAMES H. McCHESNEY.

Reverend James H. McChesney, an aged resident of the township of New Chester, has a very comfortable home on section 4, near the postoffice of Grand Marsh, and commands the respect and veneration of a wide circle of friends and neighbors. He was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 12, 1825, and has lived a long and active life.

James McChesney, the father of the subject of this writing, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, June 4, 1798, and came to the United States when about seventeen years old. When he was three years older he traveled through the country with Lorenzo Dow and Francis Williams, preaching the gospel at country school houses, and any place where a congregation could be gathered. A little later he became associated with D. D. Beach in the publication of a religious paper with an office in New York City. He was engaged in this work for many years, and when he reached the mature age of forty-two was ordained a minister in Dr. Wallace's church in New York. He had various settlements and after several years brought up in Glenn Ellyn, Illinois, where he was one of thirteen to organize the Chicago Congregational Association. His pure character, lofty soul and loving spirit commanded reverence and esteem, and in whatever work he was engaged his sterling worth was at once recognized. He died at Glenn Ellyn when over ninety-six. He was married to Matilda Davis, April 4, 1824. She was born at Hempstead Harbor, Long Island, New York, April 4, 1806, and proved herself in every way a worthy associate of her husband.

The Reverend James H. McChesney, the subject of this writing, lived with his parents until he was twenty-five years old. He studied much and read deeply and wisely under his father's direction. In 1850 he left home and went to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he remained for some four years. At that time he moved to Adams county, and secured a home in New Chester, where he has continued to reside to the present time. He was ordained a minister of the gospel in 1869 at Westfield, Marquette county, in the Congregational church. He preached for over thirty years and owned a farm in the meantime. He is still called upon to officiate at the funeral services of the old residents, and has tender and touching words for those with whom he has been so closely associated for so many years. He was married to Mary B. Hull, April 3, 1845, in the city of Brooklyn. She is a native of the city of New York, where she was born November 8, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. McChesney are the parents of eleven children. Three of these died in infancy. Those now living are: Josephine May, Margaret M., Jane E., Samuel, Joseph, James J., Mark H., and Myrtle A. It is a goodly family, and all its members have won a good standing in the great world. Their venerable father is much revered and loved, and he is still the center of their thoughts and ambitions.

CLARENCE CLAYTON EATON.

Clarence Clayton Eaton, editor and proprietor of the "Columbus Democrat," at Columbus, Columbia county, Wisconsin, is a gentleman of the highest character, and popular throughout that section of the country. He is a native of Whitewater, Wisconsin, and was born August 7, 1861, and was the son of Sephrenas and Eleanor (Green) Eaton. His father was a native of Leeds, Ontario, and is a lineal descendant of Francis Eaton, who came to America on the Mayflower. His descendants in direct line follow: Francis, Benjamin, Benjamin, Jr., Francis H., Jabez, Jabez, Jr., Almon Ranson, Sephrenas. Francis Eaton II wedded Thankful Alden, granddaughter of John and Priscilla Alden, and James Edison Eaton, brother of Almon R. Eaton, was one of the pioneers of Columbus, and served as the first postmaster and justice of the peace and was later county clerk. Almon R. Eaton came to Wisconsin and settled at Hebron, Jefferson county, where he died aged over seventy years. He was a farmer by occupation, and served as one of the first justices at Hebron and was a man of good judgment and business ability. The father of our subject was by trade a mechanic, and worked in the Esterly Reaper Factory at Whitewater as a wood worker. In his early life he was a sailor on the great lakes, and he is now a manufacturer at Watertown, in which city he has served several years in succession as alderman. The mother of our subject came to Wisconsin with her parents at an early day, and the family settled on a farm at Hebron.

Clarence C. Eaton attended public school at Fond du Lac and Watertown, and later La Borveau Academy at Watertown, and after completing a course there entered the office of the "Watertown Democrat." Upon the death of its editor, Thomas Jones, in 1878, he took charge of the paper for a few months, after which he became foreman of the news and job department of the "Eau Claire Free Press," and also acted as correspondent to Chicago papers. He went to Madison in 1884 to accept a position on the "Democrat," and in 1887 purchased the "Columbus Democrat," which he has since published, with much success. It has been the policy of the paper to agitate the subject of public improvements, and it is largely due to its influence that the town has an excellent system of street lighting and water works, and a city hall which would do credit to a much larger town. Mr. Eaton has been active in many public improvements, and helped to organize a Fourth of July American Association, which raised two hundred dollars for public improvements.

Our subject was married in January, 1884, to Julia J. Ford, daughter of John and Martha (Macritchie) Ford, of Watertown, Wisconsin. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, bearing the names: Sumner Ford and Roswell Carlisle. Mr. Eaton has served as justice of the peace two years, and one year as superintendent of city schools, and in 1897 was elected alderman in the first ward, the first Democratic candidate elected in that ward. He is a member of the Gold Democratic state central committee. He is a gentleman whose work is extended for the benefit of his fellow men, and he is held in the highest esteem. He is a gentleman of culture and possesses a naturally fine baritone voice, which he has greatly improved under excellent instruction, and aside from taking a leading part in the choirs of the local churches is solicited to sing in other towns on public occasions.

ARTHUR MARSDEN, M. D.

Arthur Marsden, M. D., and who has also won the degree of Ph. D., is located at Rio, Columbia county, and is engaged in the practice of his profession. He has rapidly won the favor of the public both by his professional skill and stability of character, and his friends expect for him a long and useful career in the great work to which he has devoted himself. He was born at Albion Prairie, Dane county, Wisconsin, May 15, 1869, and is a son of Henry and Margaret Marsden. The Marsden family traces its lineage back to Normandy, and to adventurous spirits who crossed the Channel with William the Conqueror. Henry Marsden was a native of Derbyshire, England, and in 1844 he was brought by his parents into Wisconsin when only thirteen years old. He lived on the farm with them until 1880 when he located in Edgerton, and dealt in lumber and building material in that city. Mrs. Marsden comes of an illustrious line. She was born in Perthshire, Scotland, and her grandmother was a sister of the Earl of Dumbarton.

Dr. Marsden attended the public school at Edgerton, and was graduated from the local high school at the age of eighteen. He spent three years at Albion Academy, devoting himself to general and philosophical studies, and entered Rush Medical College at Chicago in 1891, and received his diploma in 1894. He also spent a year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, and received a diploma from that institution in 1895. In June of that year he opened an office in Rio, and soon commanded an extensive practice in Rio and the surrounding country. He is now the only physician in the village. He is an attendant upon the services of the Congregational church, belongs to the Masons, is the camp physician of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican, but not a politician. He reads much, and has an office fitted out with a valuable library.

CHEBAR FORBUSH.

The history of a community or a nation is made up of the experiences and deeds of individuals, and for this reason it would be difficult to write a readable narrative of the development of Adams county, Wisconsin, without frequent mention of the name of Chebar Forbush. He is one of the pioneers who did so much in those early days to shape the destinies of the great state of Wisconsin, and to make for her a career of prosperity and greatness rarely paralleled in the world's history. The subject of this review has been a resident of Adams county practically half a century and with the exception of a few years has occupied his present home in New Chester township.

Chebar Forbush was born in the town of Starke, Coos county, New Hampshire, November 24, 1834. His parents were Chebar and Elizabeth (Graper) Forbush. The father was born in Massachusetts, near Bloody Brook, and the grandfather of our subject served through the Revolutionary war, seven years in all. It is said two Forbush brothers were taken prisoners by the great Cromwell in Scotland, and were banished from the country in 1655. They settled in Massachusetts, near Springfield, and their descendants have scattered throughout the United States, many of them still living in Massachusetts. Chebar Forbush, Sr., removed to North Adams, Massachusetts, where he was employed as watchman in the factories in that place for a number of years. In 1848 he went to Cook county, Illinois, where he lived three years. He then moved to Adams county, Wisconsin, locating in Pleasant Prairie, and thence to Sharon, Wisconsin. His death occurred in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a stanch Whig in his earlier days, and later voted with the Republicans. Our subject's mother was born in 1804 in New Hampshire, and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the age of eighty-five years. Her father was a farmer, and lived and died in New Hampshire. Her mother was a descendant of the Hollanders.

Chebar Forbush, our present subject, was a small lad when his family took him to North Adams, Massachusetts, where he worked five years in a cotton factory. He accompanied the family to Illinois, and thence to Wisconsin. He took up his residence in Adams county in 1851, and a few years later purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He has placed many valuable and convenient improvements upon it, and has made it in every sense a home, where genuine hospitality and good cheer are extended to all who cross its threshold.

Mr. Forbush enlisted February 11, 1862, in Company G, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His first two years of service were in eastern Virginia and North Carolina. He was later transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the siege of Norfolk, the battles of Drury's Bluff, Fair Oaks, and the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond. He was mustered out and discharged May 4, 1865, having been in the ranks almost continuously during his entire service.

Chebar Forbush was married November 5, 1856, to Sarah Foster, of New Chester township, Adams county, Wisconsin. She died January 8, 1859, aged twenty years. Sophia C. Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, became the wife of our subject, March 19, 1860. Mrs. Forbush was born in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. To this union three children were born, namely: Clara Sophia, now Mrs. Peter Johnson, of Hancock, Wisconsin; Sarah Agnes, now Mrs. William DeMott, of Westfield, Wisconsin, and Walter U., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Forbush are members of the Congregational church of New Chester, of which Mr. Forbush is a deacon and trustee. He is also a member of Badger Post, G. A. R., at Friendship. He is a Republican in political views, having voted for Fremont in 1856, and has continued to support the men and measures of the "grand old party" ever since. He has been chosen supervisor of New Chester township several times, always serving his community with fidelity and to the satisfaction of all men of all shades of political faith.

GOTTLIEB LOHR.

A brilliant example of a self-made American citizen and a grand exemplification of the progress that an ambitious foreigner can make in this country of unbounded opportunities, is shown in the case of Mr. Lohr, one of the leading German-American residents of Sauk City, Wisconsin. For many years he was actively identified with the agricultural interests of Sauk county, but two years ago he gave up business life and removed to the village, where he is now living retired.

Mr. Lohr was born in Prussia, Germany, June 7, 1835, and acquired a limited education in his native land. In 1854, in company with his parents and seven other children, he emigrated to America, where they hoped to improve their financial condition. By close economy and careful management they saved enough to pay their passage, and bidding good bye to friends and native land, embarked at Bremen on a sailing vessel, which was sixty days in crossing the Atlantic. They landed at New York, August 30, 1854, and proceeded at once to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where they secured work at whatever they could find to do.

Our subject found employment working with a threshing machine, and received fifty cents per day and his board, which seemed to him at that time very good wages, as it was much more than he had ever earned before. This brought before him visions of wealth and fortune quickly secured. He next worked for a farmer at $5 per month, and the following winter made for him oak shingles which were used in covering a new granary which the farmer built and which was soon afterward destroyed by fire. Later he was employed by another farmer at $144 per year and remained with him three years and a half, during which time he saved all his money, being steady, industrious and economical, and spending nothing for beer and luxuries. At the end of twelve years spent in the employ of others, he managed to save considerable money, and in the meantime purchased eighty acres of raw land in Honey Creek township, on time, and his wages went to pay the interest and complete the purchase. He then located upon his land and turned his attention to its cultivation and improvement.

About this time Mr. Lohr married Miss Helena Hartmann, and together they worked night and day until they had one of the best improved farms of the locality. At times Mr. Lohr also worked for others and as his financial resources increased he added to his land until he now has a fine farm of 192 acres, which is operated by his son. Our subject erected thereon a nice stone house 20x30, with a kitchen 18x24, all two stories high; a barn, 40x70 feet, and good outbuildings, all of which he keeps in excellent repair. His place is supplied with all kinds of farm machinery, and he also has a fine threshing machine outfit, purchased at a cost of $2,400; a sorghum mill, which cost $350; and a saw mill, where, during the winter season, from 75,000 to 125,000 feet of lumber are manufactured.

Mr. and Mrs. Lohr have five children: John, a farmer of Troy township, Sauk county, whose place cost $8,000; Chris, who lives on the home farm; Amelia, wife of William Wenzel, by whom she has three children; Herman, a school teacher; and Emma, at home. All of the children have been given good educational advantages, and the family are members of the Lutheran church. In his political views Mr. Lohr is a Republican. His word in business transactions is considered as good as his bond, and when purchasing his threshing machine he would not sign a contract but said he would pay the amount in so many days, and he did pay it before that time. He is a man of excellent judgment and good business ability, is upright and reliable in all things, and is justly recognized as one of the most energetic and representative citizens of Sauk City.

JOHN RICHMOND DECKER.

John Richmond Decker, publisher of the "Columbus Republican," enjoys the distinction of being the oldest editor in Columbia county. He is also connected with other business interests, including a prosperous furniture business at Pittsville, Wood county, and since 1886 had been local manager of the Wisconsin Telephone Company until about one year ago.

Mr. Decker was born in Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, New York, February 28, 1842, and was the son of Stephen and Sylvania (Richmond) Decker. His father was a native of Troy, New York, and was of Holland descent, his ancestors having located on the Hudson river, and were neighbors of the Van Rensselaers, and other prominent Knickerbocker families. The grandfather of our subject, Christopher Decker, was a farmer by occupation, and his mother, Phœbe Cushman, was a relative of the famous actress, Charlotte Cushman. Our subject's father learned the trade of wagonmaker in Bennington, Vermont, and later conducted a large factory at Sinclairville, New York, and about 1845 moved to Erie county, New York, and in 1855 to Waupun, Wisconsin, where he carried on a wagon factory, and his death occurred there in 1886, aged seventy-eight years. The mother of our subject was born in Bennington, Vermont, and was the daughter of John and Sarah (Truman) Richmond. Her father represented the sixth generation of that family in America. The first was John Richmond, who settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1635. His grandson, Sylvanus Richmond, married a descendant of John Alden. John Richmond, the fifth in line of descent, served under General Wolfe at the battle of Quebec. He was seventy-three years of age when the Revolutionary war began, and although too old to take active part espoused the patriot cause. The mother of our subject died at Columbus, Wisconsin, in 1888, aged eighty-five years.

John R. Decker attended Waupun high school, and in 1859 spent one year in the office of the "Waupun Times," and finished his trade in the job office of Edward Beeson, one of the veteran printers and editors of the state, now deceased. Mr. Decker returned to Waupun in 1867 and purchased the "Times," which he published one year, and in 1868 established the "Columbus Republican," which he has since published. He is the oldest editor in the county and one of the oldest in Wisconsin.

Our subject was married, in 1866, to Miss Harriet E. Shelmadine, daughter of Abram and Lucy Shelmadine, of Waupun, Wisconsin. Mrs. Decker was born in Elmira, New York, and died in 1869, at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving two children, Minnie J. and Ray, who died at the age of four and one-half years. Mr. Decker married Miss Susan Hawxhurst, of Columbus, daughter of Mrs. Penelope Hawxhurst, in 1870. Mrs. Decker died three years later, aged thirty-two years. Her only child, Myrta, died the day following her mother's death, aged two and a half years. Mr. Decker married Emma L. Holmes, of Portage City, Wisconsin, in 1875. Mrs. Decker was born in West Point, New York, and was the daughter of Joshua Holmes, who died at Columbus, aged ninety-three years. Both our subject and wife are members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Decker is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the blue lodge, chapter and Eastern Star, of the Masonic fraternity. He was appointed postmaster of Columbus by President Harrison and served from 1890-94. He was justice of the peace eight years at Columbus, and chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1877, '78 and '79. He is well and favorably known and well merits his success and prominent position.

ANDREW OLESON HOLM, Deceased.

For more than a score of years Adams county, Wisconsin, was the home of the gentleman above named and his public career was one of which his community could always boast. He was an ex-soldier and a liberty loving citizen and enjoyed the esteem of his fellow men. He was an active business man and displayed ability and enterprise.

Mr. Holm was born in Skeen, Norway, March 5, 1831, the son of Ole and Anna Holm. His mother died in Norway, and he and his father came to America in 1849, and his father died the day following their arrival.

Our subject attended school in this country but little, but was well read in his native language. He resided at Palmyra until 1859, when he went to Adams county, Wisconsin, and settled in Strong's Prairie township, where he lived for a number of years. He entered the United States army September 26, 1864, and became a member of Company F, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was stationed at Nashville for some time and took part in General Thomas' battle with Hood and subsequent march through Alabama. He received no wounds, but his health was much impaired by the service. He was discharged June 9, 1865, and about two years after his return to Wisconsin he was elected county clerk and removed to Friendship, where he resided until his death. He did considerable insurance business, and also filled the office of county clerk continuously until his death.

Mr. Holm was married, March 24, 1857, to Rebecca, daughter of Peter U. and Louise Barnson. Mrs. Holm was born near Farsund, Norway, and came to America with her parents in 1849. The family resided four years in Dane county, Wisconsin, and moved from thence to Adams county, where her father engaged in farming in Strong's Prairie township until his death, in April, 1872, aged seventy-one years. Mrs. Holm's mother died in December, 1880, aged seventy-four years. Ten children, three of whom died in infancy, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holm, as follows: Louise, now Mrs. James Power, of Portland, North Dakota; Marie, now the wife of J. E. Fladeland, of North Dakota; Peter U., a teacher of Farmington, Washington; Tillie, a teacher at Jefferson, Wisconsin; Ella, now Mrs. E. E. Smith, of Friendship; Clara, now Mrs. Bennett, of Wyoming; and Ada, a resident of Friendship. Mrs. Holm has eleven grandchildren. She resides in Friendship and her home is one of culture and refinement. Mr. Holm died in Friendship September 9, 1882. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church of Strong's Prairie, and was a gentleman of excellent characteristics. He was a life long Republican, and stood firmly for the principles of his party.

WILLIAM McLEISH.

William McLeish, deceased, was numbered among the honored pioneers of Columbia county, who located in Caledonia township when this region was wild and unimproved. In the work of development he took an active part and aided in opening up the country to civilization. As the years passed he faithfully performed his duties of citizenship, and his interest in the welfare and progress of the community never abated. Becoming widely and favorably known he made many friends, and his death was a loss to the entire community. A portrait of this respected citizen and influential member of the county is presented on another page in this volume.

Mr. McLeish was born in the parish of Mythel, Perthshire, Scotland, January 12, 1824, a son of William and Margaret (Carmichael) McLeish. The mother died in that country, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom only two, William and Charles, came to America. The father, an agriculturist of Perthshire, was a representative of a family who were farmers in Scotland for many generations. In 1851 he crossed the Atlantic and joined our subject in Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he died in 1854.

It was in 1847 that William McLeish, Jr., emigrated to the United States, and after spending one year in New York state, came to Wisconsin and purchased a soldier's claim in Caledonia township, Columbia county, where he made his home until his death, July 18, 1878. He was a thrifty, industrious farmer, and succeeded in accumulating several hundred acres of land. He was distinguished for a spirit of sociability and genuine Scotch hospitality, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors, who honored him with several local positions of public trust.

In December, 1851, Mr. McLeish married Miss Jane Thompson, a native of New Monkland parish, Sterlingshire, Scotland, and a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Waddell) Thompson. Her father was a building contractor and also operated stone quarries near Airdree some years. He met with success in his undertakings, and became proprietor of considerable property. To our subject and his wife were born seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: Eliza, wife of Thomas McLean, of Nobles county, Minnesota; William, who lives on the home farm in Caledonia township; Margaret, wife of James Towers, of the same township; Andrew, a farmer near White, South Dakota; and John, a farmer of Rock county, Minnesota.

During her girlhood Mrs. McLeish was given fair educational advantages for those days. In 1850 she came to the United States on a sailing vessel, the Buena Vista, which made the voyage in four weeks and two days, and after spending one season in New York City, she came to Wisconsin in 1851. For almost half a century she has made her home in Columbia county, and although seventy-nine years of age, she is still active in mind and body. She is a lady of hospitable instincts and cultivated tastes, and has numerous friends throughout the community in which she lives. She was reared in the Baptist faith, her husband in the strict Presbyterian form. They never united with any church here, but led conscientious and exemplary lives, and sought to give their children the best advantages in every respect.

JOSEPH L. GREEN.

Joseph L. Green, deceased, was for many years one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Reedsburg, as well as one of its leading and successful business men.

WILLIAM McLEISH. (Deceased.)

He was identified with some of the most important industries of the community, and his connection with these various business enterprises was of decided advantage to this section of the county, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

Mr. Green was born in Cairo, Greene county, New York, June 6, 1827, and died at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, July 8, 1885. His parents, James and Lodimma (Pitts) Green, were also natives of Greene county, New York. Our subject passed his boyhood and youth upon the home farm in New York, and in 1843 removed with the family to Racine county, Wisconsin, and five years later to Reedsburg, when that village consisted of only a few log cabins. For several years he worked in a sawmill owned by David C. Reed, and later lived on a farm near the village. In 1853 he embarked in merchandising in Reedsburg, and carried on business along that line until 1864, when he removed to Sparta and engaged in hop culture for a few years. About 1870 he went to Rudd's, Monroe county, becoming a partner of Rudd Brothers, under the firm name of Rudd & Green. They built a sawmill, which they operated until 1881, when they sold the plant, and Mr. Green returned to Reedsburg, where he purchased an interest in a flouring mill. He was one of the incorporators of the Reedsburg Woolen Mills, and retained an interest in that concern until his death. He was also one of the incorporators of the Reedsburg Bank, and was a director of that flourishing institution throughout the remainder of his life. The Republican party found in him a stanch supporter of its principles, and for a time he held the office of postmaster in Reedsburg. He was a member of the Good Templars Society, and took an active interest in advancing the cause of temperance. He was a man of the highest respectability, and those who were most intimately associated with him speak in unqualified terms of his sterling integrity, his honor in business and fidelity to all the duties of public and private life.

On the 20th of November, Mr. Green was united in marriage with Miss Lavina Reed, also a native of Cairo, Greene county, New York, and a daughter of Alanson C. and Mary (Roberts) Reed, who in 1845 removed with their family to Lake Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and remained there five years. At the end of that time they came to Reedsburg, and located on a farm near the village. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in Sparta, in October, 1867, at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother died at the same place, in June, 1877, at the age of seventy-two. His cousin, David C. Reed, came to what is now Reedsburg, Wisconsin, about 1849, and built the first sawmill in the place. The village was afterward named in his honor. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Green were Adam and Rebecca (Chichester) Reed, natives of Morristown, New Jersey, and the former was of Welsh and the latter of Dutch descent. The Reed family was represented in the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. Green is the third in order of birth in a family of six children, the others being as follows: Rebecca, who died in 1853, at the age of twenty years; Mary, widow of John Coughran, and a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan; George, a resident of Greene county, Iowa; Martha, widow of Samuel Coughran, who is represented elsewhere in this volume; and Francis, who died in Reedsburg, in 1856, at the age of fourteen years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Green was born a daughter, Mary Evelyn, who died July 13, 1888, at the age of thirty-four years. Mrs. Green still makes her home in Reedsburg, where she is surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem her highly for her sterling worth. She attends the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL COUGHRAN.

Samuel Coughran, deceased, was one of the early settlers and honored citizens of Sauk county, where he made his home for many years. He was born in Vermont, May 8, 1828, and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Coughran. The father, who was a native of Ireland, was drowned while a resident of Vermont, but the mother died in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, where she spent her last years.

About 1845 our subject came to Wisconsin and first located in Racine county, but in 1853 came to Sauk county, locating on a farm in Excelsior township, where he lived for five years. He then went to Idaho, by way of the overland route, and for some time was engaged in gold mining in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. On his return to this state he became interested in hop culture at Sparta in company with his brother-in-law, Joseph L. Green. In the fall of 1890 he went to California, and later became a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he died in November, 1891, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Commandery at Sparta, and was a supporter of the Republican party and its principles.

In 1855 Mr. Coughran was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Reed, a native of Greene county, New York, and a daughter of Alanson C. and Mary (Roberts) Reed, who are mentioned more fully in the sketch of Joseph L. Green on another page of this volume. By this union two sons were born: Eugene W., a real estate dealer of Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Frank R., now postmaster of Worthington, Minnesota. Mrs. Coughran, who is a consistent member of the Congregational church and a most estimable lady, still makes her home in Reedsburg, Wisconsin.

REV. JOHN HAMILTON RITCHEY, D. D.

Rev. John Hamilton Ritchey, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church of Portage, Wisconsin, was born in Ganges, Ohio, June 26, 1840, a son of Hamilton and Jane (McAllen) Ritchey. The Ritchey family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and among its representatives have been a number of professional men of prominence. The paternal grandfather of our subject came to this country from County Armagh and settled in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. There the father, Hamilton Ritchey, was born and reared, but in November, 1839, removed to Ganges, Ohio, where he spent the greater part of his life as general superintendent of the Columbus & Sandusky stage line. He was active in political affairs, first as a Whig and later as an Abolitionist. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John McAllen, was a farmer of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. His ancestors came from Scotland to the United States early in the eighteenth century. Professional men were also numerous in this family.

John H. Ritchey, of this review, attended Vermillion Institute, of Hayesville, Ohio, for two years and then entered the sophomore class of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he completed the regular course and was graduated in 1865. He then became a student in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1868. In August of the same year he took charge of a mission at Cambria, Wisconsin, but nine months later was called to the Presbyterian church of Portage, where he was ordained and installed June 1, 1869. He remained in charge here until the 4th of July, 1874, when, owing to failing health, he resigned with the intention of spending some time in recuperation.

On the way to visit his relatives in Ohio, Mr. Ritchey preached at Quincy, Michigan, and in response to an invitation from that congregation he remained there fifteen months. A change of climate proving beneficial and his health having somewhat improved, he accepted a call from Westminster church, Rockford, Illinois, in October, 1875, and remained there three years. The following year was mainly spent in rusticating through the west, holding occasional services. On the 27th of June, 1880, he assumed pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian church of Independence, Iowa, one of the leading congregations of that state, and continued at that place for six and a half years, which was a period of transition from the old stationary condition to one of active progress and development in spiritual affairs there. In 1886 he returned to Portage, where he has since been in charge of his original congregation and, although there have been many changes in the membership, the society has steadily increased in numbers and strength. A new church has been built and was dedicated October 15, 1893. It is a model building, designed by Volk & Son, Brooklyn, New York, and will compare favorably with the best churches for all the uses of a modern congregation.

On the 18th of May, 1871, Dr. Ritchey married Miss Ella L. Moor, a daughter of Dr. Peter and Mary M. (Taylor) Moor, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and four children bless this union: Frederick C., connected with the "Chicago Record;" Romney M., now a student in the medical department of the University of Iowa; Miriam J.; and John H.

Dr. Ritchey is a man of unusual energy and enthusiasm, but his ambition is more or less curtailed by his physical frailty. Possessing lofty ideals, he is nevertheless endowed with unusually fine discernment and business ability, and is exceedingly practical in all his undertakings. All of the congregations over which he has presided are conspicuous for the harmony which prevails among their members, who often speak of the permanent effect of his labors and influence. On the 1st of June, 1891, Gale College, Galesville, Wisconsin, conferred the degree of D. D. upon him. He is trustee of several literary institutions; is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity of the United States; and is often invited to deliver addresses and baccalaureate sermons for the different colleges. For some time he was president of the board of trustees of Downer College, and was active in securing its consolidation with Milwaukee College, by which its usefulness has been greatly increased. He is now vice-president of the Milwaukee-Downer College.

GEORGE VOLNEY BACON, Deceased.

Springville township, Adams county, had no better representative farmer during his life than the gentleman whose name heads this personal history, and who was one of the early settlers of Wisconsin. His estate was conducted with the greatest care, and he showed a progressive spirit commendable to him, and was respected by his entire community.

Mr. Bacon was born in Livingston

county, New York, December 12, 1826, and was the son of Nathaniel and Achsah (Terry) Bacon. His father was born in Vermont, but when a young boy his family moved to New York, leaving him to the care of others. At the age of twenty-two years he removed to Livingston county, New York, where he married. His death occurred December 13, 1878, at Hanover, Michigan.

Of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, our subject was the second child. Until about seventeen years of age he assisted his father on the farm. His eyesight was affected and he could not attend school, but obtained a fair education. In June, 1845, he went to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and was employed in different works for about three years, when he returned to Allegany county, New York, and engaged in farming. He located in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, in 1850, remaining there until 1856, when he went to Springville, Adams county. He took government land and a few years later purchased a farm in the same township, which he occupied until his death. He was thorough and practical and conducted a model farm. In November, 1864, he entered the army and was away about three months at Madison, but was discharged at the end of that time on account of defective sight.

Mr. Bacon was married November 9, 1848, to Mary Jane Hay, daughter of Jonathan and Julia (Collins) Hay, of Livingston county, New York. Mrs. Bacon's father was of Scotch descent and was born in Vermont, where he resided until he reached the age of twenty-six years. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, as follows: George Mansfield, born June 30, 1852, died at Springville, June 22, 1873; Frances E., born March 21, 1850, married J. W. Cummings, of Springville, November 9, 1872; Helen E., born March 24, 1861, married A. D. Billings, of Springville, October 15, 1884; Charles E., born August 14, 1863, now residing on the old homestead; and Anna L., born October 29, 1872, married A. E. Richardson, of New Lisbon, April 13, 1898. Mr. Bacon departed this life in Springville township, Adams county, Wisconsin, July 5, 1882. He left a loving family and a large circle of acquaintances and friends to mourn for him. He was respected wherever he was known, and lived an honest man, ever interested in the welfare of his associates. He served for several terms on the town board, and in all matters of a public nature gave his support. He was a Republican in political faith, but did not take an active part in the affairs of his party. He kept posted on important public questions, and was keenly awake to the needs of the hour. Mrs. Bacon has erected a fine residence on the estate of her son-in-law, A. D. Billings, near the old homestead, where she lives in comfortable circumstances. She is a lady of refinement and good taste, and her home is a model of convenience and neatness.

LEWIS EDMINSTER.

Lewis Edminster, a resident of Poynette, Columbia county, bears an honorable reputation, the result of a long and useful life, largely spent in this part of Wisconsin, and overflowing with a kindly spirit and humane impulses.

Mr. Edminster was born at Big Flats, Chemung county, New York, January 16, 1830, and his parents were Aaron and Mary (Davenport) Edminster, both of English nativity. They came into New York from New Jersey at an early day, when the region they sought was on the frontier, and dangerously close to the savage and the wild beast. To David Edminster, the grandfather, were born four sons: Nathan, Lewis, Aaron and William. Aaron Edminster spent the greater part of his boyhood at Ithaca, New York, and when he became a man engaged in farming many years in Chemung county. About 1854 he exchanged his eastern lands for a tract of as quite desirable farm land in the town of Lowville, Columbia county. He moved west to occupy it, and after his arrival in Wisconsin divided it among his sons. He saw them well established, and in the possession of an ample competence, and then went to Hamilton, Missouri, where he spent his remaining years and died March 18, 1865, at the great age of ninety years and over. He was a man of rugged physique, and an active temperament, a hard working and upright citizen of the community. He was an earnest and enthusiastic adherent of the Baptist church, and helped in the erection of a house of worship for that denomination wherever he was living. His widow died May 28, 1876, aged eighty-three. She was born at Ithaca, New York, and her father, John I. Davenport, was of Dutch extraction, and came to Ithaca from Morris county, New York. Aaron Edminster was the father of the following children: Rachel, Catherine, Cornelius, Horace, Charles, Nancy, Lewis and Jackson.

Lewis Edminster spent his boyhood in New York, and in 1853 came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and bought and improved a farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in Lowville. He put up ample farm buildings, brought the place into a high state of cultivation, and in 1880 moved into Poynette, where for several years he was engaged in business as a hardware merchant, giving, also, considerable attention to agricultural implements, carriages, and other goods in demand among a farming people. He has bought and sold considerable real estate and at different times has erected several buildings, which seemed to be needed in the village. A busy life has been his, and throughout he has preserved an enviable reputation as an honorable and upright man of the strictest integrity and the most generous spirit. He has been a lifelong Democrat, and has filled the different town offices of Lowville to the satisfaction of the people with whom he came in contact.

Lewis Edminster and Miss Mary Teeter were married October 8, 1853. She is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Whitlock) Teeter. Jacob Teeter was born in Canada, to which country his father removed during the Revolutionary war. Later on he took the side of the liberty party in Canada and was obliged to flee to the United States, sacrificing much of his property in Canada on account of his patriotic principles. From New York Jacob Teeter and his wife moved to Illinois in 1853, and two years later came to Lowville, Columbia county, Wisconsin. Later still the family went to Blue Earth City, Minnesota, where the husband and father died in 1872, aged over seventy years. His widow survived him a number of years, and died at the age of eighty-four. She was of English parentage. To Jacob Teeter and wife were born the following children: Eliza, Jesse, Lucinda, John, Mary, Reuben, Rebecca, Catherine, Christina, Watson and Benijah.

Mr. and Mrs. Edminster are members of the Presbyterian church and are distinguished for their kindness to people in trouble and distress. Having no children of their own they have reared several orphans. Helen Teeter, a niece of Mrs. Edminster, was an inmate of their home several years, and became the wife of Byron Kinnear, now the treasurer of Columbia county. She died in August, 1882, when only about thirty years of age. Her only surviving child, Lewis Reuben, has been reared by the Edminsters, given a liberal education, including a course at Wisconsin University. He is now an expert accountant and stenographer, and is employed in Stroud's bank, Kilbourn City. George Kinnear, another foster son, now lives in the state of Washington.

WILLIAM WILSON RATHBUN.

William Rathbun, deceased, was, for a period of over forty years, one of the most widely known and respected citizens of the town of LaValle, Sauk county, Wisconsin. He was a man of unusual energy and perseverance, and was enabled to overcome obstacles which might have seemed unsurmountable to a person of less character and determination. Although almost constantly occupied in the discharge of extensive business operations, he found time to fulfill his duties as a citizen, and exerted a powerful influence in the affairs of the town and county, and his counsel was frequently sought by his associates concerning matters of both public and private interest.

Mr. Rathbun was born in Addison, Steuben county, New York, September 29, 1824, and was a son of Thomas and Nancy (Vroman) Rathbun, who became residents of Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1855. The father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and he and his descendants have displayed many of the sterling characteristics for which the people of that lineage have always been distinguished.

At the age of seventeen years our subject came to Wisconsin and made his home for a time in Madison. For a number of years thereafter he was employed on the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers as raftsman, and eventually becoming a competent pilot; the transportation of large quantities of lumber for the St. Louis markets was intrusted to his care. While thus engaged he met with numerous adventures, and also gained a wide acquaintance and an extensive knowledge of business transactions. In 1855 he came to Sauk county and purchased the farm at the mouth of Big creek, which was his home throughout the remainder of his life. He invested quite extensively in timber land along that stream and for a number of years did considerable lumbering on his own account. He conceived the idea of damming the creek near his residence, and, in conjunction with his father, built a saw-mill, which he continued to operate until his death. He was also interested in a steam saw-mill in Juneau county, and shipped considerable quantities of lumber and cord wood.

On the 23d of May, 1858, Mr. Rathbun married Miss Julia A. Perry, who was born in Middletown, Vermont, and in 1852 came to Wisconsin with her parents, Israel and Calista (Mosier) Perry, who located first in Whitewater,but in 1857 came to Sauk county. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun, two sons, Adelbert and James, died in childhood, and the other two, William and Julia, reside on the old homestead, the former having succeeded to his father's business interests.

On the 22nd of January, 1899, while working in his saw-mill, Mr. Rathbun's clothing became caught in the gearing, which drew his body upon the saws, producing instantaneous death. This sad catastrophe was a severe shock to his many friends as well as his immediate family. Being a man of decided views on all public questions, he was naturally chosen by his fellow citizens to execute numerous official trusts. For a number of years he served as chairman of the township board of supervisors, and also filled the offices of justice of the peace and postmaster of LaValle. He was reared in the Methodist faith, but was not identified with any church after coming to Sauk county. For a number of years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His business integrity was unquestioned, and his many excellent qualities of mind and heart won him the admiration and respect of all with whom he came in contact. To his family he was kind and considerate, and he was ever mindful of the comfort and well being of his friends and associates.

GUNDER OLSEN UNDERDAHL.

Gunder Olsen Underdahl, a prominent tobacco farmer of the town of Hampden, Columbia county, was born June 10, 1851, in the town of Otsego, of the same county. He is a son of Ole O. and Ingeborg (Gunderson) Underdahl, both natives of Norway, who came to this country in 1850. The senior Underdahl had served five years in the Norwegian army, and was glad to pitch his home in a land where military duty was not a necessity for the sons of the soil. He settled in the town of Otsego after living a year and a half in Dane county. He died April 24, 1891, after a long and useful life at the age of seventy-five. Mrs. Ole O. Underdahl is still living, and is the mother of seven children, all of whom are living to comfort her declining years. They are: Hans, Lewis, Ole and Martin, all residents of Rice county, Minnesota; Gunder O. is the subject of this writing, and Aleck and Mary are still under the home roof.

Mr. Underdahl received his early education in the town of Otsego, and in 1873 attended the commercial college at Madison. He began a business career for himself by becoming a bookkeeper for a firm in Madison. He held this position until his parents called him home, as his older brothers had gone to Minnesota. He helped his father through the summer's work, and then entered the store of Jacob Smith at Columbus as a bookkeeper. He did not find city life agreeing with him, and after a few months he bought a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres in the town of Hampden. To this he has since added fifty acres, and is now the owner of a choice farm, and in its cultivation he has attained, if not riches, certainly a competency. He has given much attention to the raising of tobacco, and following this line through the years he has made considerable money. He uses the most advanced methods, keeps himself informed as to all the new ideas, and every year puts by a liberal profit. Two years ago he built a fine residence, having all the modern improvements, including a hot water heating system. He has a fine lot of barns, and all the buildings needed, both for general and tobacco farming.

Mr. Underdahl and Miss Emily H. Vangsnes were married July 23, 1876. She is a daughter of Hans and Annie Vangsnes, natives of Norway. She was born September 14, 1851, and is the mother of four children: Ida married Frank Bridges and lives in the town of Hampden; Henry, Clara and George are still under the parental roof. Mr. Underdahl is a man of more than ordinary character, and commands the confidence and respect of the community to an unlimited degree. He is a Republican, and at one time or another has filled nearly all the town offices, and especially been much interested in school matters. He is a member of the Otsego Lutheran church, and every effort for the improvement of the community finds in him a ready helper. He is American through and through, and is regarded as one of the county's best citizens.

JOHN VON GONTEN.

John Von Gonten is one of the oldest citizens of Portage, and long ago won the respect of his associates by his industrious habits and exemplary life. The years have only served to strengthen early impressions, and by general confession he stands among the most upright and honorable members of the local community. He was born near Thun, Canton Berne, Switzerland, April 17, 1824, and is a son of Jacob and Susan (Opliger) Von Gonten. Jacob Von Gonten was a dealer in lumber, and the proprietor of a small saw mill. He lived and died at Thun, reaching the advanced age of ninety-six. He served in the Swiss army, and took part in the war of 1847, though too old for active duty in the field. He was a man of character and influence, and was highly regarded. His wife died when over seventy years of age, and his father, Nicholas Von Gonten, passed away when he was one hundred and two years old. John Von Gonten and his sister, Susan, who married Ulrich Von Gonten, were the only members of their immediate family to come to this country. For many centuries the name has been a familiar one in Switzerland, and Canton Gonten was largely settled by members of the family, where they have long resided.

John Von Gonten received a very fair education in German, and was also instructed in French, which was the prevailing tongue of his native community. His first business venture was in burning lime and brick, and about 1850 he removed to Neufchatel and dealt in dairy products. Five years later he crossed the Atlantic, and found employment on the Erie canal for some two years. In 1857 he came to Portage and at once went into the manufacture of lime and brick. He sold wood, and soon developed an extensive business. Later he sold this out, and dealt in ice for some twenty-five years. In 1877 he opened a cemetery in the outskirts of the city, to which he gave his own name. It consists of forty acres, and is a handsome and picturesque spot. Success has crowned this as it has other enterprises of his, and his last years are full and running over with honor and comfort. In 1897 he built a handsome residence in Portage, and is far removed from the financial difficulties that attended his entrance into the state, when he was so much in debt that he had to sell his watch and that of his wife to pay board bills.

John Von Gonten and Susan Bichsel were married in Switzerland, June 14, 1851. Her father, John Bichsel, was a blacksmith who was born, lived and died in Switzerland. She was born in Canton Berne, and is the mother of twelve children. Her oldest daughter, Lizzie, is Mrs. William Law, and lives at Stillwater, Minnesota. Mary is the wife of the Reverend Edward Theel, and lives at Germania, Marquette county, Wisconsin. John is in the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Portage. Fred lives at Milwaukee, and is an engineer of the same road. Emma married Frank Rusch, and is a resident of Portage. Nellie is Mrs. Gus Foogman, and has her home in Grafton, North Dakota. Clara and Alwina, at home. George died when seventeen years old, and three other children passed away in infancy. Mrs. Von Gonten died May 18, 1900. Mr. Von Gonten has twenty-one grandchildren living, and five who died in infancy. There is also one great-grandchild. The home of the family is one of culture and refinement, and all the children have had the best social and educational advantages that the times and the circumstances of the business in which the husband and father was engaged would permit. Clara, who was educated at the Portage high school and the Oshkosh

JOHN VON GONTEN

MRS. JOHN VON GONTEN.

Normal School, has taught in the Portage schools for eleven years. They are all associated with the German Lutheran church, of which Mr. Von Gonten was one of the original founders, and is now the only one of the first membership living in the city. He has been a liberal contributor to its funds, and has served from the first as an elder. He has been a Republican for many years, and has served the city as an alderman. He has, however, had no political aspirations, and has been content to be known as an honorable and upright business man.

Portraits of Mr. Von Gonten and his lamented wife are shown elsewhere in this volume.

DANIEL De WITT CAMPBELL.

Daniel De Witt Campbell, a farmer residing in Jackson township, Adams county, is a pioneer settler of that region and a representative of one of the influential families of central Wisconsin. He is now the owner of considerable land in that vicinity, and engages in general farming.

Mr. Campbell was born in Binghamton, Broome county, New York, January 3, 1844, and was the son of William and Jane (Walker) Campbell. His father was of Scotch lineage, and was a shoemaker by trade. He came to Wisconsin in 1847, locating at Fountain Prairie, Columbia county, where he engaged in farming and also worked at his trade. He removed to Adams county in the fall of 1855, and resided in Jackson township until his death about 1885, aged over seventy years. He was a prosperous farmer and owned over two hundred and sixty acres of land at the time of his death. The mother of our subject was born in Broome county, New York, and was of English and German descent. Her death occurred about 1880, aged over fifty years. By a former marriage our subject's father was the father of seven children, among them John Perry, Rhinelander, Wisconsin; Eunice, now Mrs. Ed. Starling; Olive, now Mrs. William Ward, residing in Springville township, Adams county; and William De Loss, Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Our subject was one of seven children as follows: Daniel D., our subject; Hiram Eugene, residing in Jackson township; Alcina, now Mrs. J. Stanfler, of Jackson township; Edward, of Missouri; Delia, now Mrs. Joseph Tunison, Warren's Mills, Wisconsin; Ida; and Henry.

Daniel D. Campbell enlisted in Company D, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, March 15, 1864. He was in the Army of the Potomac at the battle of Cold Harbor, and from thence went to Petersburg, where he was wounded in the left leg by a bullet June 17, 1864. He was in the hospital at Willard's Point, Long Island, five or six months, and after his recovery was transferred to the Twelfth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and was discharged July 31, 1865. He spent the two years following traveling through the west, and then located in Adams county, since which time he has resided on the old homestead farm, of which he now owns one hundred and twenty acres, and also possesses land adjacent, amounting to two hundred and five acres. He has erected a comfortable residence and large basement barn, and his farm bears every evidnce of a well improved estate. He gives the raising of stock considerable attention, and has been successful in all his undertakings.

Mr. Campbell was married July 4, 1866, to Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Admiral and Miranda Lewis, of Easton, Wisconsin. Mrs. Campbell's father was a blacksmith by trade, and followed the same in Portage before the war. He served in the Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died from injuries received while shoeing mules. Mrs. Campbell's mother is still living. Mrs. Campbell was born in New York and came with her parents to Wisconsin in an early day. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, as follows: Miranda Maude, now Mrs. Thomas Webster, of Birnamwood, Wisconsin; Gertibella; Roseman Alberta, and Edith Myrtle. Roseman and Edith are teachers. They have adopted a son of their daughter, Mrs. Webster, named Earl. Mr. Campbell is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M. He has done much to advance educational affairs and has served as school treasurer for the past twenty years, and has gained the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has made his home for forty-five years. He has been a Republican in political views from his youth, and stands firmly for the principles of his party. He is a gentleman who keeps abreast of the times, and in all matters of importance takes an active interest.

THEODORE GLOECKLER.

Theodore Gloeckler, a prosperous farmer and skilled dairyman of Fort Winnebago township, well deserves a prominent place in the annals of thrift and industry of Columbia county. In the very prime of life, whatever he undertakes is pushed to success, and his business tact and general good sense aid him to keep his standing securely.

The Gloecklers are of an ancient German family, which was long situated near Ulm, Wurtemberg. There at the little village of Neiblingen, Barnard Gloeckler, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born July 20, 1829, and there he remained until 1851. That year he entered this country, and for a time was employed at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, by his mother's brother, Bernard Straub. He did not long remain in the east, and was presently found in this state working in a lime kiln at Milwaukee. At this time the Milwaukee & Portage Railroad was under construction, and soon commanded his services. After the completion of the road he went into the Heartile brewery, and was engaged there for the next seven years. He spent a year in Minneapolis in charge of a brewery, and in 1865 bought a farm in the town of Fort Winnebago. He devoted himself to its cultivation with much enthusiasm, but still followed his trade in the winter season. In 1872 he bought the brewery now owned by H. Epstein, and conducted it for three years. He was also employed two years in a brewery at Austin, Minnesota.

Bernard Gloeckler was married to Mary Nauer, June 22, 1859. She was a daughter of Kasper and Veronica (Duer) Nauer, and was born at Hohensstadt, Wurtemberg. She came to this country in 1850 with her parents, and settled in the town of Fort Winnebago. Her father bought a farm on section 30 and lived there until the day of his death, July 30, 1885. He was over seventy-five and had lived a long and active life. Born in Switzerland, he removed to Wurtemberg in early life and was long employed in a dairy.

Mrs. Veronica Nauer was born in Hohensstadt December 12, 1819, and notwithstanding her great age is still active and vivacious. Her father, Joseph Duer, came to this state and died at Fort Winnebago when over eighty-five. He was a coachman in the old country, and was everywhere known as an honest and hardworking man. Mrs. Nauer still retains possession of all her faculties to a remarkable degree, and in the summer frequently walks to the city of Portage, some two miles away. Through her long and active life she has endeared herself to the entire community by her constant thought and care for the sick and the needy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Gloeckler were born nine children, one dying in infancy. Thodore is the subject of this writing; Josephine married James Miller, and lives in Portage; Otto (Adolph); Charles is at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Elizabeth is Mrs. Herman Schiefelbeim, and has her home in Portage; Matilda married John LeFleur, and is at Beaver Dam, where also her sister Gertrude may be found; Mary is at home.

Theodore Gloeckler spent his boyhood days at Portage, grew up under the parental roof, and attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age. Leaving school he entered a blacksmith shop to learn the trade. In 1881 he removed to Tomah to take a position in the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. He held a place there for nearly six years. He was industrious, careful and frugal, and by the expiration of that time had accumulated a very comfortable sum of money. With this in hand he returned to Columbia county, and bought the homestead farm of his grandfather, Kasper Nauer, and here he has since maintained his residence. The farm contained one hundred and seventy-one acres, and sixty-five are under thorough cultivation. He has greatly enlarged the buildings, and improved the place in every way, and renamed it "The Hillside Dairy." He makes a specialty of the dairy business, and gives not a little attention to the breeding of Jersey and Guernsey cattle, and for eight years has supplied milk and other farm products to Portage families.

Mr. Gloeckler and Emma Bahl were married September 27, 1897, and the union has proved an unusually happy one. The lady was born at Dodgeville, Iowa county, and is a daughter of Peter and Anne Mary (Eulberg) Bahl. She is the mother of three bright and promising children, Louis, Clara and William. The home is an interesting one, gives an unusual contrast of four generations dwelling under one roof. Mr. and Mrs. Gloeckler are members of the Catholic church, and are highly regarded by all who know them. He is a Democrat, but has not of late taken a very active interest in political affairs.

GEORGE GOODRICH.

Among the better and more prominent class of agriculturists, whose pleasant farm graces Lavalle township, Sauk county, may be placed the name of the gentleman whose life history is presented to the readers. He has made a success of his vocation, and is one of the intelligent and enterprising men of his vicinity. His home has been in Wisconsin for more than thirty years, and he has gathered around him a host of friends, who know him as a gentleman of the highest character. His estate is one of the first in the community and it is through perseverance, honesty, and industry, his three watch words, that he has gained a comfortable competence.

Mr. Goodrich was born in Orleans, Jefferson county, New York, in 1845, and was the son of Nelson and Catherine (Snell) Goodrich. His father was born in Jefferson county, New York, in March, 1816, and his mother was born in Manheim township, Herkimer county, New York, in 1816. Both reside on the farm which has been their home for many years, in Orleans, Jefferson county, New York.

Our subject was afforded liberal educational advantages, and made the most of his opportunities. He was an apt scholar and studious, and received good training. Until twenty years of age he resided at home with his parents, and in December, 1866, decided to turn his way westward, and accordingly came to Wisconsin, and after a few years spent in travel, located on his present farm, which comprises one hundred and fifty acres. He worked with a will and in the labors of farm life took pleasure, and is to-day one of the well-to-do men of that community. He operates a steam thresher in connection with his farm work, and all machinery used in lessening labor incident to rural life is of modern make. His buildings are good, and he is surrounded by more than usual comforts.

Mr. Goodrich was married July 7, 1872, to Emmerette Gray, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Gray. Mrs. Goodrich was born in Vernon county, Wisconsin. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, upon whom they bestowed the name of Nelson, named after his paternal grandfather. He was born May 12, 1873, and is at present working on the home farm.

Our subject is a member of Reedsburg Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is a stanch advocate of temperance and the rights of the people, and is thoroughly conversant with the economic questions of the day. He has made a study of public questions, and is a forcible speaker, entertaining, and impresses upon his listeners his own convictions. He progresses with the world and keeps pace with the new discoveries and methods, and is a man whose work is in keeping with his ideas. He is more practical than theoretic and adopts new methods only when their utility is clearly demonstrated.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

John Robertson is a well-known citizen of Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, whose inventive genius is so much above the ordinary that it has attracted considerable attention. Some of his ideas are very radical and will lead, so his friends say, to very decided improvements in the world of mechanics. He is a scion of one of the most conspicuous families of Columbia county, and was born in Warren, Monroe county, August 6, 1874. His father, David Robertson, is the subject of a sketch which appears on another page in this work. He was about four years old when his parents removed their home to Manneville, Marathon county, and from there to Rio, where he completed the public school course of instruction. He was a student at Wayland Academy for a short time, and for a year at the Milwaukee Spencerian Business College. He studied designing for nine months at the Chicago Art Institute, and returned to Rio to assist his father in his lumber business until its sale in 1898. Since April, 1899, he has been engaged in the manufacture of telephones and the sale of telephone supplies. He is developing an extensive business, and has equipped telephone offices for individuals and corporations in all parts of the United States. The Peerless Electric Telephone Company, of which he is manager, has introduced a number of novelties in this line, and its trade is rapidly increasing. Mr. Robertson is almost constantly engaged in experimenting in improvements in electrical apparatus. He has perfected and patented a telephone transmitter which is considered the finest in the world. Mr. Robertson and Miss Nettie Thompson were married October 20, 1894. She is a daughter of the Honorable Thornton Thompson, of Rio, and is a lady of most charming character. She is the mother of three children: Ethelyn L., Carroll D., and Esther M. She is a native of Columbia county, and considers her home the most interesting spot in the state. Mr. Robertson is a Republican, and a most genial gentleman. He is much interested in fraternal societies, and holds membership in several. He is a Mason, a Modern Woodman, and a member of the Equitable Fraternal Aid.

CHARLES F. NINMAN.

Charles F. Ninman, who was for several years one of the leading educators in this section of the state and is now successfully engaged in journalistic work as editor and publisher of the "Wisconsin Workman," at Sauk City, was born in Dodge county, December 14, 1847, and is the fifth in order of birth in a family of eight children whose parents were Frederick and Dorothea (Struck) Ninman. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, was a native of Germany and emigrated to America in 1844.

Until twenty years of age our subject spent his life upon a farm and became thoroughly familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His primary education was acquired in the country schools and later he attended higher institutions of learning, by his own efforts and studious habits acquiring an excellent education. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching, first in the country schools and later at Watertown, Wisconsin, and for a quarter of a century he followed that profession, meeting with most excellent success as an instructor. For two years he was superintendent of the schools at Watertown, and in 1884 came to Sauk City to accept the position of principal of the high school, which he continued to fill for five years.

Desiring a broader field of labor, Mr. Ninman abandoned educational work in 1890 and turned his attention to the newspaper business, in which he has also met with marked success. He was editor of the "Sauk City Presse," a German paper, until 1897, and consolidated with it the "Pioneer Wisconsin," which he purchased, changing the name to the "Sauk City Pioneer Presse." He formerly was editor of the "Wisconsin Workman," the official organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, published at Sauk City, monthly. He takes an active and commendable interest in public affairs, is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, is the present police justice and clerk of Sauk City, having filled the latter office for three years. He also served as assessor three years, and has been justice of the peace for the past ten years. Socially he is a prominent member of Eureka Lodge, No. 133, F. & A. M.; Sauk City Lodge, No. 62, A. O. U. W.; and Sauk City Camp, No. 1210, M. W. A.

At Watertown, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, Mr. Ninman was married, May 10, 1870, to Miss Sophia Stoevhase, and to them have been born four children: Eddie, Theodore, Max and Ella, who have all learned the printer's trade and are home with the exception of the eldest son, who is now engaged in the newspaper business in Dakota.

HIRAM HILAND MASON.

Hiram Hiland Mason, the efficient overseer of the Adams county poor farm, is a native of Rutland, Vermont, where he was born September 10, 1836. The Masons were of English descent, and the parents of our subject were Boomer and Sarah (Ripley) Mason, both natives of Rutland county, Vermont. Boomer Mason's father died at an early age, and his wife, Deborah (Boomer) Mason, who was born in the Isle of Man, died at the age of eighty-seven years, in the village of Ira, Vermont.

Our subject accompanied his parents to

Illinois in 1847, where his father farmed for six years near Aurora, Kane county. In 1853 the family moved to Lowville, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and in 1865 to Adams county, locating in the town of Lincoln, where the father died, at Big Springs, April 29, 1889, aged eighty-seven years. The mother died in the town of Lincoln in 1886, at the age of eighty-four years. Her family were natives of England and settled at Tinmouth, Vermont, at an early date.

Hiram Hiland Mason enlisted July 5, 1861, in Company D, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and he participated in the battle of Stone River. After this engagement he was detailed as ambulance driver at General Thomas' headquarters, and continued in that capacity during the remainder of the service, until discharged, November 3, 1864. After the war he returned to Adams county, where he engaged in farming. He also worked several years at the carpenter's trade. Since March 1, 1894, he has been overseer of the Adams county poor farm. This farm consists of five hundred and fifty acres, and the institution cares for an average of fourteen inmates. The buildings have been greatly improved and conveniences enlarged and extended under his management, and as a public institution reflects much credit, by its able management, both upon the county and its efficient superintendent.

Mr. Mason was married, in 1857, to Emeline Bump, a daughter of Moses and Phœbe Bump, of Pacific, Adams county, Wisconsin. Seven children were born to this union, three of whom are living: Herbert L., Cyrus C. and Nellie A. Our subject was married to his present wife, who was formerly Mrs. Sarah Jane See, in 1876. Mrs. Mason is the daughter of Francis and Phœbe Mason, and was born in Ohio. Of the three children born to this union, but one, Nina B., is living. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Big Springs, of which Mr. Mason is a trustee. He is a member of the J. W. Kersham Post, No. 188, G. A. R., at Briggsville, of which he has been adjutant and quartermaster at various times. He has been a stanch Republican since 1860, and has always taken an intelligent interest in public affairs. He has filled several offices in the county, having served as deputy sheriff two terms, and was also a constable and a justice of the peace at different times. He has always merited and held the confidence of his fellowmen, and no one enjoys in a higher degree the esteem of the entire community.

JAMES MORRIS CROTHERS.

James Morris Crothers, a prominent and influential farmer and stock raiser, of New Haven township, Adams county, was born in Montreal, Canada, September 14, 1847, and was the son of James and Ann (Briggs) Crothers.

Our subject's father was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and came to America in the spring of 1841. He was a linen weaver at Belfast, and upon coming to America engaged in farming at Montreal, Canada. He settled in Jackson township, Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1856, where he still resides at the age of eighty-four years. He is a successful farmer and respected citizen, and renowned for physical and mental activity far beyond most men of his age. The mother of our subject was born in Isle of Jersey, England, and died in Wisconsin October 16, 1890, in the seventieth year of her age. Her father, Robert Briggs, served twenty-seven years in the British army, retiring as a corporal of the Royal Artillery. For twenty years he was the strongest man in his battery. His death occurred in Ireland.

Our subject was one of ten children, two of whom died in childhood, those who grew to maturity being as follows: Margaret, who married Abner H. Flook, and who has now passed away; James M., our subject; Robert Briggs, a resident of New Haven township; Anna, now Mrs. Henry Kabaugh, residing in Jackson township; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Edward Wylie, of Thorp, Wisconsin; Samuel H., residing in Cass county, North Dakota; George, an attorney at Neilsville, Wisconsin; and William A., residing on the homestead in Jackson township.

James M. Crothers was but a small boy when the parents moved to Wisconsin, and he attended the district school, and at the age of seventeen years began work in a saw mill in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as a sawyer. Upon reaching his majority he began farming on his present farm, which he then rented, but three years later purchased the land. He added to his possessions from time to time, and his present estate comprises one hundred and sixty acres, about one hundred acres of which is tillable, and the balance furnishes abundant timber and pasture land. He engages principally in the raising of live stock and has some high grade stock and has made a success in that branch of agriculture. For several years he dealt in live stock and is a man who is well versed on values.

Mr. Crothers was married August 15, 1866, to Julia M. Ward, daughter of Ira C. and Ursula Ward, of New Haven township. Mrs. Crothers was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and her parents were among the first settlers of Adams county, locating on the farm which is now owned by Mr. Crothers. Mr. and Mrs. Ward now reside at Big Spring. To Mr. and Mrs. Crothers eight children have been born, as follows: Herbert Stillman, engaged in the banking business in Davenport, North Dakota; Clifford Harris, produce dealer of Kilbourn, Wisconsin; Bertha Viola, now Mrs. Charles George, of Plainfield, Wisconsin; Nellie May, now Mrs. F. J. Durham, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Asa Evelyn, now residing in Spencer, Iowa; Cora Irene, Ethel and Archie Raymond, the last three named residing at home. Mr. Crothers has given his children good educational advantages, and is interested in educational matters. The family attend the Congational church at Big Springs and Mrs. Crothers is a member of the same. Mr. Crothers is a gentleman who exerts a marked interest in local affairs, and has been a delegate twice to the state congressional convention. He has filled the principal township offices, and always has the welfare of his community at heart. He has been a Republican in political sentiment since his youth, and adheres to the principles of his party.

GEORGE ACERS.

George Acers, a well-known and popular conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; who has been in the employ of that corporation for over thirty years, now makes his home in Portage, Wisconsin. He was born in Pageville, Erie county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1852, a son of William and Roxa (Clark) Acers, also natives of the Keystone state. The father was by trade a carpenter, but he also engaged in the practice of medicine and carried on farming in Erie county. In 1857 he came to Wisconsin and located on a farm in Juneau county, where he continued to follow the three occupations previously mentioned until 1883, when he removed to Broken Bow, Nebraska. He died at that place January 9, 1886, at the age of seventy-six years. In his political views he was always a stanch Democrat, and for many years he acceptably served as justice of the peace in Juneau county, Wisconsin. His wife was a daughter of Jabez Clark, a farmer of Erie county, Pennsylvania, who was from New England. She died at Lyndon, Wisconsin, September 10, 1868, aged fifty-one years.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Lyndon, and at the age of sixteen years entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company as brakeman, was afterward conductor on a construction train, and since 1886 has been a conductor on a passenger train, making two trips daily between Portage and Madison. Since 1880 he has made his home in Portage with the exception of four years spent in Madison, and in the welfare of the city he takes a deep and commendable interest.

Mr. Acers was married, October 1, 1877, the lady of his choice being Miss Rachel Hambleton, a daughter of Stephen D. and Mary A. Hambleton, of Kilbourn, Wisconsin, where her father was engaged in mercantile business, also dealt in grain, and owned a farm near that place. He died in Delton, Sauk county, Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Acers were born three children, namely: Eva Pearl, who died in July, 1893, at the age of fifteen years; Paul Duane and Irene, who are still living. The family attend the Presbyterian church and occupy an enviable position in the best social circles of the community. Fraternally Mr. Acers is a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors, the Masonic Order, and the Knights of Pythias, while politically he is a Republican, though reared in the Democratic faith. As a business man, his long retention in the service of one company mainly indicates his fidelity to duty and the confidence and trust reposed in him by his employers, and as a citizen he is highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

HANS A. HANSON.

Hans A. Hanson is one of the leading business men of Rio, and has probably contributed as much as any single citizen to the general commercial prosperity of this growing village. His name is well known throughout this part of Columbia county as that of an upright and capable business man, and he enjoys a wide circle of friends. He was born in the town of Otsego, Columbia county, Wisconsin, February 12, 1861, and is now in the prime of life. He is a son of Anon and Emma (Gunderson) Hanson. His father was a native of Norway, and came to this country when quite a young man. He spent a few years in Michigan, and in Washington county, Wisconsin, and then took up a quarter-section of government land in Otsego township, Columbia county, a part of which he still owns. Since 1887 he has ceased active work, and is living in the village of Rio. Hans Hanson, the grandfather of the subject of this writing, was a farmer and a school teacher in Norway, and he lived and died in that country. His widow crossed the ocean to spend her last days with her son in Rio, and died in that village when over seventy years of age. Her father, Levi Gunderson, was one of the pioneers of Columbia county, and died at the age of sixty-eight. His widow, Mrs. Trena Gunderson, lived until 1878. Anon Hanson and wife were the parents of two sons and three daughters: Hans A. and Levi, partners in business in Rio; Annie; Trena, who is Mrs. Charles Isaacson, living at Rio; Christina, Mrs. Ed Isaacson, is at Hazel Run, Minnesota.

H. A. Hanson received very good edu-

HANS A. HANSON.

cational advantages. He attended the public schools and the Monona Academy at Madison, where he pursued a business course. At the age of twenty-three he left the farm, and entered a general store at Rio, where he was engaged as a clerk for some years. In 1892 he went to Hazel Run, Minnesota, and engaged in business for himself as a dealer in lumber and agricultural implements. He was not very well satisfied with the surroundings, and sold out in about a year and came back to Rio, where he became manager of the extensive estate of T. W. Thompson, deceased. In 1894 he built a large, double, brick, two-story building. In this he opened a large department store with Thomas Sampson as his partner. He terminated the partnership two years later by buying out all Mr. Sampson's interest, and the business was carried on for a time under the firm name of Anon Hanson & Sons, his father and brother Levi being associated with him. September 15, 1900, the firm was changed to that of Hanson Bros. & Dunham. They carry an immense stock of general merchandise, and have one of the most complete and perfect establishments of the kind in the county. Mr. Hanson has many and important investments outside the store, one of the most exacting being a considerable interest in the Rio State Bank, of which he is one of the directors and vice-president. He carries two large farms, and gives much attention to tobacco and potatoes. His marriage with Miss Mena Thompson occurred June 7, 1893. She is a daughter of Thornton Thompson, of Rio, and is the mother of one child, Evelyn Cornelia. They are members of the Lutheran church of Rio, and the family is much respected in all social relations. He is a stanch Republican, and has represented the village on the county board several times.

A portrait of Mr. Hanson is presented on another page in this volume.

HARRY H. CURTIS.

Harry H. Curtis, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Wyocena, Columbia county, Wisconsin, represents two of the most prominent pioneer families of Columbia county. He is a native of that county, and was born in the town of Lowville, October 24, 1872, and was a son of Elbridge and Mary E. (Bennett) Curtis.

The grandfather of our subject, John C. Curtis, spent most of his life on a farm in Broome county, New York, attaining the age of eighty-six years. He was a cousin of Frederick C. Curtis, of Rocky Run, and sprang of the same distinguished ancestors, a record of whom may be found in the sketch of the life of Frederick C. Curtis elsewhere in this volume. The father of our subject was born in Broome county, New York, and came to Wisconsin in 1849. He spent about two years lumbering on Lake Superior and on the Mississippi river, and then entered claim to government land in sections seven and eighteen, in Lowville township, and there tilled the soil during the remainder of his life. He became interested in breeding Merino sheep, and made a success of his farm work, leaving to his heirs a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres. He was a man of prominence and was deservedly esteemed and respected. Politically he was a stanch Republican, and during his career filled various offices of trust in his township. The mother of our subject still resides in Wyocena. She was a daughter of Telman N. and Sarah Ann (Beardsley) Bennett, and sprang of one of the pioneer families of Big Flats, Chemung county, New York. Her ancestors came from Germany and her grandfather, Abram Bennett, represented the third generation of the family in America. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Telman N. Bennett, served as captain of the New York militia in early life. About 1852 he traded an improved farm of ninety-six acres at Big Flats for four hundred and forty acres of wild land in Lowville, and came to his new home to reside, never having seen the land until he took up his residence thereon. About twenty acres of the same had been broken and a log cabin, 10x16 feet, had been erected. The cabin is still standing on the premises. It at one time sheltered twenty-six people, some of his neighbors sharing his hospitality. The farm became valuable, and Mr. Bennett resided there until his death in 1892, aged eighty-two years. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and enjoyed the highest esteem of his associates. His wife was born in New Jersey, of Scotch lineage, and reached the age of sixty-two years. Our subject was one of eight children, four sons and four daughters, seven of whom grew to maturity, and are as follows: Irene, who became the wife of Harry Cutsforth, of Pacific township, and is now deceased; Alma, who became Mrs. James F. Robinson, and died in Colorado in February, 1891; John C., residing in Chicago; Telina B., now Mrs. Samuel Curtis, of Ft. Pierre, South Dakota; Lewis B., of Denver, Colorado; Harry H., our subject; and Edgar F., living on the homestead farm in Lowville.

Harry H. Curtis attended high schools at Portage and Poynette, and graduated from the latter institution at the age of twenty years. He then spent four years teaching, being successively principal of the graded schools of Wyocena and Rio. He was appointed United States railway postal clerk in May, 1898, and has spent most of the time since on the route between Chicago and Minneapolis on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Our subject was married September 8, 1897, to Lillith M. Lawn, a daughter of Dr. James and Isabel Lawn, of Wyocena. Mr. Curtis erected a modern residence in Wyocena in 1899, and now occupies one of the most attractive homes in the village. He is a gentleman of much force of character, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. In political faith he is a Republican, but takes little part in party affairs. He holds membership in the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks. He is one of the administrators of the estate of the late Dr. James Lawn, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work.

JAMES LAWN, M. D.

James Lawn, M. D., deceased. In the death of James Lawn Columbia county lost a most worthy citizen and able and conscientious practitioner. Mr. Lawn had followed the practice of medicine for over a quarter of a century in that locality, and was widely known and deeply mourned at his demise. He resided in Wyocena, and the family now reside in Portage.

Our subject was born in Utica, New York, October 27, 1850, and was a son of Hugh and Jane (Duncan) Lawn, who were natives of Scotland. The father lived in Ireland during his early life, and about 1848 came to America, and was employed as dyer in a cloth factory at Utica, New York. The mother of our subject was employed in the same institution as weaver. The family removed to Kingston, Wisconsin, about 1855, where the father died on his farm in his seventy-first year.

Our subject began the study of medicine with Dr. William Meacher, of Portage, and he also attended Bennett Medical College, Chicago, graduating from that institution in 1873. He began the practice of his profession in Kingston, and in August, 1875, located in Wyocena, where he continued until his death, with the exception of five years, from 1886-91, which he spent in Kingston. He built up an extensive practice, and met with remarkable success, and was devoted to his work, so much so that the constant vigil undermined his health and he passed away at Wyocena, Wisconsin, December 29, 1898.

Mr. Lawn was married December 30, 1875, to Miss Isabella Peters, of Kingston, a daughter of Joseph and Isabella (Murphy) Peters. Mrs. Lawn's father was born in Connecticut, and her mother was a native of Ireland. The family located in Wisconsin in 1857 and engaged in farming near Kingston. The mother died October 18, 1898, aged sixty-eight years, and the father makes his home in Kingston, and is aged seventy-two years. The family was among the first members of the Methodist church of Kingston. Mrs. Lawn was born in Canandaigua county, New York. Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lawn, who are named as follows: Lillith M., now Mrs. Harry H. Curtis, of Wyocena; Ella May, Violet Ione and Hugh Edward.

Mr. Lawn was a member of the Columbia County Medical Society, and was censor for three years. He was also a member of the State Medical Association. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and in political sentiment was a stanch Republican. Mrs. Lawn, in November, 1899, removed to Portage so that she might have better educational advantages for her children.

THOMAS W. DONNELLY.

Prominent among the enterprising and successful young farmers who till the fertile soil of Sauk county, Wisconsin, is the subject of this review, who now owns and operates a good farm of eighty acres in Dellona township. He is a native of this state, born in Valley township, Adams county, February 13, 1874, and is a son of Hugh D. and Mary Donnelly, of whom more extended mention is made on another page of this volume. He received a good common-school education which has well-fitted him for life's responsible duties, and at the age of sixteen he left home and started out to make his own way in the world, following various occupations for some time.

On the 1st of April, 1897, Mr. Donnelly married Miss Elizabeth A. Capron, of Pardeeville, Wisconsin, a daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Crosby) Capron. She is a graduate of the Wausau high school and an accomplished musician. They have one child, Elizabeth C., born December 29, 1897.

On the 11th of October, 1897, Mr. Donnelly located in Dellona township, Sauk county, where he purchased what is known as the Pat Howlett farm, and now has sixty acres of the eighty-acre tract under a high state of cultivation. There is a good orchard upon the place, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the farm testifies to his careful supervision. He carries on diversified farming, and is also in the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Company, as an expert, doing business over the western part of the state. His faithful service has won him promotion at the company's hands.

Mr. Donnelly is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, and takes quite an active interest in public affairs, especially educational matters, and has been elected chairman of the investigation committee for District No. 7, Dellona township. He is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World, and is consul commander of Tourist Camp at Kilbourn, and also state deputy. He is also a member of the Home Forum, No. 1813, at Kilbourn, and is orator of the same.

ALLEN TIMOTHY CORLISS, M. D.

Allen Timothy Corliss, M. D., a young medical practitioner of Loganville, Sauk county, has in a few years firmly established himself as a skilled physician among the fraternity of his profession. Not only do the members of the medical world accord him prominence, but the citizens of the entire community in which he has chosen to make his home readily give him worthy praise for his efforts and success. He is thoroughly practical and conscientious and enjoys an ever increasing patronage.

Our subject was born in Sutton, Caledonia county, Vermont, December 17, 1868, and was the son of Jewett and Amelia (Wheeler) Corliss. His father was a native of Sutton, Vermont, and was a contractor and builder at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, for some years, and is now residing in California. The mother of our subject was born in Brownington, Vermont, and was a daughter of Silas Wheeler, a farmer by occupation, who removed to Illinois about 1890, and now resides at La Grange, Cook county, aged nearly eighty years. Her grandfather came from England and settled in Massachusetts.

Allen T. Corliss attended the public schools and later St. Johnsbury Academy, and at the age of eighteen years went to La Grange, Illinois, where he was employed in a grocery store. He entered Rush Medical College in the fall of 1891, working in the store during his vacations to obtain means to continue his studies, and graduated from that college in 1894. He established himself in Sioux City, Iowa, and after one year located in Loganville, Wisconsin, where he has since pursued a general practice.

Our subject was married June 20, 1894, to Miss Eva Gregory, daughter of John and Armena (Smith) Gregory, of La Grange, Illinois. Mrs. Corliss' father was a native of Ohio, and was an early settler of Sauk county, Wisconsin. He lived on a farm in Winfield township for several years, and was a mason by trade. He erected the original Sauk County Poor House, and many of the first brick buildings in Reedsburg. His death occurred at Denver, Colorado, in 1883. The mother of Mrs. Corliss was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Charles Smith, who lived in Sauk county for a number of years and died in Loganville. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Corliss, as follows: Marguerite F. and Allen G. Mr. and Mrs. Corliss embrace the Baptist faith and are held in the highest regard by their acquaintances. Mr. Corliss is a member of Hillside Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, at Loganville, and is medical examiner for the camp. He also holds membership in Forest Lodge, No. 116, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Lime Ridge. He is connected with the Central Wisconsin Medical Society, and the State Medical Society of Wisconsin. He is a man of intelligence and true worth and his prosperity is assured.

MRS. HARRIET THOMPSON.

Mrs. Harriet Thompson, whose home is on section 31, Lincoln township, Adams county, Wisconsin, has spent almost her entire life on the frontier, and has witnessed the entire growth and development of this section of the Union. She was born at Mackinac, Michigan, September 18, 1828, when this region was an unbroken wilderness inhabited only by the red men, and abounding in wild game of all kinds. She early became familiar with all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but with the advancing white man all the comforts of civilized life have been brought to her door.

William Sylvester, the father of our subject, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, October 28, 1793, and for twenty-four years was employed as blacksmith by the American Fur Company at Mackinac, Michigan. In 1835 he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he followed farming for about thirteen years, and was then appointed by the government as blacksmith for the Indians at Point Bois, Wood county. He was granted a permit to build on the Indian lands, and in 1845 erected the first house in Adams county, it being known as the Marsh house, into which the family moved that fall. After the land came into market, he entered one hundred and sixty acres, and rented his house to our subject, while he moved to Portage in 1848, and served as the first mayor of that city. He also conducted a grocery store at that place, which he afterward sold. He returned to the Marsh house, Adams county, making his home there for a number of years. He then sold the Marsh house farm to Silas C. Fletcher and then moved to Ripon, Wisconsin, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the minute men from Massachusetts in the war of 1812, and was the first postmaster in Adams county, Wisconsin. On the 3d of May, 1820, he married Miss Nancy J. Allen, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 17, 1805, and died at the Marsh house January 12, 1848. Eleven children were born of that marriage: Edwin J., William, Charles, Harriet, Clarissa A., Amanda F., Nancy Jane, Mary M., Delia S., Eliza P. and Emma A., all born in Mackinac except the three youngest. For his second wife he married a Mrs. Bates, of Rockford, Illinois, who died some years later, and afterward he married Harriet Westcott, of Sheboygan, who still survives him. By his last marriage two children were born at the Marsh, named as follows: Lillian and Willis.

On the 12th of May, 1848, Miss Harriet Sylvester gave her hand in marriage to Silas C. Fletcher, who after living in Adams county, Wisconsin, for a few years, moved to California, where they made their home for about thirteen years. On their return to Adams county Mr. Fletcher purchased his father-in-law's farm, which he successfully operated until his death, June 2, 1890. Mrs. Fletcher was again married May 28, 1899, her second union being with Charles R. Thompson, who came to this state in the spring of 1845, and first settled in Dodge county, where he continued to reside until 1891. In 1892 he came to Adams county, which has since been his home. For one year he served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting as a private in Company I, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but on the 24th of March, 1865, he was promoted to corporal. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them, and have many warm friends throughout Adams county. George W. Fletcher, the only child born to Silas C. and Mrs. Fletcher, was born March 16, 1849. He is the present owner of the Marsh House and farms about two hundred acres of land in Adams county. He was married, October 6, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Crane, a native of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. They were the parents of six children; those living are Minnie May, Silas C. and Mabel R. Mrs. Fletcher died November 12, 1881, aged thirty. Mr. Fletcher was married, October 3, 1882, to Clara Jones, born April 9, 1861, at Cambria, Wisconsin. They have five children: Hazel I., Jane, Edwin W., Hattie L. and Ella M.

ALBERT W. NEHLS.

No better illustration of the characteristic energy and enterprise of the typical German-American citizen can be found than that afforded by the career of this merchant tailor, now a well-known resident of Kilbourn City, Wisconsin. Coming to this country with no capital except his abilities, he has made his way to success through wisely directed effort and he can now look back with satisfaction upon past struggles.

A native of Germany, Mr. Nehls was born in Freienwalde, Pomerania, December 12, 1859, and is a son of Ferdinand and Fredericka (Knappe) Nehls, natives of the same place; the father was born in 1824, the mother in 1830. There the father died in 1872, but the mother is still living and now makes her home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Our subject attended both public and private schools in his native land, and after coming to this country took up the study of bookkeeping. At the age of eighteen he learned the tailor's trade, and at the age of twenty entered the German army, where he served for three years. On the 15th of April, 1885, he sailed for America, and landed in this country thirteen days later. He first located in Wausau, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the tailoring business until December 2, 1890, and then came to Kilbourn City, where he has since successfully carried on operations along the same line. In May, 1896, he bought a lot in block No. 47, on Broadway, where he now conducts his business, and where he also carries a good stock of ready made clothing.

Mr. Nehls was married, January 13, 1891, to Miss Minnie Wanderer, who was born January 11, 1866, in Portage, Wisconsin, a daughter of Joseph W. and Maggie Wanderer, natives of Germany. Mr. Nehls belongs to the Catholic church and is highly respected by all who know him. He is a man of exceptional business ability, is strictly honorable in all his dealings, and through his own unaided efforts has achieved success.

EDWARD CLINTON GOTTRY.

Edward Clinton Gottry, a popular and successful attorney of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, was born June 29, 1864, at Hamilton, Canada, a son of Anthony S. and Elizabeth (Kilgour) Gottry. The father was born in Haganeau, Lorraine, then a province of France, but now a part of Germany. His ancestors doubtless went there from the south of Scotland during Cromwell's invasion. About 1827, when a lad of ten years, Anthony S. Gottry came with his parents to the United States and settled in Utica, New York, where his father carried on the trade of a stone mason. After reaching manhood he conducted a hotel in Hamilton, Canada, for a time, and about 1854 came to Wisconsin, being engaged in the same business at Stevens Point for a number of years. Subsequently he spent the greater part of two years in Canada for his health, and on his return to Stevens Point, in 1866, he engaged in merchandising for a time. In 1893 he removed to Pine City, Minnesota, where he is now living retired, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was eight years old when she came with her parents to the new world, locating first in Providence, Rhode Island. Later the family removed to Hamilton, Canada. Her father, William Kilgour, had held a position in the police department at Glasgow. His two sons, J. and R. Kilgour, became manufacturers and importers of pianos and musical merchandise at Hamilton, Canada.

Edward C. Gottry, of this review, was educated in the public schools of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and at the age of sixteen years began learning the printer's trade in the office of the "Stevens Point Journal," of which he later became foreman. In 1884 he went to Cloquet, Minnesota, where, as a member of the firm of Page & Gottry, he edited and published the "Pine Knot," the first issue appearing July 12, 1884. The following spring he bought and consolidated with it the "Carlton County Press," and in October of that year started the "Pine County Pioneer," of which he was active manager until the spring of 1891. He still owns the paper, but it is now in charge of his brother, W. P. Gottry.

In June, 1889, Mr. Gottry was appointed register of the United States land office at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, by President Harrison, which position he retained until the office was consolidated with the St. Cloud land office in January, 1894. In the meantime he purchased the "Rush City Post," which he edited through the campaign of 1890. In the fall of 1887 he bought the "Pine Tree," at Hinckley, Minnesota, which he consolidated with the "Pine County Pioneer." He entered the law department of Minnesota University in 1892, and on completing the course in 1894 was graduated with high honors. On the 8th of June, of that year, he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota. The following fall he was elected county attorney of Chisago county and also city attorney. The latter position he held until November, 1898. While county attorney he prosecuted the celebrated "Wyoming murder cases," and secured the conviction of George Kelly, who was executed March 23, 1897. Another important case was the "McMillen trial" for an attempted murder of his wife. Mr. Gottry conducted several cases before the secretary of the interior at Washington, D. C., one of which was the "Pat Fox case," involving the title to a tract of valuable pine land on the Mille Lacs Indian reservation, and he was successful in securing the title for his client, Mr. Fox. In December, 1898, he came to Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and has already succeeded in building up a good general practice. He is thoroughly versed in the law, is a man of deep research and careful investigation and his mind is analytical, logical and inductive.

On the 26th of May, 1891, Mr. Gottry married Miss Cosette Barlow, a native of Barre Mills, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Oliver S. and Mary L. Barlow. Her father was a miller and engaged in milling for many years, after which he served as county treasurer of La Crosse county. Our subject and wife have one child, Amy Cosette, born in 1897.

Mr. Gottry is a ready and versatile writer and has contributed some very interesting articles to the "Northwest Magazine." While on a trip through Idaho a few years since, he spent some time among the Nez Perces Indians and gleaned some interesting information concerning the traditions, customs and character of that tribe. He was reared in the Methodist church, but his wife holds membership in the Baptist church. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Phi Delta Phi, a college fraternity. His political support has always been given the men and measures of the Republican party. He has always taken an active and prominent part in the campaigns of his party. In 1888, 1892, 1894 and 1896, during his residence in Minnesota, he "stumped" the state as a speaker for the state central committee for the candidates of his party.

JAMES HATTON.

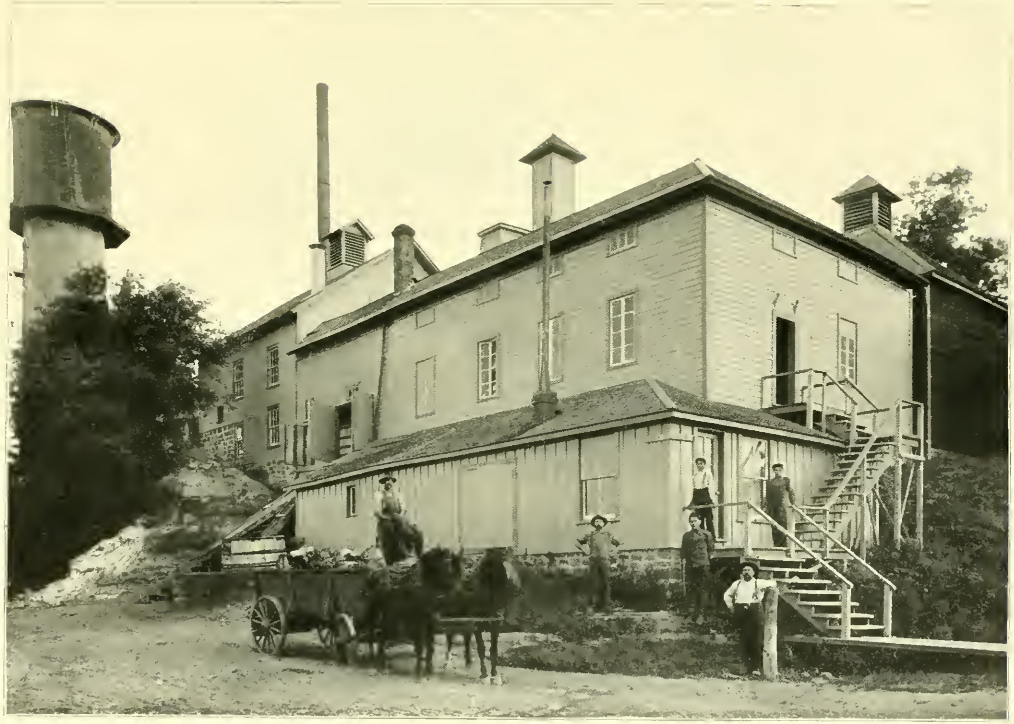
James Hatton, a prominent farmer of the town of Fountain Prairie, has his home not far from the village of Fall River, and has been for many years prominent among the most successful farmers of Columbia county. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Robertsaw) Hatton, and was born January 19, 1830, in their home in Yorkshire, England. His parents came to this country in 1849, and located on a quarter-section of choice land in the village of Fountain Prairie, which remained in the family name for many years. Here Mr. Joseph Hatton died in 1850, and the management of the farm passed into the hands of our subject. He had two brothers, but they both died early and he became the sole reliance of his widowed mother. She made her home with him for many years and died at the venerable age of eighty-three.

Mr. Hatton disposed of the family homestead in 1887 and bought two hundred and forty acres in section 17 of the same township, and here he still resides, keeping the active charge of everything in his own hands. He was married in April, 1866, to Miss Anna Waterworth, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Waterworth, both English born and bred. They both lived to pass the age of eighty years, and came of a hardy stock. Some of her kindred bearing the family name are now residents of Fountain Prairie, and are among the most influential people of the community. To Mr. and Mrs. Hatton have come three children, all of whom are now living at home. Joseph, the oldest son, assists his father in the management of the large farm; Nettie lends a hand to the domestic cares, and Harry is still in school. They live in an admirable farm house, adapted in every way to the situation. It crowns a small elevation, and is fronted by a beautiful grassy lawn, and backed by noble shade trees. Mr. Hatton takes a great interest in the welfare of his adopted country, and thinking the Republican party nearly right, gives it a warm support. He is a firm believer in the cause of popular education, and has often been called to serve as a member of the school board. He has been a farmer of more than the usual ability, and is an honest, deserving citizen universally liked and respected by all who know him.

ALBERT FUHRMANN.

Albert Fuhrmann, the well-known proprietor of the Reedsburg Brewery, a view of which forms one of the illustrations on another page of this volume, and an influential citizen of Reedsburg, was born on the 9th of February, 1853, at Grupenhagen, Pommerania, Germany, and is the only male representative of the family in America. His parents were Ferdinand and Christina (Platk) Fuhrmann. The father was a dealer in eggs and other produce, which he shipped to Berlin, and he served for three years in the German army. He died at Baversdorf, Pommerania, in 1873, at the age of forty-four years, but his father, a farmer by occupation, reached the advanced age of ninety. After the death of her husband, the mother of our subject came to the United States, and died at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, February 17, 1899, aged seventy years.

In his native land Albert Fuhrmann learned the brewing business, beginning at the age of nineteen years in a brewery at Schlawe, Pommerania, where he continued to work until his emigration to America in 1882. He first located in Neenah, Wisconsin, where he was employed in a brewery for six months, and then went to Oshkosh. In 1896 he came to Reedsburg and purchased the brewery of Geffert & Paul, which he has since conducted with marked success. The capacity of the plant is three thousand barrels per year, most of which is marketed at Reedsburg, and in the manufacture of the beer a large quantity of the barley grown in this vicinity is consumed.



REEDSBURG BREWERY, ALBERT FUHRMANN, Proprietor,
REEDSBURG, WIS.

In 1875 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fuhrmann and Miss Carolina Jenrich, of Carwitz, Germany, and to them have been born five children, namely: Albert, Otto, William, Esther and Charlie. The family are identified with the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Reedsburg, of which Mr. Fuhrmann is a trustee. He takes little interest in political agitation, but is active in many other public affairs, being a stockholder in the Reedsburg Agricultural Society and a contributor to the Public Library. He is widely and favorably known, and receives and merits the respect of his fellow citizens.

NEWEL CARPENTER, Sr.

Newel Carpenter, a prominent agriculturist and millwright, residing on section thirty-five, in White Creek township, Adams county, has been a member of the farming community since 1850, and has been a potent factor in its upbuilding. He has a pleasant estate, and is engaged in general farming and raises some stock.

Mr. Carpenter was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, January 24, 1823, and was the son of John and Abigail (Healey) Carpenter. The family resided in Massachusetts many years, and the father of our subject was the fourth in a family of five children, and was a wheelwright by trade.

Until eighteen years of age Newel Carpenter resided at home, attending school and assisting his father, and was then apprenticed to V. C. Hooker, of Sutton, to learn the trade of millwright. He received for the first year's work forty dollars in money and three months' schooling, and the contract was for three years. However, his employer accepted a contract in Mexico and gave our subject his time and set of tools, most of which he still has in his possession. He was apt and showed such competency after one year's work, that the well known contractor and millwright of Sutton, Jonathan Dudley, engaged him as overseer of his workmen. He continued thus three years, and then, at the age of twenty-two years, worked for himself, and was engaged on mill work for the woolen and cotton mills in Worcester, Massachusetts, and was also engaged in the car shops of the railway company at that place. He went to Skowhegan Falls, Maine, at the age of thirty years, and was employed in a number of factories, and was proprietor of a sash and blind factory in that city, and was the builder of several starch factories. He also employed a number of hands in the manufacture of pill boxes, and Brown Thomson, of Boston, bought their entire output. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Carpenter went to White Creek, Adams county, Wisconsin, and took land on section thirty-five, where he has since resided. He has a good residence on the estate, and modern conveniences and good barns. He built a saw-mill on the farm in 1862, which he operated continuously until the present year, when in February the mill burned, and was a total loss, including planing mill, shingle machine and feed mill. He contemplates erecting another sawmill at once. He removed to Ableman, Sauk county, in 1893, where he built a flour and grist-mill, which he owned for four years, and afterward returned to White Creek. He has built a number of mills around the country, including those at Poynette, Elroy, Sumner, and Easton. He is a lover of horses, and for many years had a horse which could shake the dust into all comers' eyes, and has had great fun at the county fairs. Mr. Carpenter is possessed of much mechanical ingenuity, and for a number of years has done the work of the country, from repairing watches to guns and sulkies. He has two patent rights, one a hop press, and the other a conveyor for a hearse, the latter bearing patents under date of December 28, 1897, in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Carpenter was married, January 15, 1845, to Charlotte T. Arnold, daughter of Nathan Arnold, of Sutton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Carpenter died November 12, 1845, leaving one child, Charlotte A., born November 11, 1845, now residing in Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Carpenter married Mary Elizabeth Maxfield, daughter of James Maxfield, of Mount Vernon, Kennebec county, Maine, February 21, 1847. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, as follows: Abner, born July 13, 1858, engineer of Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Frank, born September 18, 1854, millwright, residing at Reedsburg; Alice, born October 25, 1860, residing at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Newel, born July 12, 1868, residing at home; Leonard, born November 12, 1872, employed on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Mr. Carpenter is a genial, clever man, and much respected in his community. He is a stanch Democrat in political sentiment, but does not seek public favor. He is interested in the welfare of his township and aids in every public enterprise.

HON. DAVID BARNES HULBURT.

Hon. David Barnes Hulburt, of Loganville, Sauk county, Wisconsin, is widely known throughout the central part of the state as a man of unusual character and commanding ability. He was born at Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, December 8, 1829, and is a son of James Harvey and Lydia (Peters) Hulburt, whose family included nine children. The elder Hulburt was a native of Vermont and was reared to agricultural pursuits. While a boy he accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania, and from there to Portland, New York, where his life was spent. He died when over eighty-two years of age. Rev. David Hulburt, the grandfather of the gentleman whose name introduces this article, was a Baptist clergyman of far more than ordinary endowments. He filled prominent pulpits in Pennsylvania, New York, and other states, and died at Portland, New York, when over ninety-six. After he was seventy-five he retired from active pastoral work, but continued to preach from time to time for many years thereafter. His wife, Elizabeth Barnes, died when over seventy-five. They reared a family of thirteen children, whose average age at death was over seventy-five years. Mrs. Lydia H. Hulburt was a daughter of Joseph Phelps Peters, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and who served his country several years in that great struggle.

David B. Hulburt left his boyhood home in 1857, and came to Loganville, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm, which is now in part the site of the village. Much of his original investment he still retains, though many acres have been subdivided and disposed of to actual settlers. He studied civil engineering and navigation at Fredonia Academy, the old and famous educational institution that has immortalized the little New York village of that name, and after graduating from the normal department of the Academy, engaged in teaching. He taught several seasons in New York, and was a teacher in this state for a number of years. On coming to the state of Wisconsin he engaged in surveying, and has always done considerable business in that line, his most important labor in this direction being the establishment of the contemplated Loganville & Narrows Prairie

Railroad. In 1860 he was elected county surveyor, and for twenty years or more he served the people in that capacity.

It was in the assembly, however, that Mr. Hulburt won his most distinguished honors. In 1874 he was elected to the assembly, and was honored with two re-elections in succession, and served in the sessions of 1875, 1876 and 1877. In 1884 he was chosen senator, and for four years served his constituents in the upper house of the Wisconsin legislature. He was chairman of the committee on education and introduced several important measures which became laws and are still on the statute books. Among other measures was the famous "one mill-tax" for school purposes, which helped increase the school attendance of the state over ten per cent. in addition to the natural increase. He also worked diligently in behalf of the biennial sessions amendment to the state constitution. In local matters he has served his community well, for he filled the office of justice of the peace seventeen years, and was chairman of the township board for several years. For many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Loganville, and in 1871 was appointed postmaster by President Grant. He held this position a full term, and retired from it in 1875 to the general regret of the community, whose interests he had carefully served.

Mr. Hulburt was married, in February, 1856, to Josephine M., daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Jones) Van Scoter, of Chautauqua county, New York. Mrs. Hulburt was born in Steuben county, New York, where her father was a practicing physician. He was of Holland descent, and died at Fredonia. Mrs. Hulburt is the mother of eight children: Alice M. (Mrs. H. Z. Westonhaver, Madison, Wisconsin); Frank D., a practicing physician at Reedsburg; Josephine M. (Mrs. August Luherson, died July 9, 1892, in her twenty-sixth year); Hettie (Mrs. C. W. Constantine, of Madison); Arthur D., dead; Lena B. (died June 23, 1888, at the age of nineteen); Harvey L., a graduate in pharmacy; and Jessie (Mrs. Albert Williams, Loganville). There are ten grandchildren in the family, and in their old age Mr. and Mrs. Hulburt feel their lines have been cast in pleasant places.

WARREN I. COLBY.

The pleasant estate on which this gentleman now makes his home is the old homestead farm of his father, whom he assisted, and became thoroughly acquainted with the best methods to be pursued in that calling. The management of the estate has now fallen to his lot and he has taken up the work and is displaying those dominant traits of character which are destined to bring the best results. He is a man of much worth to his community and is interested in the general welfare of Adams county. His entire life has been spent in Easton township, and his home surroundings are of the most comfortable nature. Modern machinery is used for gathering and taking care of the grain products, and his stock is well provided with shelter.

Mr. Colby was born at Easton, Adams county, Wisconsin, July 17, 1855, and was the son of Jonathan C. and Sarah A. (Pettigrove) Colby, a sketch of whose lives will appear under the biography of Thomas P. Colby, elsewhere in this volume.

Our subject attended school until about fourteen years of age, and received a good education. He resided at home and after the death of his parents came into possession of the homestead, on which he still resides. He has about one hundred and seventy acres of land, one hundred acres of which is under cultivation. He engages in general farming and has been successful.

Mr. Colby was married, June 21, 1892, to Jennie M. Halstead, daughter of Isaac F. and Lydia Halstead, of Easton township. Three children have been born to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Colby, as follows: Irene F., born March 30, 1893; Floyd, born September 4, 1895, and Dorothy Ruth, born August 18, 1899.

Mr. Colby has been called upon to serve in various official positions in his township, and is at present chairman of the township board. He is non-partisan in politics and casts his vote for the man which in his opinion will serve his community best. He is public-spirited, and in every possible way lends his influence for the advancement of his community, and enjoys the respect of his fellow men.

JOSEPH HENRY RIDDLE.

Joseph Henry Riddle, a leading farmer and stock breeder in the town of Lodi, Columbia county, Wisconsin, long ago took a prominent place among those devoted to agriculture in this community and this is easily his standing at the present time. He has always been an industrious worker; he has maintained a high character for honesty and unswerving integrity; and his business ability is attested by his manifest success in the enterprises to which he has set his hands.

Mr. Riddle was born in the city of New York June 24, 1839, and is a son of Robert S. and Mary (Dunning) Riddle. The father was a native of Delaware county, New York, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Ireland. He came to New York while still a young man and located on a farm in Delaware county. There he lived to be almost one hundred years old. His wife reached an extreme old age. R. S. Riddle learned the carpenter trade in his native state, and followed it for a number of years in the city of New York, where he had many important contracts. He came to Wisconsin in 1851, and took up government land in Dane county, not far from Lodi, and devoted himself mainly to farming the rest of his life. He did some work at his trade, however, in the years that immediately followed his arrival in the state, and had some quite extensive contracts. He died at the age of eighty-three. Mrs. Mary Riddle survived her husband several years and lived to reach the age of eighty-one. She was born in New Jersey, and became the mother of seven children, two of whom died in early childhood: Mary Jane died in Dane county, Wisconsin, and Frank at Los Angeles, California; Edwin enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died at New Orleans while in the service; George is living in the town of Lodi.

Joseph Henry Riddle has lived in the vicinity of Lodi since he was twelve years old. When he was twenty-five he bought a farm in Dane county and three years later moved into the town of Lodi. Here he is now the proprietor of a magnificent rural estate of three hundred and forty-eight acres, eighty acres of it being in Dane county. It affords a variety of soil and is well supplied with timber. There are several large living springs upon it, and it is traversed by Spring creek. For more than thirty years Mr. Riddle has made a specialty of dairying, and at the present time has turned his cattle very largely into thoroughbred or high-grade Jerseys. He has an extensive milk route in the village of Lodi, where he finds a ready market for his milk, cream and butter. Mr. Riddle is also deeply interested in fine driving stock, and at the present time has over twenty horses and colts on his place, some of which have developed noteworthy speed. He has a fine herd of Shropshire sheep. Much of his stock has been on exhibition at different fairs and live stock shows, and wherever exhibited it has repeatedly taken premiums. He is a Mason, and a lifelong Democrat.

Mr. Riddle and Miss Cornelia Amerette Simons were married in March, 1864. She is a daughter of Frederick Hawley and Roxana (Hickox) Simons, and was born at Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York. Her parents came to Wisconsin at an early day, and were the first settlers in the town of Springfield, their nearest neighbor being nine miles away. Her father died in 1846, and her mother remarried and lived in Springfield township many years. One of her sisters, Mrs. Michael Durand, is still living in Canandaigua, New York, at the age of ninety-four. Captain George Hickox, the father of Roxana referred to above, won his title in the war of 1812. He came from New England to New York and lived to be ninety-four. His father, Levi Hickox, served in the Continental army under General Washington, and was at the battle of Trenton.

To Mr. and Mrs. Riddle five children have been born. Their living children have received excellent educational advantages, and the home of the family is one of hospitality and refinement. Their children are: Arthur Henry, at present assistant manager of the farm at home; Ernest Hawley is a graduate of the Northwestern Business College at Madison. He has a marked mechanical ability, and has executed some very complicated scroll work pieces, a noteworthy production being an antique clock representing a feudal castle. He is interested with his father in breeding and training blooded horses, and he seems to have a natural gift for handling horses, even the most fractious responding readily to his control. Pearlie died June 16, 1876, at the age of eleven months and seventeen days. Cora Elizabeth is a graduate of the Northwestern Business College in stenography, and has followed that work several years. Alberta De Estes is a graduate of the Lodi high school, and is now a student at the Whitewater Normal.

LYMAN STRONG SCOON.

Lyman Strong Scoon, a leading farmer of Reedsburg township, Sauk county, and a worthy representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of this section of the state, was born in Loganville, Wisconsin, July 23, 1859, a son of Alfred Freeman and Emily E. (Strong) Scoon. The mother, who was a consistent member of the Methodist church of Loganville, died in March, 1865, at the age of thirty-three years. She was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, and was a daughter of John Merrill Strong, a farmer, who died in Grand Detour, Illinois.

Alfred F. Scoon, the father of our subject, was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, New York, July 4, 1829. His father, who was born near Dumfries, Scotland, started for the United States during the war of 1812 on board an American vessel, but was captured and pressed into the British naval service. After two years he managed to escape by concealing himself in a coil of rope in New York harbor, where he remained for two days with only one sea biscuit to eat. In the meantime his wife, who had been left in Scotland, remarried, supposing him dead. He settled in Washington county, New York, and there married Nancy Pratt, by whom he had ten children. Alfred F. Scoon, the youngest of this family, left home at the death of his father, when he was fourteen years old and worked in the woods of Canada until 1847, when he went to Grand Detour, Illinois, where he married the mother of our subject. For several years he was employed as a salesman for the John Deere Plow Company of that place, and in 1856 came to Loganville, Wisconsin, where he worked at the cooper's trade until after the breaking out of the Civil war. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in July, 1865, after a year and a half of arduous service. He was with Sherman all through the Atlanta campaign and on the march to the sea. Having contracted heart disease and other troubles, he was in a hospital at Indianapolis, Indiana, for some time, and was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served with the rank of sergeant until the war was over. During his residence in Loganville and later in Reedsburg township he filled the office of justice of the peace in a most acceptable manner. On the 15th of April, 1863, he took possession of a farm on section 31, that township, upon which few improvements had been made, and to its further development and cultivation devoted his energies until the spring of 1895, since which time he has lived retired in New London, Wisconsin. He was one of the few men who made money during the "hop crash" of 1868, and he was a successful dealer in that and other products, and also in real estate to some extent. He is a well-read man of decided views, who has always taken an active interest in political affairs and was a Democrat in early life, but since 1880 has supported the Republican party. He served as assessor of Westfield township, Sauk county, for two years. By his first wife he had eight children, of whom three died in infancy. The others are: Frances F., now the wife of Albert Wager, of Reedsburg township; Frederick, who died in 1874, at the age of twenty-one years; Lyman S., our subject; Darwin W., a resident of West Superior, Wisconsin, and ex-sheriff of Douglas county; and Emma, wife of William E. Carter, of New London. For his second wife, Mr. Scoon married Louise C. Seamans, who died in January, 1891, when nearly sixty-two years of age. All of the three children born of this union died in infancy. They had an adopted son, John Duane, now a resident of West Superior.

Lyman S. Scoon, of this review, attended school at Loganville and elsewhere until sixteen years of age, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, and with the exception of three years has spent his entire life on the home farm. In May, 1886, he went to Faulk county, South Dakota, where he took a pre-emption claim, but two years later returned to Sauk county and has since carried on the old homestead, which comprises one hundred and fifty acres of land, one hundred acres of which are under a high state of cultivation and well improved. In connection with general farming, he gives considerable attention to the raising of Shropshire sheep and hogs; has speculated more or less in live stock and for some years conducted an extensive dairy.

On the 28th of September, 1881, Mr. Scoon married Miss Anna B. Cribben, a native of Walworth county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Thomas and Isabel (Troy) Cribben, of Sauk county. The father was born near Dublin, Ireland, and came to America in 1847. In Walworth county, Wisconsin, he married Isabel Troy, also a native of the Emerald Isle, and in the spring of 1868 removed to Sauk county, their home at present being in Lavalle. Mr. and Mrs. Scoon have two children living, namely: Alfred Thomas, born in July, 1885; and Frankie Belle, born in May, 1890.

Socially Mr. Scoon is a prominent member of Hillside Camp, No. 2374, M. W. A., at Loganville, in which he has filled the chair of venerable consul; and for some years he was a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, until the lodge at Loganville was disbanded. Both he and his wife belong to Arbutus Camp, No. 47, Royal Neighbors, and are held in high regard by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Since casting his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield in 1880, he has supported the Republican party on national issues and he has filled the office of constable for one year each in Reedsburg and Westfield township, and has most creditably and satisfactorily served as justice of the peace since the spring of 1895.

LEMUEL S. WRIGHT.

Lemuel S. Wright, a venerable farmer and long a resident of the town of Fountain Prairie, Columbia county, is still met on the streets of Fall River, bearing himself jauntily and well despite the burden of years. He has done much in making Columbia county a garden spot, and is of the opinion that search through the world as you will it will be difficult to find a more charming farming region than the beautiful land on which he has pitched his home. Mr. Wright is a son of Asa and Eunice Wright, and was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, November 7, 1825. His people were previously of Vermont, but are supposed to be descendants of the Norse who entered England in the early centuries. Asa Wright died about 1830, and his widow thirty years later. They were the parents of twelve children: Parkis died in Ohio; Abigail, deceased; Sarah is Mrs. Baldwin; Minerva is Mrs. Erwin and lives in Belvidere, Illinois; Phœbe married Richmond Danford, and is dead; Asa, deceased; Riley, deceased; Abner, deceased; Cornelia, deceased; Lemuel is the subject of this writing; and Lucy, who married Hiram Clark, and is now dead.

Mr. Wright remained on his farm in New York and worked as a carpenter until 1850, when he came to Beaver Dam, in this state. Caught up by the gold fever in 1852 he went to California for the purpose of engaging in mining. The far west did not prove an attractive proposition and he soon came back to Wisconsin, and settled upon a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in the township of Fountain Prairie. To the cultivation and development of this beautiful tract he has devoted his life and still makes his home here, though he has given up the actual work of its cultivation to other hands. Mrs. Lemuel Wright was formerly Sarah Ann Waterbury, and was a native of Connecticut. Three brothers came from England and settled in Connecticut, and one of them was her ancestor. She was one of the following family: Darrell, who died in Aztalan, Wisconsin; Rebekah married Sylvester Hall and died in Minnesota; Andrew died in Lake Mills, Wisconsin; Maria married Jehiel Stone; Levi died in New York; Louisa married Alexander Earl and died in Aztalan, Jefferson county, Wisconsin; Sarah is the wife of our subject; Parks died in Jefferson, Wisconsin; Henry died at Augusta, Wisconsin; Scofield is a resident of Nashua, Iowa; Electa married Smith Reddington, and died at Aztalan; Elwin died in Minneapolis; Sarah Nevada married Benjamin Basham and has her home in Mitchell, South Dakota. The children of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Wright are: Charles, who married Martha Kellar and lives on the home farm, and has a family of seven bright children—Leslie, Charles Parkis, Lyndon, Anna, Sidney and Lulu; Lottie, a milliner of West Superior; Cora, the wife of Charles Radabaugh; and Willie, who was accidentally shot when but thirteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Methodist church, and have been devoted and faithful workers for many years. They have a fine farm, a comfortable home and are well situated in every respect. He holds the respect of the community, and is regarded as a model citizen.

HON. ANDREW J. TURNER.

Hon. Andrew Jackson Turner has been a resident of Portage for more than two-score of years, and during the greater part of that time has been prominently identified with the public affairs of that city. He is acknowledged to be the best informed man in Columbia county on matters of local history, as well as one of the ablest historians in the state of Wisconsin.

Mr. Turner was born at Schuyler Falls, New York, September 24, 1832, to Abel and Mary Turner. Abel Turner was a native of Huntington, Vermont. His ancestors came from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, settling at Guilford, Connecticut. Thence by a series of migrations members of the family moved up the Connecticut valley to Vermont. Among the early representatives of the family were a number of soldiers who took part in the Revolutionary conflict and the war of 1812, as well as numerous public officials in different localities.

While a young man Abel Turner went to Clinton county, New York, where the balance of his life was spent upon a farm. He passed away at the age of sixty-eight years, but his wife reached the great age of ninety-three years. She was a third cousin of her husband, and the first female white child born in that part of Plattsburg since known as Schuyler Falls, her father, Ezra Turner, having been the first settler at that place. The last named was born at Zoar, near North Adams, Massachusetts, and upon removing to Schuyler Falls built and operated a saw mill there.

A. J. Turner, the subject of this article, spent his boyhood upon the home farm, and in 1855 went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he worked in a printing office. Two years later he came to Wisconsin and secured employment in the office of the Portage Independent. He spent the next few years in the offices of different papers at that place, Friendship and Madison, developing marked ability in the field of journalism as well as in the mechanical work of the profession. In conjunction with S. S. Brannan, he founded the Wisconsin State Register at Portage in 1860, and they continued to publish the same for seventeen years, making it one of the leading local papers of the state, as it has ever since been.

Mr. Turner was barely established in business at Portage when he began to be called upon by the citizens for the discharge of important public duties. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the circuit court for Columbia county, and he represented the Portage district in the Wisconsin assembly in 1862, 1863, 1865, and again in 1868. The acquaintance and knowledge of parliamentary affairs which he gained in the discharge of these duties amply fitted him for the office of chief clerk of the senate, to which he was elected in 1876. He filled that position until 1878, when he resigned it to accept the appointment of Governor Smith to the office of state railroad commissioner, in which capacity he served for four years. In 1881 he was elected mayor of the city of Portage, and was twice re-elected. He has taken an active part in the most important councils of the Republican party, having been four

HON. ANDREW J. TURNER.

lanta, and for three months was in the very midst of the work, until the capture of Atlanta. He accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea, and was with him through all his campaigns. He was mustered out of the service July 10, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. On July 22, 1864, he suffered sunstroke while at the battle of Atlanta, and was confined to the hospital.

Mr. Walreth was married November 20, 1868, to Delight A. Schoff, daughter of Jesse W. and Mary (Beeman) Schoff, of Springville township, who came from St. Lawrence county, New York, in the fall of 1864. Mrs. Walreth's father died August 27, 1891, and her mother died April 6, 1871. Both passed away in Springville township, and were buried in White Creek cemetery. Nine children, six of whom are living, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walreth, as follows: John H., born May 1, 1875, now residing on a farm in Springville township; Jessie M., born February 25, 1871, now Mrs. F. B. Fisher; Kittie, born January 13, 1873, now Mrs. S. Howard, of White Creek; Vernie A., born June 17, 1879, resides at home; Agnes D., born March 15, 1885, also resides at home; and Calvin J., born October 9, 1887, lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Walreth adopted one girl, Mary Roda Tilley, the daughter of Mrs. Walreth's sister, and she has made her home with them since 1884. Mr. Walreth is much interested in educational matters, and has given his children every educational advantage, and they have become intelligent members of their community. His daughters have all been teachers, and have attained a high degree of scholarship.

Mr. Walreth is a member of Ennis Reed Post, No. 200, G. A. R., of White Creek, and is the present commander of the post. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Congregational church at White Creek. In political faith he is a Republican. He has filled various local offices of trust faithfully and well, but does not seek public preferment, wishing rather to serve his community in other ways. It is a pleasure to meet a man of his characteristics and ability.

DANIEL BUDD COLEMAN.

Daniel Budd Coleman, most favorably known as a tiller of the soil, and as an honest and incorruptible man, is a resident of Fall River, Columbia county, and the owner of a farm just north of the village limits. He is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Budd) Coleman, and was born at Hector, New York, April 12, 1825. His parents were natives of New Jersey, and his grandmother was a daughter of Colonel Budd of Revolutionary fame. The Budds were of French descent, while the Colemans came from England. There is in the family a genealogy which goes back to 1600, and shows a well established claim to royal blood in the family. Joshua Coleman died June 5, 1842, but his wife survived until 1880. They were the parents of nine children, of whom only two are now living, our subject, and Charles Coleman, a resident of Caywood, New York.

Daniel Coleman came west in 1843, and spent the summer in Racine, Wisconsin. The next year he moved to Dodge county, and remained there until 1888, when he came to Fall River, taking up his home in the village. He still maintains his residence here, and as he is very comfortably fixed expects no farther change during the remainder of his life. Mr. Coleman and Miss Eliza W. Bond were united in marriage November 3, 1847. She was a daughter of Deacon Bond, and died February 28, 1895. She was the mother of two children: John, who was born January 27, 1849, and died January 12, 1880; and Sarah Becky, who was born March 13, 1851. Mr. Coleman was married a second time to Miss Sarah E. Reynolds, a daughter of Abram and Albina (Smith) Reynolds. Mrs. Coleman was born in Essex, New York, July 29, 1844. Her mother died March 11, 1854, and her father married again and lived until September 16, 1882. By his first marriage he became the father of five children, and by his second as many more: They are: Sarah E.; Albertine, the wife of William Bigelow, of Willsborough, New York; William, Rutland, Vermont; Henry, Fullerton, Nebraska; Mary, who is Mrs. Anson Smith; Lincoln and Stewart, all live at Essex, New York; Amy is married and lives at Willsborough; Louisa married Charles Underwood, and lives at Essex. Mr. Coleman has always voted the Republican ticket, and was a soldier in the Union army. He enlisted at Lowell, Wisconsin, February 27, 1865, in Company B, Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was taken with pleurisy almost immediately after his enlistment, and was sent to the hospital at Madison. He was so severely ill that he was once given up for dead, but just as he was being prepared for the dead house some faint signs of life were discovered and he was taken back to his bed. He was discharged June 6, 1865. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been commander of the George H. Brayton Post. He is a good citizen and an honorable and upright man who stands well in his own community.

MENZO WINNIE.

Menzo Winnie, deceased, who was for many years one of the most successful and influential farmers of Sauk county, was born in Schoharie county, New York, November 9, 1840, and died upon his farm near Reedsburg, February 14, 1892, honored and respected by all who knew him. His parents, Cornelius W. and Mary (Cure) Winnie, were also natives of the Empire state, and the former sprang from an old Holland family. At an early day they came to Wisconsin, and after a few years spent in Walworth county, took up their residence near Reedsburg, in Sauk county. The father selected a claim on the present site of Reedsburg and walked to the land office at Mineral Point to enter it, only to find that it had been taken a short time before by other parties. He then secured another place on Copper creek, about two miles east of the city, improved the same and lived thereon until his death, which occurred during the Civil war. His wife is still living at the old home near Reedsburg at the age of ninety-three years, and is still very active in mind and keeps well posted on current news. She possesses a retentive memory, and well remembers the war of 1812, though it occurred when she was a mere child, her home at that time being near Stamford, Delaware county, New York. Her father was a soldier in that struggle.

Menzo Winnie was a small boy when he came with his parents to Sauk county, and here grew to manhood amid pioneer scenes. He manifested his patriotism and love of country by enlisting in the fall of 1861, in Company A, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and after two years of arduous and faithful service was honorably discharged on account of illness early in 1864. After his return home he continued to live upon the farm with his mother for about four years, and then purchased a farm near it, comprising one hundred and sixty acres in Excelsior township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies for a number of years. He gave some attention to stock raising, and also bought and shipped considerable live stock. He was an enthusiastic horseman, a very successful farmer, and an upright and conscientious citizen. From Excelsior township he removed to the old Gardner farm in Reedsburg township, on which he built a brick residence, and made many other improvements which added greatly to its value and attractive appearance; in fact, it was supplied with every convenience found upon a model farm of the present century. It was upon this place he spent his last days.

On the 28th of March, 1867, Mr. Winnie married Miss Percis M. Gardner, a native of Erie county, New York, and a daughter of Henry and Maria (Green) Gardner. During her infancy she was brought by her parents to Wisconsin, but the family afterward lived in Stephenson county, Illinois, and it was not until 1856 that they came to Sauk county, though the father had located a farm near Reedsburg the previous summer. Later he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he died February 24, 1893, aged eighty years, and his wife passed away at the same place, June 12, 1894, aged seventy-eight. To our subject and his wife were born two children: Alma E., who was successfully engaged in teaching in the Reedsburg high school for three years; and Ernest G., who is engaged in farming near Reedsburg.

Mr. Winnie was always in touch with the latest development and improvement in agricultural methods, and was well informed on general subjects. He spent more or less time in travel, had "washed his hands" in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and gained an excellent knowledge of men and affairs which only travel can bring. On his numerous trips he was accompanied by his estimable wife. He was always actively interested in public affairs; and was an early member of the Reedsburg Grange, P. of H., of which he was secretary for some years; also aided in the organization of H. A. Tator Post, G. A. R., of Reedsburg; and was interested in Reedsburg Old Settlers' Association, of which he was an active and prominent member. Though not identified with any religious organization, he attended and supported the Methodist church, and he always endeavored to live up to the golden rule. Politically he supported the principles of the Republican party, and was a member of the Reedsburg township board of supervisors for a number of years. He commanded the respect and esteem of all his associates, and it is safe to say that no citizen of Sauk county had more friends or was held in higher regard than Menzo Winnie.

JOHN JEROME.

In the vocation which this gentleman has chosen lies many of the pleasant features of life. He was possessed of much sound judgment when he chose farming for his life work, and his present estate in Dell Prairie township, Adams county, bears evidence of the interest he takes in the development of the farming lands of that region. He came to his farm when the country had not been cleared for cultivation, and by dint of earnest efforts has transformed his farm into one of the best in the township. He has met with the usual discouragements of the pioneer, but surmounted every obstacle, and can now review his work with a sense of satisfaction. Skillful management and industry were sure of good results, and he never wavered from his purpose.

Mr. Jerome was born October 16, 1847, near Portage, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Roberts) Jerome. His parents came from Dansville, Livingston county, New York, in 1846, and took up land in Columbia county, Wisconsin, on which they resided the remainder of their lives. His father died April 28, 1892, aged ninety-two years, and the mother died in December of the same year, aged eighty-four years, and both were buried at Marcellon, Columbia county, Wisconsin.

Of a family of ten children our subject was the eighth in order of birth. He remained at home until sixteen years of age, and attended school and received a good education, but preferred farming to study, and at the age of sixteen took land on shares in Columbia county, following that occupation three years. He then went into the pineries near Necedah, Juneau county, where he worked in the mills, and for the next ten years was rafting on the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, going as far as St. Louis, and at other times as far as Dubuque. After leaving that work in 1881 he purchased a farm in Dell Prairie township, Adams county, which has since been his home. It consists of four hundred acres, and he has cleared for cultivation two hundred and fifty acres. He is one of the substantial men of his township, and has succeeded with his work.

Mr. Jerome was married January 4, 1867, to Annie Mallon, daughter of Peter and Sarah Mallon, of Marcellon, Columbia county, who were among the early settlers of that county, coming from Ireland about 1849. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jerome, as follows: Sarah A., born in November, 1868, now Mrs. E. Morse, of Dell Prairie; Mary E., born in May, 1870, now residing at Marcellon, Columbia county; George, born November, 1872, now at home; John, born November, 1874, now employed by a railroad company in Wyoming; Daniel, born June, 1875, now living at Portage; Charles, born July, 1877, now at home; and Robert, born May, 1879, now at home.

Mr. Jerome is a member of no political party, and casts his ballot for the candidate which in his opinion is the best man for the interests of his country. He has served as treasurer of his township, and various other local offices, but does not seek public favor, and is one of the true citizens of his community, and held in the highest esteem by his associates.

WILLIAM HENRY ROBBINS.

William Henry Robbins, a retired farmer living at Pardeeville, has led a quiet and exemplary life, most of which has been passed in Columbia county, and well merits the regard and esteem in which he is held by those among whom he has spent so many years. He was born near Sacket Harbor, Jefferson county, New York, February 4, 1827, and was a son of Harmon and Deborah (Coon) Robbins, both of whom were natives of Jefferson county, New York.

Our subject's father was engaged in the war of 1812, and his brother was general in the army. He took part in the engagement at Sacket Harbor. The father reached the age of seventy-eight years in Jefferson county. The grandfather of our subject, Solomon Robbins, was a farmer in Jefferson county. Our subject's mother died in 1849. She was a daughter of James Coon, a farmer of Jefferson county.

William H. Robbins spent his boyhood in Jefferson county on a farm, except a short time in a ship yard at Sacket Harbor. He went to Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1848, and spent four and a half months in the cod fisheries, where his health was much improved. In 1850 he moved to Illinois, and there drove a stage between Peru and Dixon on the famous Frink and Walker line. He later returned to New York, and in 1853 started overland for California via Salt Lake City. He reached California in the fall and spent three years in the mines with fair success. He returned via Nicaragua in 1857, but on the trip from the latter port a gale disabled the vessel and they were forced to make a landing at Norfolk, Virginia. They reached New York almost exhausted on account of lack of provisions. After a visit in Jefferson county in the fall of 1857, Mr. Robbins came to Wisconsin. He bought a farm near Fall River, Columbia county, but soon after sold that tract and purchased a farm near the village of Otsego, upon which he lived for over thirty years. The farm comprises one hundred acres, only twelve acres of which was broken when he purchased it. He improved the place and made himself a comfortable home and good income there, but, in 1892, he disposed of his interests and removed to the village of Pardeeville, where he has since resided retired from active pursuits. He now owns a farm of one hundred acres near the village. In 1900 he gave to his son, Truman, seventy-six acres which adjoin the one hundred acres owned by Mr. Robbins.

Our subject was married November 24, 1857, to Josephine Edwards, daughter of Abiatha and Lucy (McKnight) Edwards. Mrs. Robbins was born in Chautauqua county, New York, and her father was a dealer in live stock, and also conducted a tin shop and meat market at Ripley, New York. He died at the latter place, aged eighty-three years. His mother reached the age of ninety years. Mrs. Robbins' mother was born in Ripley, and her parents lived there for many years. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robbins: Viola, born in 1859, died at the age of four months; Eva, born in 1860, now the widow of John Leatherman, of Pardeeville; Truman, born in 1866, residing in Pardeeville; and Burr, born in 1872, now residing in Woodstock, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have three grandchildren. Mrs. Robbins and daughter are members of the Christian church at Pardeeville. Mr. Robbins is prominent in his community, and has been called upon to serve in various local offices of trust in Otsego township. He is a stanch Republican, but voted for Taylor in 1848.

SAVILIAN FULLER SMITH.

For over thirty-five years the name of this gentleman has been familiar to the citizens of Reedsburg, where he formerly was engaged in the hardware business. Since 1872 he has lived in retirement in his comfortable home in that city, but his career as a prominent worker for the advancement of his community did not cease with his abandoning active business life. He is a man of broad mind and true worth, and is held in the highest esteem throughout the state of Wisconsin.

Mr. Smith was born in Knoxville, Oneida county, New York, May 31, 1831. His father, Timothy Smith, was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and was descended from an old New England family. He was a shoemaker and currier by trade, and conducted a tannery at Knoxville, and later built a hotel there and was engaged in hotel keeping until his death. The building still stands, and is a familiar landmark. He was an industrious man, and successful in business, accumulating a fortune from a limited start in his business career. His death occurred in Watertown, New York, August 20, 1873, aged eighty-one years, nine months and three days. The mother of our subject, Lucy (Avery) Smith, was descended from the Avery family, of Groton, Connecticut, one of the oldest colonial families. Her father, David Avery, removed to New York, and located near Hamilton.

Our subject removed with his parents to Munnsville, New York, when he was six years of age, and there he gained his education, attending the academy. At the age of fifteen years he began to learn the tinner's trade, and in 1851 went to Muscatine, Iowa. He located at Newport, on the Wisconsin river, two years later, where he engaged in the hardware business, being a member of the firm of Star, Smith & Lewis. The firm dissolved partnership when the town was abandoned, and our subject went to Delton about 1860, where he continued in business two years. He moved from thence to Reedsburg, where he established in the hardware business, which he conducted until 1872. He then disposed of his business to Hagenaugh & Gifford, since which time he has lived in retirement.

The store building which he occupied was erected by him in 1868, and in 1870 his present residence was constructed. It is a fine piece of property, and his home is one of the pleasant homes of that city. Mr. Smith is a brother of Perry H. Smith, who was a prominent man in railroad circles, and for a number of years was vice-president of the Northwestern Railroad. He died in 1886.

Our subject was married in 1856 to Dorothy Smith, daughter of Milo Smith, of Reedsburg. The union proved an unhappy one, and a separation was granted in 1865 Two children were born of this union, Perry A. and Charles S., both of whom are prominent business men of Reedsburg. Mr. Smith married Nellie E. Eggleston, May 4, 1869. Mrs. Smith was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, December 27, 1844, and was a daughter of Thomas and Deborah Eggleston, of Fox Lake, Wisconsin. Her parents came from Chipperwolton, England, and Mr. Eggleston was a baker by trade, and afterward followed the business of architect. He designed and erected the state capitol at Madison, Wisconsin, and many of the public buildings of other places, including Fox Lake and Beaver Dam. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, upon whom they have bestowed the name of Bird Lucy. The family attend the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Smith is a Universalist in belief, but not connected with any society. He is prominent in secret society circles, and is one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity, being initiated into that order October 21, 1856. He was exalted to the Royal Arch June 10, 1876, and created a Knight Templar October 9, 1878, and took the Wisconsin Consistory Scottish Rite degree February 9, 1881. His wife, daughter and he are members of the Queen of Sheba Chapter, Order Eastern Star, at Reedsburg. Mr. Smith joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1866, and is a member of Baraboo Lodge, and Germania Encampment. He first joined the Northwestern Encampment, No. 20, at Reedsburg, and has filled all the chairs in both organizations. He is a member of Alliance Canton, Patriarchs Militant, at Baraboo, and Birch Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah. He has held numerous offices in all of the above orders, and is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His library includes many volumes pertaining to fraternal societies, with which he is identified, and is one of the most complete Masonic and Odd Fellows' libraries in the state of Wisconsin. It includes proceedings of the Masonic Grand Lodge, from its organization in 1843 to the present date, the proceedings of the Grand Chapter organized in 1850, the First Grand Council in 1857, First Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, in 1859, First Supreme Council in 1860, First Supreme Council, A. A. S. R., for the Jurisdiction of the United States in 1859; also proceedings of First Sovereign Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, in 1821, and all subsequent proceedings to date; First Grand Encampment in 1852. Mr. Smith is a man of exemplary character, and does not seek public favor, preferring the quiet of private life. He has been a lifelong Democrat in political sentiment, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce for president.

CHAUNCEY FEN ROBERTS.

Chauncey Fen Roberts, after a long and useful life, mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits, is now living retired at his pleasant home in Portage, Wisconsin, surrounded by the comforts gained by former toil. He was born in the town of Springwater, Livingston county, New York, March 21, 1831, a son of William and Phylecta (Dowd) Roberts, also natives of that county. There the paternal grandfather, John Roberts, followed farming for some years, but finally removed to Indiana, and later to Three Rivers, Michigan, where he died at an advanced age. In 1840 William Roberts, our subject's father, went to Indiana and settled on a farm near South Bend, but returned to New York two or three years later. In 1845 he came to Wisconsin, locating first in Walworth county. He brought his family and household goods by water from Buffalo, New York, to Kenosha, Wisconsin, and on his arrival in Walworth county had but $11.50 with which to begin life in the west. After two years spent in that county, he came to Columbia county, and settled in Scott township, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land at one dollar and a quarter per acre, and on the borrowed money with which he paid for it he had to give fifty per cent. interest. He continued to make his home upon that place until called from this life in 1866, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a devout member of the Free Will Baptist church, and a deacon in the Scott church, which he assisted in organizing. His wife also took an active part in church work and both were highly esteemed by all who knew them. She survived her husband only a year or two, dying at the age of seventy-three years.

The boyhood and youth of Chauncey F. Roberts were mainly passed upon the home farm in Columbia county, and though his literary education was limited, his training at farm work was not meager and he early became a thorough and skillful agriculturist. He assisted his father in the improvement and cultivation of the farm until the latter's death, and continued to carry it on until 1881, since which time his son has had charge of it. In that year he purchased a tract of 180 acres of land in the old Fort Winnebago reservation and improved and operated that farm for several years. He has always been industrious, enterprising and energetic, and for a number of years, in addition to cultivating his land during the summer, he operated a threshing machine in the fall and worked in the pineries with his team through the winter. He is a good horseman and has bred some very fine animals. Since 1895 he has been living retired in Portage, where he owns several lots and buildings, from which he derives a good income.

On the 30th of April, 1853, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Roberts and Miss Alma S. Barker, a native of Byron, Genesee county, New York, and a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Guthrie) Barker, also natives of the Empire state, who in 1884 came to Wisconsin, and after living in Sugar Creek township, Walworth county, for about five years came to Columbia county, settling in the town of Marcellon. The father, who was born in Cayuga county, New York, died in Packwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1860, at the age sixty-six years. His wife had previously

MR. AND MRS. CHAUNCEY F. ROBERTS.

passed away October 18, 1854, at the age of sixty-two. Mrs. Roberts' paternal grandfather, Joseph Barker, with a number of his neighbors, was captured by the Indians during the Revolutionary war, and at the same time his house was burned and all of his property destroyed. Fortunately he made his escape from the red men the second night after his capture. His wife was not taken. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Roberts successfully engaged in teaching several terms of school in Columbia county. She is the mother of two children: Mary, now Mrs. John Jarvis, of Pacific, Columbia county; and Mark W., a prominent farmer of Scott township. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts also have eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild, and all constitute an intelligent and cultured family, which is quite prominent socially. Our subject and his wife have always attended the Baptist church, and he belongs to the American Protective Association. Politically he has been a life long Republican, for two years served as assessor of Scott township, and has always taken considerable interest in public affairs. He has also taken an active interest in the Columbia County Fair; has attended its exhibitions every year but one since the society was organized in 1851; has generally been a contributor to the same; and has frequently held office in the society. He is well known throughout the county for his sterling character and worth and has a host of warm friends, all of whom will be pleased to find portraits of Mr. Roberts and his estimable wife on another page of this work.

ADONIRAM JUDSON HODGES.

Adoniram Judson Hodges, a veteran of the Civil war, now residing in Wyocena, is one of a family which has distinguished itself for patriotism on many occasions. He was born in Cambridge, Washington county, New York, October 11, 1835, and was a son of Abel and Hannah (Sliter) Hodges, who were natives of Rensselaer county, New York. The name is also written "Hodge."

Abel Hodges, the first of his name in America, came from Ireland and settled in Connecticut. His son, Abel, the grandfather of our subject, enlisted in the Continental army from Hartford, and assisted in the defense of Norwich, when that place was attacked by the British. The father of our subject, Abel III., served in the war of 1812 at the battle of Plattsburg. He was born in Rensselaer county, but lived and died on a farm in Washington county, New York, and reached the age of sixty-nine years. The grandfather of our subject lived to the advanced age of nearly ninety-three years. Our subject's mother died at Cambridge when he was but two years of age. His maternal grandfather, John Sliter, came from the Mohawk valley, and was over six years in the Revolutionary army, and died in Lewis county, New York.

A. J. Hodges spent his boyhood in New York, and September 22, 1857, came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Wyocena. He later spent some years at carpenter work, but since 1885 has resided on his present farm. This consists of forty acres and is a pleasant and well cultivated estate. He enlisted February 10, 1864, in the United States army at Madison, Wisconsin, and was assigned to Battery A, Fourth United States Artillery. He was discharged August 9, 1865. He spent nine months at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, being detailed as musician in the Third Division Band under Major Sawyer, Camp Stoneman. Previous to entering the service, he was a member of a band at Wyocena, which went with the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry—the "Eagle Regiment." After leaving Carlisle he was stationed at Camp Barry, and organized a post band of sixteen members, and led the same until he was sent to the hospital a short time before his discharge from the service. He is a member of William Payne Post, G. A. R., at Pardeeville.

Our subject was married December 23, 1855, to Mary Ann Wait, a daughter of Lee Warner and Lydia (Stearns) Wait, of Pawlet, Vermont, where Mrs. Hodges was born. Mrs. Hodges is a granddaughter of Deidama (Warner) Wait, a sister of Colonel Seth Warner of Revolutionary fame. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, who are as follows: Anna, now Mrs. Leon Pope, of Wyocena; Emma, deceased; Hattie, deceased; May, deceased; Edwin L., of Wyocena; Maude, who married John Price, and is deceased; Edna died in childhood; Charles, deceased; and Bessie, residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges have six grandchildren. The family attend the Congregational church, and are held in the highest esteem in the community in which they have their home. Mr. Hodges voted for Fremont, and has since been a Republican politically, and the 6th of November, 1900, voted for McKinley.

FRITZ DITTBENDER.

Fritz Dittbender, a prominent stock raiser of Quincy township, Adams county, residing on section nineteen, who, with his sons, owns about seven hundred acres of land, is one of the early settlers of that region. He was born in Berlin, Germany, May 27, 1831, and was the son of John and Louisa (Falk) Dittbender, of Berlin. His father was a farmer by occupation.

Of four children our subject was the youngest, and attended school until fourteen years of age, after which, until twenty-seven years of age, he worked on a farm, and then served in the German army for three years. He came to America in 1858, locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1860 purchased one hundred acres of land in Quincy township, Adams county. He made section 19 his home, and has erected a comfortable dwelling and barns. He and his sons make a specialty of stock raising, and for a number of years have marketed large numbers annually, and at present have about seventy head. They cultivate about two hundred acres of land to rye, corn and potatoes, and have met with success, both in grain and stock raising.

Mr. Dittbender was married in July, 1858, to Johanna Dittman, daughter of Nicholas and Anna Dittman, of Quincy. Mrs. Dittbender died in 1862, leaving two children, as follows: August, now farming in Quincy township; and Mary, now Mrs. Roskouskie, of Chicago. Mr. Dittbender married Lena Stevens, daughter of Louie and Fanny Stevens, of Jackson township, Adams county, January 24, 1863. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dittbender, as follows: Louie, born October 27, 1864; Fanny, born October 15, 1866, now Mrs. C. Ganther, of Necedah; Minnie, born May 5, 1868, now Mrs. J. Lobenstein, of Germantown; Fred, born August 11, 1871, farming in Quincy township; Charles, born June 11, 1880, now residing at home; Wililam, born August 3, 1882; and Henry, born October 5, 1884.

Louie Dittbender was afforded good educational advantages, and at the age of seventeen went into the pineries of Wood and other counties, and worked for fourteen winters. He was on the drive on the Yellow river and the Tomahawk river. At the age of thirty-one years he went to farming on his land in sections 18 and 19, in Quincy township, Adams county, and has a well-improved tract comprising three hundred and sixty acres. He also assists his father with the work on the home farm, and the father and son are counted as among the foremost men of their calling.

Fritz Dittbender is a member of the Lutheran church of Quincy, and is a gentleman of the highest character. He does not advocate the principles of any one party, but lends his influence for the best government, and does not take an active interest in political affairs. He has witnessed the development of Adams county, and has been a potent factor in its advancement. He is thorough and practical in his business, and has gained a competence through honest efforts. The community where he has made his home for so many years are well acquainted with his characteristics, and he occupies a high place in the minds of his associates.

JAMES W. COAPMAN.

James W. Coapman was born in Hallsville, Montgomery county, New York, September 29, 1839, and resided there upon his father's farm, with the exception of about two years, 1852-53, spent as clerk in a drug, book and variety store at Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, kept by his uncle, James W. Cronkhite, and Samuel F. Bennett, co-partners. His father, John Coapman, married Hannah Cronkhite, of the town of Minden, Montgomery county, New York. Three brothers, Norman, Anson and Abram D., and one sister, Mary E., were born on the old homestead, as was also the father. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the Mohawk valley in New York, and the farm on which he and the other children were born was in possession of the Coapman family for over one hundred years. His great-grandfather, Abram Coapman, held a major's commission under General Stark in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Jacob Coapman, held a captain's commission in the war of 1812. His father, John Coapman, was a militia captain in Montgomery county, New York. In March, 1855, his father having disposed of the homestead, the eldest son, Norman, and his wife and their infant daughter, Alice I., and James W. came to Wisconsin, the father having about a year before visited the state and made extensive purchases of land in the township of Pacific. They were on the first passenger train that crossed the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls en route. The other members of the family, with the exception of the mother, who died April 22, 1845, came on within a year or two. What is known as the Ellis farm, east of Wyocena about two miles, was rented by the father for one year, to which place Norman and wife, infant daughter, Alice I., and James W. removed soon after arrival in the state. One year thereafter they removed to Wyocena. The mother having died, leaving five children quite young, they together with the father made it their home with the eldest brother, Norman, and wife. His sister, Mary, however, who resided with an uncle and aunt mostly since the death of the mother, never resided very long in the state. The subject of this sketch attended school diligently for two years after coming to Wisconsin, and in 1857 entered the law office of Hill & Emery at Portage, and pursued the study of that profession until March 19, 1860, at which time he was admitted to the bar at Portage. Harlow S. Orton was at that time judge of the Ninth judicial circuit, which included Columbia county. After admission to the bar Mr. Coapman did not immediately enter into the practice of law extensively, but followed other pursuits until at length, when the demand of the government for all available men to enlist and go to the front was made, he considered the call personal to himself and enlisted in the General Mounted Service of the U. S. A., at Madison, Wisconsin, January 26, 1864, and served three years. Being in the regular army his discharge could not be obtained until the full expiration of his term of service. He was taken prisoner at Hagerstown, Maryland, in the spring of 1864, together with others, who were doing picket duty at Funkstown. General McClausland, of General Early's command, intercepted them when returning from picket and completely cut them off from returning to their headquarters. He, with other comrades, were ultimately taken to Andersonville, where they remained six months and were then transferred to Savannah, Georgia, at which latter place he with some others escaped and remained concealed until Sherman's army released them, December, 1864. Mr. Coapman wrote up the reminiscences of his prison life several years ago and they were published in a serial in the "Daily and Weekly Democrat," of Portage, occupying about fourteen ordinary newspaper columns.

At the expiration of his war service Mr. Coapman settled in Kewaunee, Wisconsin, and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected to the office of district attorney of Kewaunee county in 1878 and held that office one term. He was also appointed United States court commissioner for the eastern district of Wisconsin about this time. For some time after leaving Kewaunee Mr. Coapman followed other business and did not engage actively in the practice of his profession. He is now, however, located at Portage and is in active practice. He is court commissioner of the county, having received the appointment from Judge R. G. Siebecker. In politics Mr. C. has always been a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R. Rousseau Post, No. 14, of Portage. Of the members of the family his father and brothers, Norman and Anson, died in Wisconsin. His father died at Wyocena, January 25, 1873. Norman, the eldest brother, died at the same place April 6, 1878, leaving his wife and four children surviving, viz: Mrs. Alice I. Todd, of Albert Lea, Minnesota; Mrs. Ida M. Farrington, of Arcadia, Wisconsin; W. J. Coapman, of Needles, California, and Lynn N. Coapman, of Wyocena, who was for many years railroad agent of that place, but who is now a partner of the firm of Coapman & Irwin, doing a general mercantile, grain and stock business at Wyocena. Anson Coapman, the second son, died at his home in Pacific, January 10, 1896, leaving surviving his wife and two children, viz: Mrs. Florence G. Older, of Portage, and Fred J. Coapman, who, with his son, Verne, resides upon the homestead in Pacific. Mrs. Anson Coapman also resides there. Abram D. Coapman is railroad agent at Columbus, Wisconsin. He has been continuously in the service of the St. Paul Company as agent for upwards of thirty-five years. He has three children. His eldest son, Burt, is trainmaster of a division of the Illinois Central Railroad. The second son, Frank, is dispatcher at West Pullman, Chicago. The third son, Wallie, still a boy, is at home with his father and mother. The only sister of the family, Mrs. Mary E. Easton, and her husband reside at Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York. They have two children, both of whom are married. Fred Easton is a physician in practice at Syracuse, New York. Their daughter, Mrs. Winifred Maud Dodd, and her husband, Dallas Dodd, reside in Utica, New York.

Mr. C. was twice married. His first wife was Miss Anna E. Teed, of Port Washington, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin. Two children were born to them, Mabel, who died in infancy, and Eloise May, who resides with her mother at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. His second wife was Miss Eva J. Spicer, of Pardeeville. No children were born of this marriage.

LAFAYETTE MORTIER KELLEY.

Among the brave men who devoted the opening years of their manhood to the defense of our country from the internal foes who sought her dismemberment, was the subject of this review, now a prominent farmer of Winfield township, Sauk county, Wisconsin. He was born in Meredith, Belknap county, New Hampshire, February 4, 1847, and is a worthy representative of an old and very patriotic family of New England, his parents being Charles R. and Eliza J. (Dearborn) Kelley. His ancestors were from Ireland, and on account of Cromwell's edicts came to America in 1632 and were among the first settlers of Dover, New Hampshire. Their descendants participated in the early Indian wars and the paternal great-grandfather of our subject served with distinction as a major in a New York regiment of the Continental army during the Revolution, while the grandfather, Timothy Kelley, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Plattsburg. Unfortunately the records of the family were destroyed in the Boston fire of 1872.

Charles R. Kelley, our subject's father, was a native of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, and for some time was a militiaman in that state. His company was called out during the war with Mexico, but being a strong Abolitionist and opposed to war, he resigned. He was one of the promoters of the "underground railroad," and assisted fugitive slaves escaping from New Orleans boats at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on their way to Canada. By trade he was a tanner and currier and operated a tannery at Meredith village for many years. In 1854 he sold his interests in the east and came to Wisconsin, spending one year at Baraboo, and then locating on a farm on section 14, Winfield township, Sauk county, where he died July 4, 1889, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him and had many warm friends in this county. His wife, who is now in her eightieth year, was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, and is a daughter of George and Martha (Demerit) Dearborn. Her father was a native of Ossipee, New Hampshire, whence he went to Fort Ann. He was of English descent and a cousin of General Dearborn, who won fame in the war of 1812. He was also in the conflict and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. His wife was born in Canada of French lineage, and her mother was a sister of the grandmother of the famous "Long John Wentworth," of Chicago.

Since a small boy La Fayette M. Kelley has made his home in Sauk county, and has borne his part in her upbuilding and development. In response to the president's call for more troops to aid in putting down the Rebellion, he enlisted, December 20, 1863, in Company B, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served under General Sherman through the Atlanta campaign until July 28, 1864, when he was wounded at Ezra Chapel, near Atlanta, and was then confined in different hospitals until honorably discharged July 15, 1865. A shell struck his right side, causing a severe wound and leaving a terrible scar. He had two brothers who were also in the service, Charles E. being a member of Company F, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and George W., a member of Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. A few years after the war Mr. Kelley became interested in farming on his own account in Winfield township, where he now owns a well improved and highly cultivated farm of one hundred acres on section 16.

On the 6th of November, 1867, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kelley and Miss Mary E. Wener, a native of Burlington, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Charles and Dorothea (Kiber) Wener, of Reedsburg. Her father, who was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and a blacksmith by occupation, died in Burlington. Her mother afterward married Peter Enser, who came to Reedsburg in 1852. He enlisted March 4, 1862, in Company A, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was captured at Fair Oaks, Virginia, and confined in Libby prison for six months. He was mustered out June 21, 1865, and died at Reedsburg, in February, 1897, at the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Kelley's mother died at the same place in March, 1888, at the age of seventy-four. The children born to our subject and his wife are as follows: James H., an engineer residing in Winfield township; Mary M., wife of C. Lindkugel, of Spencer, South Dakota; Iva, a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin; Mabel H., a teacher of Spencer, South Dakota; Charles R.; Inez; Ida; Walter R.; La Fayette M.; Ella M.; and Florence E. All have received good educational advantages.

Mr. Kelley assisted in organizing H. A. Tator Post, G. A. R., at Reedsburg, and has since been one of its most prominent and active members, serving as adjutant three terms, as senior vice commander and as commander two terms, being the present incumbent in the last named office. For many years he affiliated with the Republican party, but is now an advocate of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, and he has most capably and satisfactorily served as assessor, treasurer and justice of the peace in Winfield township.

AMOS BROWN.

Amos Brown, residing on section 23, in Easton township, Adams county, is a pioneer settler of that region. He was born in Scott, Cortland county, New York, November 9, 1828, and was the son of Sidney and Lovina (Salisbury) Brown.

The father of our subject came to Adams county and settled in Easton township in 1854, taking one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and engaged in farming. The house now occupied by his sons stands on that tract. The father died in November, 1869, and the mother died in October, 1873, and both rest in Easton cemetery.

Amos Brown attended school until eighteen years of age, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade during the summer months, and in the winter chopped stove wood, which was sold at Homer, a village in his native county. He came with his parents to Adams county when about twenty-five years of age, traveling by rail to Chicago, thence by water to Milwaukee, and the rest of the journey by rail to Whitewater. He remained in Lake Mills, Jefferson county, one summer and in the fall of 1854, on September 15, arrived at White Creek. He worked at the carpenter's trade one summer and returned to Lake Mills, where he married. He resided in Adams county until 1856, and then went to Eau Claire county, where he took one quarter-section of land and engaged in farming for one year and eight months, and then traded the land for his farm in Adams county. Since that time he has made his residence on section 23, in Easton township, having disposed of his farm to his son, who is engaged in mixed farming, and raises sheep and other stock.

Mr. Brown enlisted in Company K, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, October 27, 1864, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg. He was there until the close of the war, and was discharged in June, 1865.

Our subject was married, September 6, 1855, to Jane D. Young, daughter of William and Philena (Bass) Young, of Oakland, Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Brown died March 21, 1897, and was buried in Easton cemetery. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, only two of whom are living, as follows: Lorana E., now Mrs. Eddy, of Easton; and Edwin A., now in charge of the home farm. Edwin A. Brown was married September 24, 1893, to Maggie Buchanan, daughter of Harry and Mary (McKinley) Buchanan, of Lincoln, Adams county, Wisconsin. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, as follows: Ernest A., born March 22, 1896; and Edith A., born April 9, 1898.

Amos Brown is a member of Ennis Reed Post, No. 209, G. A. R., and has been commander of the local post, and is prominent in G. A. R. matters. He has been chairman of the township board for two years, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his community. In political sentiment he is a Democrat, but does not seek public office. He is loyal to his country, and is held in the highest esteem by his large circle of acquaintances. Both he and his son are well known as prosperous and progressive agriculturists, and well merit success.

JOHN HENDERSON HOUSTON.

John Henderson Houston, one of the most progressive citizens of Randolph township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, is proprietor of an elegant estate and commands the highest esteem of his associates.

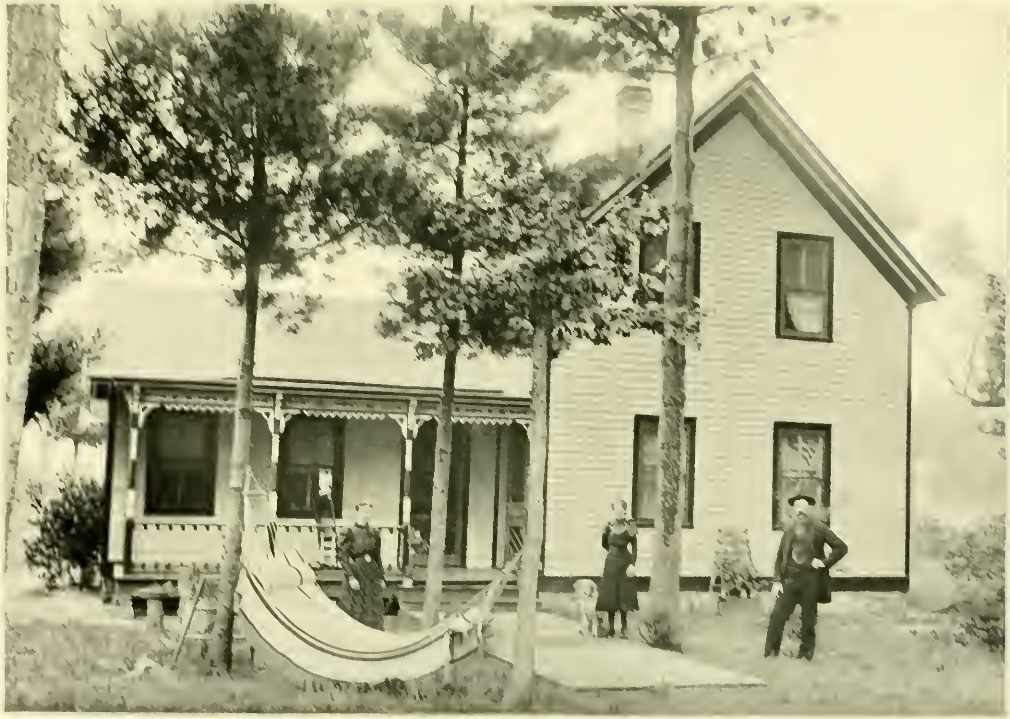
Our subject was born in Edinburg, Scotland, April 6, 1837, and was a son of Peter and Margaret (Henderson) Houston. The name was originally written Houstoun and the family was founded by a Roman in Britain and the last titled member of the family was Sir John Houston. The father of our subject was born near Auchterarder, Perthshire, Scotland, July 6, 1806, and died in Columbia county, Wisconsin, July 21, 1882. He became a building contractor at the age of twenty-two years and conducted an extensive business. He employed about two hundred mechanics and was his own draftsman. He erected many buildings in Edinburg, Glasgow and other cities, among them some of the principal churches, residences and business places. He met with financial reverses and about 1843 came to America and spent about three years in New York City and Albany, New York, thence to Milwaukee, and in November, 1847, settled in the town of Scott, Columbia county, where he resided until his death. He took two hundred acres of government land and became a successful farmer. In common with many other public-spirited men he mortgaged his farm to promote the construction of the Milwaukee & LaCrosse Railroad through Columbia county, suffering heavy losses in consequence. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company, appointed by the governor of Wisconsin to dispose of certain lands forfeited by the railroad company, and apportion the proceeds among the sufferers. He devoted considerable time to the performance of this duty, which consumed a number of years, and the business was not entirely closed at his death. He filled numerous positions in the county, and ran far ahead of his ticket for state senator, having been nominated by the Greenback party and endorsed by the Democratic party. He was a man of liberal views on religion and other subjects and was a Unitarian in sentiment. The grandfather of our subject, Peter Houston, was a tenant farmer near Auchterarder, Perthshire, and was a son of Andrew Houston, of Tullybardine. He was married to Mary Stuart, a representative of the Scotch family of that name. The mother of our subject, Margaret (Henderson) Houston, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, where she received excellent educational advantages. She was a daughter of John Henderson, who was the architect of a large distillery in that city and spent his life as an architect. He married Clark Ross, of a Highland family and a lady of rare attainments, who reared a family of four or five children in a most exemplary manner. The mother of our subject died October 14, 1897, aged eighty-five years. Peter and Margaret Houston were the parents of three children now living and three who died in infancy. The surviving children are as follows: Peter, residing in Randolph township, Columbia county; John H., our subject; and David Henderson. The latter resides near Hunter, North Dakota, and is a prosperous farmer and rancher. He engages in seed growing and is also an expert photographer and has gained a good competence from various patented appliances and processes in photography, his chief device being the kodak camera. He is a registered patent attorney and spends much of his time in Washington, and in [illegible] visited the Paris Exposition. For full biography of David see History of North Dakota, published recently.

John Henderson Houston has resided in Columbia county, Wisconsin, since he was seven years of age, and received the best advantages afforded by the district schools. He spent one term in the Business College at Milwaukee, and about [illegible] bought his present farm in sections [illegible] and [illegible] in Randolph township. He has disposed of some of his acreage, but still retains about two hundred acres. His home farm is equipped with first class buildings and all modern improvements and his house is surrounded by a fine grove of evergreens and other trees, forming a beautiful park, while the appointments of the home evidence culture and refinement. He has a carefully selected library and choice collection of portraits and engravings, some of which are treasured family heirlooms. In the late '60s he was largely interested in hop culture, but after the collapse in the market in that product he turned his attention to other specialties. He has made a business of introducing and growing fine varieties of grains and seeds, and he ships seed grain to all parts of the United States, and has furnished grain to the agricultural department at Washington. He has made a specialty of breeding fine horses for some years past, raising both draft and carriage horses, and has also given attention to Durham cattle.

Mr. Houston is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Cambria Lodge, No. 152, A. F. & A. M.; Fort Winnebago Chapter, and Fort Winnebago Commandery, Knights Templar, and has held all the honors within the gift of the local lodge. He is a free thinker and is a Republican politically. He does not seek public office, but has filled numerous local positions of trust and enjoys the confidence of his fellows.

EDWARD J. FISHER.

Among the most attractive rural homes of Springville township, Adams county, Wisconsin, is that of Mr. Fisher, a view of which is shown on another page in this volume, the culture and artistic taste of its owner being reflected in its appointments, while a gracious hospitality adds to its material comforts. He is one of the



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD J. FISHER,
MARS, ADAMS COUNTY, WIS.

most progressive and successful agriculturists of the community, and takes special delight in his home, sparing no pains or expense in making it attractive.

John E. Fisher, father of our subject, was born in Berlin, Germany, April 17, 1832, and was a civil engineer by profession. At the age of twenty he went to Denmark, where he married Teressa Rafen. In 1883 they came to America and located in Grayling, Michigan, where they still reside. In their family were seven children, namely: Minnie C., born February 19, 1852, is the wife of John Otson, of Denver, Colo.; Hattie M., born July 3, 1855, married Rasmus Rasmussen and died May 25, 1899; C. William, born April 26, 1858, married Marie Jorgenson and lives in Grayling, Michigan; Marie C., born April 10, 1864, is the wife of Nels P. Olson, of Grayling; Annie C., born November 12, 1866, is the wife of Chris Larson, of Grayling; and Amelia, born May 10, 1872, is the wife of Edward Sorrenson, of the same place.

Edward J. Fisher, the fifth of this family, was born in Tuggeler, Denmark, April 17, 1861, and was educated in a Lutheran college of his native land. He came to America, in 1881, the year before his parents, and located in Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained a short time and then went to Grayling, Michigan. In 1884 he removed to Milwaukee, and after eighteen months spent in that city he came to Springville township, Adams county, Wisconsin, where he at first purchased eighty acres of land on section 22, and later another eighty acres on section 15, Springville township, to which he added another eighty on section 22 and forty acres on section 15. In 1886 he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in business there until 1894, when he again took up his residence upon his farm in Adams county. When he first located thereon not a tree had been cut or an improvement made, but soon acre after acre was placed under the plow and he now has one hundred and five acres under a high state of cultivation. His fine residence is surrounded by good outbuildings, and the place is supplied with all modern machinery needed by the progressive farmer of the present day.

On the 29th of December, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fisher and Carrie Nelson, who was born in Kolding, Denmark, November 20, 1859, and came to America in 1883, locating first in New York. Later she lived for a time in Port Amboy, New Jersey, and Denver, Colorado, and finally settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where she became acquainted with Mr. Fisher. They have one daughter, living at home, Anna Peterson Fisher. Mr. Fisher is a member in good standing of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is highly respected by all who know him. He is a shrewd, reliable business man, who has won success in life by his own industry, enterprise and good management, and as an enterprising and progressive citizen he gives his support to every enterprise which he believes will result in public good.

JOSEPH TEAL.

Joseph Teal, one of the oldest and most respected pioneer citizens of Sauk county, Wisconsin, has been for many years an influential citizen of Fairfield township. He was born in the township of Wilmot, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, November 22, 1827, and is a son of Benjamin and Thede (Morrill) Teal, both natives of the Granite state. The senior Teal was born in Concord and his ancestors settled at Boston at an early day, where Aaron Teal, the grandfather of our subject, carried on a butcher shop. Two of his brothers served in the Revolutionary army. One of these, Samuel Teal, was an officer and was present at the battle of Lexington. Removing to New Hampshire, Aaron Teal engaged in farming at Wilmot, where he lived to attain the age of ninety-five years and six months. His wife, Rebecca, lived to be one hundred and one years old. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, and reared a family of four sons and five daughters to maturity, and of these Benjamin was the oldest son. He removed from New Hampshire in 1855 and located in Essex county, New York, where he engaged in lumbering. He was a farmer later on in St. Lawrence county, of the same state, and in 1844 he came to Illinois, and lived a year at Crystal Falls. He came by the lakes from Ogdensburg to Chicago, and was eighteen days on the route. About a year later he drove two yoke of oxen through to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where a government survey had been made the previous season and the land thrown open to settlement. He and his sons took up three hundred and twenty acres of land in sections 7 and 8, Fairfield township. They broke a few acres that summer and spent the following winter on Webster Prairie. In the spring of 1846 he took possession of his Fairfield land and applied himself earnestly to its improvement. He built a log house and lived an industrious and useful life. He was born with the century, and died in 1884, having enjoyed good health until almost eighty years. His wife died in 1869. She was a native of Wilmot, New Hampshire, where her father was a carpenter, and spent his life. She was the mother of seven children: Hannah is the widow of P. J. Pershall, and has her home in Fairfield township; Joseph is the subject of this article; Lucy married Benjamin Clark and is now deceased; Rebecca married James Butler, and is now deceased —her second husband was Wyman Getchell; Aaron lives in Fairfield; Susan is the widow of Porter Buck, and has her home in Baraboo; Almina is Mrs. Joseph Hackett, of Fairfield.

Joseph Teal came into Sauk county with his parents and in 1862 went to Carroll county, Missouri, where he spent two years. At the expiration of this time he came back to Wisconsin, and in 1866 settled in Valley Junction, Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he spent six years on a farm, at the same time becoming somewhat interested in cranberry culture. He was quite prominent in local affairs at that time, and was township assessor for three years, and chairman of the town board for one year. He was on a farm near Wilson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, for six years, but for many years past has been a resident of Sauk county, occupying the land which he "claimed" in 1845, although not old enough to make his title good until three years later. He now owns a hundred acres of good land, on which he long ago placed very substantial improvements. Generally throughout his life he has been a Democrat, but he voted for Abraham Lincoln during the Civil war. He is now an enthusiastic supporter of William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Teal is a member of the Sauk county old settlers' society, and with his brother, Aaron, is the oldest surviving pioneer of Fairfield township. When they came there two families named Anderson, a Norwegian, and Brunson living in the township. The nearest grist-mill was at Dekorra, and for some time the Teals and their neighbors lived on meal ground in a coffee mill. The first grist-mill built in Sauk county was a crude affair and put up on Leech creek in Fairfield township, by Mr. Brunson. His first and only customer was a man who brought some corn from a considerable distance, who finding that its reduction to meal was likely to be a long and tedious process, went home to wait several days. When he came back expecting to find his grist ready, he was surprised to be informed that there was none, the Brunsons having consumed it as fast as ground. That rate of toll did not prove liberal enough to attract any more custom. Mr. Teal has always been a vigorous man. When he lived on Webster Prairie he walked four miles daily to feed the cattle that had been left on the Fairfield farm. He walked once to Crystal Lake, Illinois, and spent four days on the journey, and paid out one dollar as expenses. He was always a successful hunter; he shot many deer while Sauk county was new, and says that he used to see as many as twenty in a drove passing his house.

Joseph Teal and Mary Frances Getchell, the latter a native of Sebec, Maine, were married in Delton, Wisconsin, October 19, 1852. She was a daughter of Mace Getchell, a shoemaker, who came into Sauk county in 1850. Here he engaged in farming in Fairfield township, and was elected as the first justice of the peace in the town. Mrs. Mary Teal died in October, 1896. She was the mother of nine children, four of whom are living: Albert; Arthur died when seven years old; Burr was born May 30, 1859, and is living near Salem, Oregon; Curtis H. was born March 28, 1861, and died April 22, 1883; Carrie F. was born April 5, 1866, and is now Mrs. Abel Parker, of St. Croix county, Wisconsin; Minnie C. was born April 12, 1868, and is now Mrs. John Sneller, of Baraboo.

A special paragraph may well be given to Albert Teal. He was born December 27, 1854, and grew to manhood under the parental roof. When he was twenty-five years old he went to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and spent seven years in farm work, at the same time devoting considerable attention to the study of agriculture. Since 1890 he has lived on the homestead farm and applied himself to its cultivation. He was married March 18, 1897, to Louisa Roser, a daughter of Christian and Louisa Roser, of the town of Baraboo. Mrs. Teal is the mother of two children, Mary and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Teal are highly commended by their neighbors as excellent people who are both industrious and accommodating, of strong moral character and frugal habits.

JEREMIAH MERRILL SCHOFF.

Jeremiah Merrill Schoff, one of Adams county's most respected citizens, is a resident of Easton township, where he is known as a model farmer and thorough-going business man.

Mr. Schoff was born at Brasher, St. Lawrence county, New York, December 8, 1826, son of Jeremiah and Sophia (Woodbury) Schoff, who came from Vermont and settled in St. Lawrence county about the year 1816, and engaged in farming. Jeremiah Schoff died in 1860 and the mother in 1858. Both are buried in Franklin county, New York. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom our subject was the seventh in order of birth.

Jeremiah Merrill Schoff was reared to manhood in his native state, working at home during the summer months and attending school in winter. He learned the cooper's trade at the age of twenty years, and worked two or three years in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1848 he went to California, going from Boston by water, via Cape Horn, and the trip to San Francisco consumed a period of one hundred and ninety-four days. He went to El Dorado county, where he worked in the mines for about two years, meeting with fair success in his adventures. However, his health failed him, and he returned to

Boston, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and the vessel was seventy days from San Francisco to Panama. He worked about one year in Boston, and then returned to Brasher, New York, purchased fifty acres of land and built upon it a residence and barn, and thoroughly improved his farm. He conducted this farm about ten years, then sold it and came to Easton, Adams county, Wisconsin, arriving there in 1864. He purchased eighty acres of land, most of which was in a state of nature, and this he has cultivated and improved, erecting a nice residence, good barns and outbuildings, and making such modern improvements as are of practical utility in the process of agriculture. He is now the owner of eighty acres of excellent land.

Mr. Schoff was married June 12, 1854, to Arabella, daughter of Roderick and Isabella (McKenzie) Grant. The family came from Strathmore, Scotland, about the year 1832, and settled in Pictou, Nova Scotia, where representatives of the family still live. Roderick Grant died January 30, 1887, and his wife January 5, 1888, the former at the age of ninety years and the latter at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Schoff have four children, named as follows: Emma, born May 8, 1855, now Mrs. B. Dunn, of La Crosse; Abbie, born September 19, 1857, now Mrs. W. Irwin, of Adams; Dana M., born August 8, 1862, now a farmer of Easton, Wisconsin; and Nettie, born September 11, 1864, now Mrs. C. Lamphere, of Chicago.

Mr. Schoff is a Republican in political faith, and takes much interest in public matters. He has served his township in the capacity of treasurer for a number of years, and his faithfulness to his duties has won him the confidence of all without party distinction. He is regarded as a man of more than average business ability and judgment, and he has been an important factor in the development of his town and county, and has helped to bring to Adams county much of the credit and rank it claims among its sister counties. At the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago he was awarded a medal for the best sample of wheat for milling purposes, in competition with grain from all over the world. This wheat was grown on his homestead farm, and is proof of the superior quality of Adams county products when properly cultivated.

GRIFFITH RODERICK RICE.

Griffith Roderick Rice, one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers of Caledonia township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, was born in Portage, December 30, 1865, and is a son of Rev. Thomas J. and Ann (Owen) Rice. His maternal grandparents were John and Margaret (Edwards) Owen, notice of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume. The father was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, and in 1846 came to the new world with his parents, Roderick and Mary (Griffiths) Rice, who settled in the town of Delafield, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Mary Rice is still living. Her husband resided upon a farm in Waukesha county until called from this life in the spring of 1888, at the age of over eighty years.

Rev. Thomas J. Rice, father of our subject, was educated at Carroll College, Waukesha, and before twenty years of age entered the ministry of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church, but was not ordained until 1869. He served as pastor of the church of that denomination at Waukesha, after which he spent six years in mercantile business at Milwaukee, and later was in the same business at Portage for a number of years. During all of this time he preached every Sunday in the city or country. About 1870 he went to Bangor, La Crosse county, where he engaged in farming, and while there his house was struck by lightning July 5, 1872, and with its contents, including a fine library, was destroyed. He and his wife were rendered unconscious by the shock, and have never recovered from the effects of the same. Returning to Columbia county, in 1873, they located on a farm in Caledonia township, and in connection with his farming operations, Mr. Rice served as pastor of his church there until 1895. Since 1896 he has spent most of his time at Lake Forest, Illinois, where his children have attended school. He has delivered many lectures on temperance, but is not a party Prohibitionist, his support being given the Republican party. Of his six children, one died in infancy. Those still living are Edward, who is employed in the United States land office at Aberdeen, South Dakota; Griffith R., our subject; John H., who is taking a post-graduate course at Lake Forest University; George T., a grocer and town collector of Lake Forest; and William J., now at Cornell College.

Griffith R. Rice attended the district schools near his boyhood home and also the Portage high school for a few years. He learned the trade of a mechanical engineer, to which he devoted six years in Milwaukee, being employed in an electric light plant. He also taught school in Columbia county for five years, at the same time working on the farm during the summer months, and until the spring of 1900 devoted his entire time and attention to the cultivation of the home farm, which consists of two hundred and eighty acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. In April, 1900, Mr. Rice removed to the city of Portage, where, under the firm name of Rice & Jones, he is engaged in the agricultural implement business.

In March, 1896, Mr. Rice was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Jones, a native of Caledonia township, and a daughter of Robert H. and Catherine (Ellis) Jones. Her father was born in Merionethshire, Wales, and emigrated to America in 1851. After spending four years in Rock county, Wisconsin, he came to Columbia county, where he died September 27, 1894, aged sixty-four years. His wife died in November, 1887, aged forty-five years. She was born near Utica, New York, in July, 1842, and was a daughter of Robert Ellis, a native of Wales and an early settler of Columbia county, Wisconsin. Our subject and his wife have three children: Anna M., Catherine and Roderick. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are members of the Presbyterian church at Portage, and the family is one of culture and refinement. Mr. Rice affiliates with the Republican party, keeps well informed on the leading questions and issues of the day, and has served as justice of the peace one year, and town clerk from the spring of 1896 to that of 1900.

JOHN OWEN, Deceased.

John Owen, deceased, founder of "The Welsh settlement" in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, was one of the representative pioneers of Wisconsin and a volume devoted to the purpose of this work would be incomplete without a suitable tribute to his memory. To him and his descendants is due much of the prosperity which that town has enjoyed and they have exerted a marked influence in shaping the moral and intellectual qualities, for which the people of that town and county are justly famed.

Mr. Owen was a native of Llanelltyd, Merionethshire, Wales, and the history of his life illustrates many of the sterling characteristics for which the people of his race have always been distinguished. In his native land he followed the pursuit of agriculture and also dealt in coal to some extent, earning a comfortable living for his growing family in that manner until 1846, when he came with them to the United States. A few months were spent in Racine county, Wisconsin, whence, in September of the same year, the migration was continued as far as Columbia county. This part of the journey was accomplished with ox teams, the family with all its effects being transported in one wagon. Crossing the Wisconsin river at Portage they started to ascend the Baraboo valley, encamping for the night on section 21, township 12, range 8, and, owing to the persuasion of his wife, who had become heartily tired of travel, Mr. Owen finally decided to make his home on that spot. He and his family lived in their covered wagon until a log cabin could be erected, in which they spent the winter. Finding that this location offered a desirable combination of timber, meadow and water, he and his sons set themselves industriously about the improvement of the premises and eventually became the owners of a number of fine farms, including several thousand acres, with extensive flocks and herds. At first their only neighbors were a band of Winnebago Indians, with whom they sustained the most friendly relations and from whom they obtained more or less of the winter's provisions. Half a century later there remained but one representative of this tribe in the town of Caledonia.

In 1847 the Owens were joined by two or three families of their countrymen and this little settlement became the nucleus of an extensive colony, which included a number of the most thrifty and influential people of the county. This colony has always been a center of moral and intellectual culture and the homes of which it is composed are uniformly noted for the prevalence of hospitality and good cheer.

Mr. Owen died in 1866, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Edwards, survived him until January, 1872, passing away at the age of seventy-two years, her birth having occurred very near the beginning of the nineteenth century. This worthy couple were the parents of seven sons and two daughters, named as follows: Laura (Mrs. William Williams), William, David, Owen J., Ann (Mrs. Thomas Rice), Griffith, John, Edward and Richard. Edward died of a fever contracted while in the United States army during the Civil war. Owen J. died of the same complaint the next day. Ann and Richard are now the only survivors. In 1896, fifty-two years after their arrival in Columbia county, the posterity of John and Margaret Owen had increased to the number of ninety-two persons, seventy-four of whom were then living.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen were conspicuous for habits of industry and strict integrity, as well as their unbounded hospitality. They were adherents of the Calvinistic Methodist faith and always observed its teachings with conscientious devotion. During the journey to this county religious services were held regularly in the wagon, which constituted their temporary home, and this custom was continued after their arrival. When other Welsh families began to settle near them they were invited to join in these services and at the earliest opportunity a church was built near their home, in which services are still conducted in the Welsh language, their descendants forming a good share of the congregation. Some member of the family has always served as chorister and the art of music has received considerable attention from many of the number.

Mr. Owen's religious sentiments were

doubtless inherited from his grandparents Owen Pugh and Jane (Roberts) who were among the first people of their locality to embrace Christianity. They were accustomed to ride on horseback to attend services, carrying a bag of meal to disguise their errand on account of the fanaticism of their neighbors. Owen Pugh is supposed to have belonged to the line of Owen Glendower, who won some distinction as a leader of his people in resisting British oppression early in the fifteenth century.

MARTIN FRANCIS FOLEY.

Martin Francis Foley, one of the most enterprising and successful young business men of Sauk county, is now president and general manager of the Great Northern Nursery Company, of Baraboo. He has risen to this position entirely through his own efforts. Diligence, enterprise and sound judgment are numbered among his chief characteristics, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting individual prosperity, also add to the general welfare and success.

A native of Dayton, Ohio, he was born April 27, 1869, and is a son of Timothy and Margaret (Mahoney) Foley. His father, a native of County Clare, Ireland, came to America in his boyhood, in company with his four brothers, all of whom are now deceased. This was in 1844. The parents both spent their entire lives on the Emerald Isle. Timothy Foley located at Dayton, where he learned the machinist's trade, working in the railroad machine shops there until 1869, when he came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, locating on a farm in the town of Winfield. Since 1898 he has lived retired in Baraboo, and is now seventy-nine years of age. His wife was born in County Clare, Ireland, where her parents were also born.

Martin F. Foley was an infant when his parents came to Sauk county. His preliminary education was supplemented by a course in the Baraboo high school, which he completed when seventeen years of age. He then entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, with whom he was connected some time. At the death of his brother James he returned home and took charge of his father's farm. This he conducted for a number of years. He then became agent for the Jewell Nursery Company of Lake City, Minnesota, representing that firm for several years. He was one of its most successful salesmen and had the superintendency of a number of men. He afterward dealt extensively in nursery stock on his own account, making his headquarters at Reedsburg and employing a number of traveling representatives upon the road. The business prospered and he soon found it expedient to arrange for conducting the enterprise on a more extensive scale. In the spring of 1899 he came to Baraboo and organized the Great Northern Nursery Company, of which he is president and general manager. The capital stock of the corporation is twenty-five thousand dollars, and its grounds in the city of Baraboo are among the best in the state of Wisconsin for the propagation of all kinds of fruit and shrubbery. The Baraboo valley has the reputation of being unexcelled for fruit culture, owing to the richness of the soil, its drainage, etc., and already the Great Northern Nursery Company is established on a permanent and profitable basis. About twenty-five traveling salesmen are employed in distributing their goods in various sections of the country, and the business now extends into fifteen or more states. Its sales are very extensive and the enterprise takes rank among the leading business concerns in Sauk county.

On the 4th of September, 1889, Mr. Foley was united in marriage to Miss Katie Timlin, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Hayes) Timlin, of Sauk county. They now have two children, Eva and Laurine. Mr. Foley has erected one of the best residences in the city of Baraboo, supplied with all modern conveniences, its furnishings indicating the cultured taste of the occupants. The household is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, which is enjoyed by the large circle of their friends. He is a valued member of several fraternal organizations, belonging to Maple Leaf Camp, No. 470, M. W. A., of Reedsburg; to Castle Hall Lodge, No. 142, K. P., also of Reedsburg, and is deputy grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, for Sauk county. For many years he gave his political support to the Democracy, and took an active part in political affairs, but is now an advocate of the gold standard. His business career has been an honorable and upright one, and the reputation which he bears in commercial circles is unassailable. Steadily has he worked his way upward by determined purpose, unflagging industry and keen discernment, and his success is therefore well merited.

DEXTER S. HEATH.

Dexter S. Heath, one of the most successful farmers of Columbia county, is living retired from active pursuits in a comfortable home in Pardeeville, and is honored and esteemed by his fellowmen. He began life in humble surroundings and has labored honestly and earnestly to acquire a goodly proportion of property and has been rewarded for his labor. He was born in Cabot, Vermont, September 30, 1831, and is a son of John and Ruth (Carr) Heath, both of whom were natives of Vermont.

Our subject's father was a farmer in Vermont and came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in Marcellon township, Columbia county. He died there December 31, 1876, aged eighty-five years. He was vigorous for one of his years, and was a consistent member of the Methodist church. Our subject's mother was born in Massachusetts, but moved to Vermont when she was a young girl. She died September 20, 1872, aged eighty years. Eleven children were born to this worthy couple, who were named as follows: Levi, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha, Rodolphus, Phineas C., Dexter S., Quincy, Rosetta and Susan. Our subject and three brothers are the only survivors of the family. William and Rodolphus reside in Iowa, and Quincy resides in Otter Tail county, Minnesota.

Dexter S. Heath spent his boyhood on the farm in Vermont, and in 1852 came with his parents to Wisconsin, where he lived on the homestead farm for many years. He later owned 255 acres of land, which he brought to a high state of cultivation and in 1890 gave the farm to his sons and purchased another tract of 200 acres in Marcellon township, which he later gave to another son. He later bought a farm of 250 acres in Springvale, upon which he resided about two years and then gave it to a third son. Since 1895 he has resided in the village of Pardeeville, where he has erected a comfortable and commodious residence, and enjoys a well-earned rest. In early days he butchered live stock and marketed it in the pineries. He hauled the lumber for his first house from Little Wolf river, a distance of about eighty miles. Each of his farms he has equipped with first class buildings, and he met with remarkable success in the pursuit of agriculture.

Our subject was married September 18, 1864, to Mrs. Mariette Langdon, widow of Asa Langdon, and daughter of Hugh and Mary (Guthery) Barker. Mrs. Heath was

DEXTER S. HEATH.

MRS. DEXTER S. HEATH.

born in the town of Byron, Genesee county, New York, and came to Wisconsin in 1844. Her father came there about three years later and settled in Marcellon township. He died in Packwaukee, Wisconsin, in October, 1857, aged sixty-four years, about four years after the death of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Heath are the parents of three sons, who are as follows: Allen D., born September 10, 1866, now residing on the homestead farm; Julius S., born January 29, 1869; and George A., born July 17, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have nine grandchildren. Mrs. Heath is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Pardeeville, and the family are highly esteemed in their community. Our subject is a man of firm convictions and has filled various local offices of trust, but does not take an active part in political affairs; he is a Republican in sentiment. Portraits of both Mr. and Mrs. Heath will be found on other pages in this volume.

WILLIAM ERIGFREUND ANACKER.

William Erigfreund Anacker is one of the leading and representative agriculturists of Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and has been actively identified with the development of this section of the state. Though born on the other side of the Atlantic, he is thoroughly American in thought and feeling, and that he is patriotic and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes was manifest by his service in the Civil war.

Mr. Anacker was born in Herrenbreitungen, near Schmalkalden, Hesse Cassel, Germany, June 1, 1840, and is a son of George Ludwig and Amelia (Kleimenhagen) Anacker, who lived and died on a farm in that village. The father was a man of considerable prominence and influence, and served as alderman of the village for many years. His father, Henry Anacker, was a man of education and culture, of whom more extended mention is made in the sketch of Bernhardt Anacker on another page of this volume. Andrew Anacker, a brother of Henry, was a soldier in the Hessian army, and was sent to this country among the troops hired by England during the Revolutionary war. He never returned to his native land. Our subject has in his possession some silverware which once belonged to his maternal great-grandfather, Henry Kleimenhagen, who served as schultze, or mayor, of Herrenbreitungen for many years. He had four sons, one of whom was Moritz Kleimenhagen, our subject's grandfather, who was a farmer by occupation and an official in the Calvinistic church. Our subject is the oldest in a large family of children, of whom one died in childhood. The others are: Dorothea and Rosalie, who remained in Germany; Bernhardt W., a resident of Lewiston township, Columbia county, Wisconsin; Clemandina, wife of H. Hermann, of Portage, Wisconsin; Maria, wife of Ed. Shermer, of Caledonia township, Columbia county; Richard, of La Crosse, Wisconsin; Otto P., of St. Paul, Minnesota; Caroline, who remained in Germany; Amelia, widow of John Geymann, and a resident of Portage, Wisconsin; and William Henry, now in Alaska.

William E. Anacker, of this review, received a good practical education in public and private schools of his native land, and remained there until twenty years of age, when he emigrated to America, making the voyage from Bremen to New York in twenty-one days—the quickest passage ever made by a sailing vessel up to that date. He came direct to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he has since made his home.

On the 21st of August, 1862, he entered the service of his adopted country, enlisting in Company C, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the first attack on Vicksburg in December, 1862; was in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion H Black River bridge, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson, Mississippi; Grand Coteau, Louisiana; Sabine Cross Roads, Cane River, Jackson, Louisiana; Spanish Fort, Alabama; Fort Blakely; and some minor engagements. At Grand Coteau his cap was shot from his head, and his hair was grazed while being pursued by Confederate cavalry, but he escaped by jumping across a creek and concealing himself in a grove. Only sixty-seven out of his regiment were neither killed nor captured, and at the disastrous battle of Sabine Cross Roads he only escaped by running through a cornfield. He was ap corporal July 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service July 4, 1865.

After the war Mr. Anacker was employed in a gristmill and brewery for a time. In April, 1867, he bought one hundred and fifty-two acres of land in Fort Winnebago township, to which he has since added another tract of one hundred acres, only twenty-five acres of the entire amount having previously been cleared, but now one hundred acres have been placed under cultivation, and good substantial buildings have been erected thereon. A log house was the only building when he took up his residence there. In connection with general farming he gives some attention to the raising of small fruit. His farm is watered by fine springs, and there is a trout pond upon the premises, where he has caught rainbow trout weighing over five pounds and brook trout as large as three and a half pounds. This pond he stocked about six years ago with forty thousand fry from the state fish hatchery at Madison.

Mr. Anacker was married, May 6, 1866, to Miss Dorothea Weidemann, a native of Kersplaben, Saxe Weimar, Germany, and a daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Weidemann, who brought their family to America in 1855 and settled in Lewiston township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, one year later. Mrs. Anacker died December 2, 1889, aged forty-five years, two months and eight days, and of the eight children born to them four died in infancy. The others are Ottilie, wife of Albert Eberlein, of Blue Earth City, Minnesota; Charles O., at home; Louise A., wife of C. Selbach, of Portage, Wisconsin; and George W., at home. Our subject also has four grandchildren: Fridrich, Clarance, Arthur Eberlein, and Dorothea Selbach.

Mr. Anacker is a member of Trinity church, of Portage, and for a number of years past has been a member of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, and Rousseau Post, No. 14, G. A. R., of Portage. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. Although he never attended an English school, he has through his own efforts become conversant with the language, having learned to read English while in the army. The majority of his townsmen hold opposite political views from his, but recognizing his worth and ability, they have called upon him to fill many principal township and school offices, and he commands the confidence and respect of his associates.

CHRIST FRITZ.

Christ Fritz, one of the most extensive stock raisers of Adams county, residing in the town of Quincy, is well known as a gentleman who has aided in the transformation of that country into one of the brightest spots in the state, and has helped to make Adams county popular as a thriving agricultural district. He is a progressive, and is possessed of a thorough knowledge of his calling, which places him among the leading farmers of his community. In furthering the interests of his township he has ever given his hearty support, financially and otherwise, toward public enterprises, and has gained an enviable reputation wherever he is known. His estate comprises three hundred acres, and he has added such improvements as are found on modern farms.

Mr. Fritz was born in West Prussia, Germany, January 9, 1843, and was the son of John and Mary Fritz. His father was a wood worker, and ran on boats on the Elbe river during the summer season. He emigrated to America about 1870 and located in Dundee, Kane county, Illinois, where he resided with his daughter, Mrs. Scholt, until his death in 1889. The mother died in Germany in 1850.

Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fritz, our subject was the fourth in order of birth. He attended school until fourteen years of age, after which time he worked at farm work until he came to America in 1865. He located at Dundee, Illinois, and worked on a farm for six years. He went to Quincy, Adams county, in 1871, and purchased three hundred acres of land, upon which he has since resided. He erected a good residence and commodious barns, and makes a specialty of stock raising. The farm is nicely located, and runs down to the Wisconsin river, and is acknowledged to be one of the best in the country. A ferry has recently been started across the river, Mr. Fritz having given the right of way for a period of twenty-five years. A market at Martyn for the people of Quincy township is thus opened, being nine miles to that place. Our subject is in possession of a medal awarded him by the World's Columbian Exposition for winter wheat and silver hull buckwheat, raised on his farm, on old land, thus placing Adams county at the head of the grain raising counties of the state.

Mr. Fritz was married in September, 1869, to Minnie Hintz, daughter of Fred and Mary (Streaving) Hintz, of Dundee, Illinois. Mrs. Fritz's parents came to America from Germany about 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz have been the parents of eleven children, as follows: Christ, at Dundee, Illinois; William; Charles, in West Superior; John, in Dundee, Illinois; Annie, in Elgin, Illinois; Franz, in Dundee, Illinois; Martha, Mary, the two last named, twins, residing in Martyn; Minnie, at home; Albert, in Dundee; and Ernest, at home.

Mr. Fritz is a member of the Lutheran church at Quincy. In political sentiment he is a Republican. He is a man of enlightened views and stands firmly for right and good citizenship. He is an exemplary member of his community, and is public-spirited, and takes an active interest in matters of local importance. He has spared no labor and painstaking care in making of his farm one of the model estates of Adams county, and thus raising the standard of agriculture.

OSCAR CLARKE ELY.

Oscar Clarke Ely, a prominent dairyman and general farmer, and postmaster at Spring Creek, residing in Monroe township, Adams county, has been a resident of that place since his boyhood days, and the farm which is now his home is one he assisted his father in clearing for cultivation. When the family went to that region it was a wilderness, and the present farm is one of the best to be found within the limits of Adams county, and the subject of this review is entitled to much credit for the share he took in its transformation. He was but a young lad at the time of their early life there, but put his shoulder to the wheel and did what was in his power, and has been rewarded by witnessing the development of a thriving agricultural district, as well as individual gain.

Mr. Ely was born July 22, 1839, at Wilbraham, Hampden county, Massachusetts, and was the son of Jonathan Dixon and Julia (Clarke) Ely. The family had lived in the county many years, and the father was a shoemaker by trade, and also followed farming. They came to what is now the town of Monroe, Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1855, and took one hundred and sixty acres of government land, on which they erected good buildings, and at the time of his death ninety acres were cleared for cultivation. There were no settlers for a number of miles, and the nearest polling place was Necedah. The father died December 28, 1883, aged seventy-six years, and the mother died March 24, 1889, aged seventy-five years, and both were buried at Spring Creek. Mr. Ely was a devout Christian and a member of the Methodist church. He was a Republican in political sentiment and much interested in party movements. He served in several township offices of trust, and was a respected citizen and gained the confidence of his associates. Six children, five sons and one daughter, were born to this worthy couple, as follows: Henry D., now farming in Monroe township; Oscar C., our subject; Elwood M., now farming in Monroe township; Dexter W., residing in Chicago; Homer W., now in Granite, Illinois; and Harriet E., now Mrs. C. R. Barker, of Chicago.

Oscar C. Ely at the age of ten years went to work for a farmer, and after three summers entered the cotton factory at Rockville, Connecticut, and was thus engaged about three years. He came with his parents to Wisconsin at the age of sixteen years, and from that time assisted his father in the clearing of the farm. He is now in possession of two hundred acres, and has about one hundred acres under cultivation. He was awarded a diploma and medal by the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, for butter made on his farm, which was a great honor from the fact that the butter scored one hundred points. He is thorough in his work, practical, and uses the most approved methods, and has made a success.

Mr. Ely was married December 12, 1863, to Annette B. Gardner, daughter of Oliver and Melissa (Tuller) Gardner, of Preston township. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ely, three of whom are living, as follows: Charlotte E., born January 8, 1867, now Mrs. G. Losey, residing near Hancock, Leola township, Adams county; Alice J., born August 16, 1870, now Mrs. G. H. Munroe, of Barnum, Adams county, and Arthur O., born March 2, 1881. The son is a sufferer from paralysis, and is an invalid.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely are consistent members of the Methodist church, and take an active part in church matters. He has exerted his influence for the interests of his township, and has served in various local offices of trust, in every instance performing his duties with fidelity and gaining the confidence of his fellows. He has been township clerk and justice of the peace, and is well known in his community. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Ely was appointed postmaster of Spring Creek in 1897. He still holds that position, while his wife is assistant postmaster.

RILEY SPRAGUE RICHMOND.

Riley Sprague Richmond, an influential citizen and prominent business man of Randolph, Columbia county, has spent over a half century of his life in the county of his adoption. He was born in the town of Ogden, Monroe county, New York, September 6, 1826, and was a son of Joshua and Abigail (Sprague) Richmond.

The father of our subject was a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, and he represented the sixth generation of his family in that state. His first ancestor on this continent was John Richmond, one of the founders of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1637. He came from Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, England. The Richmond family originated in Brittany, France, and is still found in that country. William Makepeace Thackeray descended from the Richmonds of Wiltshire, whose posterity includes many eminent men in England and America. A number of the descendants of John Richmond were in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. The grandfather of our subject, Edward Richmond, was a pioneer in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and later in Woodstock, Connecticut, and Stafford, Vermont. He sold his farm and was paid in Continental money, which depreciated in value and caused him great loss. He died in 1804. Our subject's father went to Monroe county, New York, at the age of fourteen years, and at that time there was not a frame house in Rochester; all were of logs. He spent his life on a farm there, and died in 1868 at the age of seventy-five years. He served in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Buffalo and the battle of Erie, and filled most of the local offices in his community. He was a successful farmer, and was able to give each of his children a tract of land.

The mother of our subject died while he was but an infant. Her father, Ichabod Sprague, came to New York from New England, and was of English and Irish descent. He died at Churchville, Monroe county, New York, where he owned a farm of seven hundred acres. Joshua Richmond was married three times. The mother of our subject was the first wife, and to this union five children were born, of whom our subject was the youngest child and only son. The second wife bore the maiden name of Nancy A. Crissy, and ten children were born to the second union. The third wife was named Nancy True prior to her marriage.

Riley Sprague Richmond is the only survivor of his mother's family of children. He left home in 1847, and came to Wisconsin, and took government land in Randolph township, Columbia county, where he continued his residence twenty-five years, and at the end of that time owned one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, although he had disposed of some. He brought it to a high state of cultivation and erected good buildings. Since the fall of 1872 he has lived in the village of Randolph, where he resides in practical retirement. He purchased two other farms, and later sold all his lands. He was one of the incorporators of the Randolph Canning Company in 1895, and has since been president of the company, and the enterprise has proven remarkably successful.

Our subject was married June 15, 1854, to Lucy Jane Oliver, a daughter of Zenith and Polly Oliver. Mrs. Richmond was born in New York, and died August, 1856, leaving one child: Eva I., now Mrs. John S. Lightner, of Randolph. Our subject was married to Jane Hughes, February 4, 1857. Mrs. Richmond was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Jones) Hughes. Her parents were from Caernarvonshire, Wales, and came to America in 1846, and settled in Randolph township, Columbia county, where Mr. Hughes died June 30, 1879, aged sixty-five years. Mrs. Hughes died in December, 1896, aged nearly eighty-one years. Mrs. Richmond was born in Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond are the parents of two children: Cora B., now Mrs. Dr. Harvey N. Jackson, of Milwaukee; and Ozro, who died in infancy. Mr. and

Mrs. Richmond have one grandson, named Riley Richmond Jackson. The Richmond family have been Universalists in religious belief for some generations, and our subject inclines toward that denomination. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. In early life he was a Democrat in political faith, but of recent years he is independent in politics. He has held various township offices, and is always interested in educational affairs and public enterprises. During the Civil war he took a leading part in filling the quota of troops from Randolph township, and but one draft was levied in the township. He was a liberal subscriber to the bounty fund, and went to Milwaukee to pay the bounty to enlisted troops from Randolph township.

WILLIAM A. HAYES.

William A. Hayes, a prominent railroad conductor of Baraboo, who has won success by his own perseverance and industry, was born in Mountain Ash, South Wales, December 25, 1863. His father, William Hayes, was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and a son of Captain William Hayes, who was commander of a vessel sailing from Cork and was lost at sea. While a young man the former went to Wales, where he married Miss Ellen Condon, a native of Mountain Ash, and a daughter of John Condon, a coal miner of that place. In that country the father of our subject engaged in coal mining until the early part of 1865, when he came to the United States and first located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in oil works for a time. About 1870 he removed to Mazomanie, Wisconsin, and entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company on a construction train. In 1873 he went to Wauzeka, where he was section foreman until 1897, since which time he has been a switch tender at Madison, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. His wife died April 9, 1894, at the age of fifty-three years.

Our subject was only a small boy when the family came to Wisconsin, and he obtained a limited education in the public schools of Mazomanie and Wauzeka, which he attended only about eighteen months in all. At the age of nine years he began supporting himself by farm labor, and when twelve entered a stave factory at Wauzeka, where he was employed for three years. He next worked as baggageman at Woodman, Wisconsin, where he spent three years and a half, and during his leisure moments learned telegraphy. In the fall of 1884 he secured an appointment as brakeman on the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and three years later was made conductor on the same division. For several years past he has had charge of a work train, covering all the tracks between Harvard and Winona, Milwaukee and Galena.

Mr. Hayes was married, December 25, 1890, to Miss Clara A. Michaelis, a native of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and a daughter of August and Juliet (Meyer) Michaelis, of Lancaster, Wisconsin. To them have been born three children: Helen, Merl and Willie.

Since 1891 Mr. Hayes has been an active and prominent member of Baraboo Division, No. 68, O. R. C., of which he is now chief conductor, and in 1897 he was a delegate to the biennial session of the Grand Division of the order, at Los Angeles, California. He is also a member of Sinnissippi Council, No. 1158, R. A., of Belvidere, Illinois, and is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, though not an aggressive partisan.

HON. JOHN A. HENRY.

Hon. John A. Henry, one of the leading business men of Easton, Adams county, and the present representative from that district in the general assembly of the state, has been a resident of that region many years, and is well known as a gentleman whose business qualifications and integrity entitle him to prominence in the commercial world. He is proprietor of a general merchandise store in that town, and has been identified with her business interests for the past twenty years, and is also possessor of large landed interests in Adams county.

Mr. Henry was born in Oswego county, New York, October 14, 1845, and was the son of Andrew and Ann (Wickware) Henry. The Wickware family were early settlers of Oswego county, and well known in that vicinity. The father of our subject was left motherless at the age of six years. He was a cooper by trade, and moved his family from Oswego county to Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1850, where he stayed about one year, and then moved to Waterford, and worked at his trade for a few years. He went to California overland, with his twelve-year-old son, Antle, about 1854, and engaged in mining with fair success, and remained about four years, returning to Waterford in 1858. He moved to Easton, Adams county, in 1863 where he purshased land and resided until his death, February 10, 1874, aged fifty-five years. The mother died May 24, 1894, aged seventy-four years, and both parents were laid to rest at White Creek. Of their five children our subject was the second in order of birth.

John Henry was given a good education, attending school until his sixteenth year, when he enlisted for his country's cause, but was rejected on account of his parents not giving consent. He afterward enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Madison, in June, 1865. His regiment had the honor of being the longest in the service of any volunteer regiment. He was engaged in hard work, chasing bushwhackers, and was disabled at Pascagoula Bay, Mississippi, by a broken leg, caused by a horse kicking him. He was confined to the hospital at New Orleans, and was afterward removed to New York, and thence to Madison, Wisconsin. He has in his possession a number of interesting relics of those troublous times, among them a wooden sword, which was presented to him as captain of the Waterford Home Guards, a company formed for the purpose of drill work. He has two sabres, which at one time belonged to the Confederate army, and are marked C. S. A. In assisting to organize Company C, First Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain Hill, our subject was drummer, and is in possession of a pair of remarkably fine drum sticks, which were used at that time. His stock of general merchandise at Easton is complete in every particular, and he enjoys a liberal patronage. He owns the old homestead on sections 30 and 31, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, and also eighty acres of land on section 4, in Springville township.

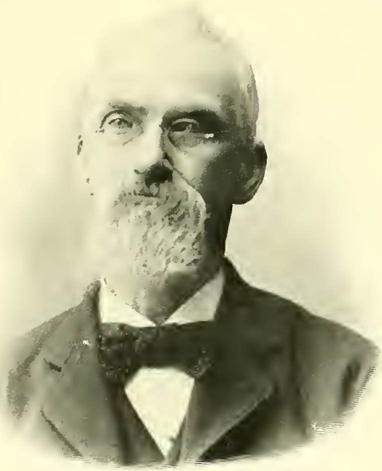
Mr. Henry was married December 6, 1868, to Alice Augusta Stowell, daughter of Butler and Polly (Spoor) Stowell, of Springville, Adams county. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry, as follows: Edith, born July 26, 1869, now Mrs. F. Jones, of North Freedom, Sauk county; Etta, born December 18, 1871, now Mrs. R. Walton, of Easton; Alice, born May 25, 1877, now Mrs. A. Austin, of Jackson; Belle, born September 1, 1882, residing at home; Ruth, born March 9, 1884; and Vera, born October 24, 1887. The three last named reside at home, with their parents. Mr. Henry is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Kilbourn, and the Ennis Reed Post, No. 159, G. A. R., of White Creek. In the latter he has served as first and second commander, and is at present officer of the day. He has been postmaster of Easton for the past twenty years, and is justice of the peace. He has served as supervisor in White Creek township, but has not aspired to county offices. He takes an active interest in the welfare of his community, and stands firmly for right and equity. In political faith he is a Republican, and was nominated by his party for the assembly in 1900, and elected.

EDWARD EATON.

Wisconsin keeps pace with her sister states in the number of her industries, and chief among them stands the farming interests. Delton township, Sauk county, has been largely instrumental in giving the state its present standing. The fine estates, and pleasant natural surroundings of the farms of that vicinity bring it into general notice, and one of the finest on the banks of the Wisconsin is that owned by the subject of this review. He has a river frontage of over one mile and the outlook is most beautiful. Fishing and boating are features of the vicinity. His farm comprises three hundred and thirty acres. A competency earned by his own labors sweetens his later years and life holds many enjoyments for him as a reward for his early efforts. Portraits of Mr. Eaton and his honored wife are shown elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Eaton was born in Benenden, Kent, England, December 2, 1835, and was the son of Edward and Mary (Shoebridge) Eaton. His father was a native of Benenden, England, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to America in 1841, and purchased a farm in Madison county, New York, where he was successful in the growing of hops. He remained there thirteen years, and gathered together a comfortable competence. He disposed of his property in 1855 and removed to Newport, Sauk county, Wisconsin, arriving January 23, 1856. He purchased lots in the town of Newport, and established a meat market in that town, in which business he was engaged at the time of his death. He was drowned in the Wisconsin river in June, 1856, and was buried at Delton, and his wife was laid to rest beside him in 1869.

Edward Eaton was the only child born to Edward and Mary Eaton, and came to America in company with his parents. As a youth he worked on the farm with his father, and after their arrival at Newport engaged for a time in the mercantile business, and later turned his attention to farming. He has gained his property by faithful efforts, and has become one of the substantial men of Delton township. His property is daily becoming more valuable, owing to its location, and is an ideal spot for summer cottages. Many notable places are in the vicinity of his farm, including Lone Rock Inkstand, Sugar Bowl, and the Cave of the Dark Waters, all of which are in the lower dells of the Wisconsin, and the fishing on the river at that point is excellent. Mr. Eaton set out a hop yard in 1861, and continued raising hops until 1884. The raising of that product of the farm is too well known in this community to need comment here, but the Eaton family were probably the best known and most successful hop growers in the country, being natives of the hop garden of the world, Kent, England, from whence they brought many practical and valuable ideas in regard to their culture. In August, 1884, F. S. W. Mann, now Lord Cornwallis, of Linton Park, Maidstone, England, paid a visit to the farm



EDWARD EATON

MRS. EDWARD EATON.

of Mr. Eaton, being at that time interested in hop growing in England, and was one of the largest land owners in the hop district of Kent. Our subject sold hops as high as fifty-eight cents per pound, but the price finally dropped to one and a fourth cents per pound and proved an unremunerative crop, and since then Mr. Eaton has engaged in general farming.

Our subject was married January 15, 1857, to Celinda Mianda Chaffee, daughter of Captain Enoch and Rhoda M. (Stranahan) Chaffee, of Otsego county, New York. Mrs. Eaton's father came west in 1865, locating at Newport, Wisconsin. He was a captain in the New York militia. His death occurred in March, 1887, and he was buried in Baraboo, in Mr. Eaton's family lot. Mrs. Eaton's mother returned east in 1880, and made her home with her eldest daughter in Peterboro, Madison county, New York, until her death in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are the parents of two children: Minnie Mianda, born February 14, 1866, now the wife of Rev. T. E. Foss, of Hancock, Wisconsin, and Edward Emmon, born June 15, 1870, an agriculturist of Delton township. Mr. Eaton is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Delton, and is trustee, district steward, and treasurer of the same. He has never sought public office, preferring to serve his township otherwise. He is a most prominent member of his community, and in political faith he is a Republican.

CAPT. OSCAR MIX DERING.

Captain Oscar Mix Dering, a well-known citizen of Columbus, Columbia county, Wisconsin, is serving as justice of the peace, a position which he has filled for a number of years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is thoroughly impartial in meting out justice, his opinions being unbiased by either fear or favor, and his fidelity to the trust reposed in him is above question.

The Captain is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, December 12, 1827, and is a son of Charles and Maria M. (Giberson) Dering. His ancestors came to this country from Germany in early colonial days and settled in the Keystone state. One of his ancestors was a Revolutionary patriot, who cast the first cannon made in America. On this account a reward was offered for his head by the British government. He died at Fredericktown, Maryland. The Captain's father, who was a cabinet maker in Pennsylvania, and acquired considerable prominence as a skilled mechanic, came to Wisconsin in 1849, and located at New Diggings, La Fayette county. He died, however, at Oyster Creek, Texas, November 25, 1875, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife passed away at New Diggings, Wisconsin, in 1859, at the age of fifty-four years. Her maternal grandfather Lewis was killed by the Indians in Pennsylvania many years ago.

At the age of seventeen years Captain Dering left home and went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of an iron molder. In 1849 he came with his father to this state and worked at his trade in Milwaukee, Waukesha and elsewhere. He also did some prospecting for lead at New Diggings, and was there appointed under sheriff and later was elected sheriff of La Fayette county in 1856, though a Republican and there being at that time a Democratic majority of five hundred in the county. His election plainly indicated his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. In June, 1861, he was appointed deputy United States provost marshal at Prairie du Chien and did considerable work in connection with the enrollment of troops for the Civil war. In February, 1865, he began recruiting a company on his own account, and in March was commissioned captain of Company C, Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was first ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and later did garrison duty at different points in Missouri, until August, 1865, when they were sent up the Missouri river to Fort Randall, Nebraska. Later they were stationed at Fort Rice, Dakota, for a time, and were finally mustered out at Madison, Wisconsin, June 13, 1866.

After being honorably discharged, Captain Dering located at Columbus, where he engaged in business as a grain dealer for some time. Subsequently he served as city marshal and deputy United States marshal, and for a number of years past has filled the office of justice of the peace in a most creditable and satisfactory manner.

In 1851 Captain Dering was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Logan, at Milwaukee. She was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and died at Columbus, Wisconsin, May 28, 1868, leaving two daughters—Emily, wife of [illegible] Ashford, of Milwaukee, and [illegible], the wife of Mat Campbell, of the same city. The Captain was again married September 28, 1870, his second union being with Miss Sarah E. Vance, who was born near Lake Champlain, New York, a daughter of John Vance. One son was born of this marriage—Harry V., now a resident of Columbus, who was educated at the [illegible] Military Academy, at Delafield, Wisconsin, and was connected there several years afterward. The family are connected with the Episcopal church, and the Captain is a charter member of Frank A. Haskell Post, now Harvey M. Dering Post No. 126, G. A. R., at Columbus. In his political affiliations he has always been a pronounced Republican.

LEMUEL HASTING DOYLE.

Lemuel Hasting Doyle, the founder of Doylestown, Columbia county, was born November 20, 1832, at Mt. Washington, town of Bath, New York, is one of the most intelligent citizens of the town of Springvale, Columbia county, and is alike known for his industry, thrift and upright character. He is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Seager) Doyle. They were natives of New York, and the father was born in the village of Bath, Steuben county, June 4, 1805, and the mother at Dryden, May 7, 1807. The Doyles, though bearing an Irish name, are undoubtedly of Dutch extraction. In 1636 one of the ancestors, a great-great-grandfather, was with Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence, Rhode Island. Samuel Doyle, the grandfather of our subject, left Providence in 1757, and went to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, with his parents, who there founded the city of Doylestown. Later on he enlisted in the Pennsylvania Rangers, and served throughout the Revolutionary war. He was present in the camp at Valley Forge during that memorable winter, and suffered all the hardships of Washington's men, and had his reward in witnessing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. This veteran's father was killed by the Indians in the early days of the history of Doylestown. Brigadier General William Doyle, who fought under General Harrison during the frontier wars with the Indians and in the war with Great Britain, 1812-1815, was a great uncle of the subject of this sketch. Our subject's father, who came to Wisconsin in 1846, was for many years the proprietor of the Doyle House at Doylestown, then a new and rising village in Columbia county. His wife was of German descent, her people having come from the regions of the historic Rhine. Her grandfather was at one time an officer in the German army and held a royal commission. She died October 5, 1859, in Allegany county, New York.

Leonard H. Doyle came west in June, 1855, and settled near the present village of Doylestown. In 1859 he went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he remained until 1865, when he returned to Columbia county. He bought one hundred and twenty acres of Duncan L. Starr, and over one hundred and fifteen acres of Silas Starr, and out of this combined tract of land he had the Honorable Adrial [illegible], then county surveyor, plat the village of Doylestown. He furnished the railroad company with a site for a station and grounds free of charge, and served as station agent until 1873, when he resigned, leaving his brother, George P. Doyle, in his place. After severing his railroad service he devoted himself to the management of his farm for a number of years, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In 1878 he disposed of his land except three acres and [illegible] Doylestown [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]," a paper [illegible] published at [illegible]. In 1880 he formed a partnership with James G. [illegible] and [illegible] published the "[illegible] [illegible]," [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] year. [illegible] "Columbia County [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] until May [illegible], 1889, when he sold out. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when he returned [illegible]. Mr. Doyle has recently established a printing office in Doylestown, where he publishes "The Badger State [illegible]," [illegible] Doylestown and [illegible], also the "[illegible]" and "The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

Mr. Doyle was married at Allegany, [illegible] county, New York, December 5, 1856, to Miss Amanda J. [illegible], who was born at South Dansville, New York, February 15, 1835. She lived but just a year after her marriage, her death occurring from consumption, September 16, 1857. Mr. Doyle was next married to Miss Mary J. Edwards of Troy, Wisconsin. She was born September 5, 1842, and is a daughter of David and Mary [illegible] Edwards, natives of New England. Two children have come to bless this union: Edward [illegible], now of Chicago, Illinois, and Leonard [illegible], who resides at this county. Mr. Doyle has always taken an active part in public affairs and has many friends. He is a strong Republican, and has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the village of Doylestown [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for many years a successful farmer of Washington township, wherein he still owns one hundred and twenty acres of well improved land.

Mr. Copley was born near Brandon, Addison county, Vermont, April 10, 1825, and was the son of Harvey and Ruth (Emerson) Copley. His grandfather, William Copley, was of English lineage, and married a daughter of Samuel Hand, a wealthy fisherman of Massachusetts, and removed to Lewis county, New York, where he was accidentally killed by a branch of a tree falling upon him in the road. He was the father of five sons and three daughters, as follows: Henry, Samuel, William, Alexander, Gustavus, Polly, Charlotte and Lois. The father of our subject was born in New York, and while a young man went to Vermont, where he died at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a prosperous farmer and exemplary citizen. The mother of our subject was born in Rochester, Vermont, and was a daughter of John Emerson, who was of Scotch lineage, and was supposed to have been born in Connecticut. Mrs. Copley reached the age of ninety-three years, and died near Grand Forks, North Dakota. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, who reached the age of maturity, as follows: Hannah, now Mrs. E. S. Drake, of Richland Center, Wisconsin; John, our subject; George, who was murdered by a robber whom he was trying to capture in Idaho, about 1865; Adaline, now Mrs. Samuel E. Drake, of Richland Center, Wisconsin; Lois, now Mrs. William Shelden, of Richland Center; Mary, now Mrs. Rufus Smith, of Pittsfield, Vermont; and Electa, now Mrs. William Capps, residing near Grand Forks, North Dakota.

John Copley began to earn his own livelihood when he attained his majority, and spent eight months in a carpet factory at Lowell, Massachusetts, after which he engaged in farming in Vermont. He came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1872, and settled in Washington township, where he has since resided. He owns and formerly operated one hundred and twenty acres of land, most of which is tillable. Since March, 1899, he has lived in retirement on his son's farm, near the old homestead and in the same township. The estate is well improved, and he made a success of his vocation, and is enjoying a well deserved rest.

Mr. Copley was married in 1852 to Lura A. Carlisle, daughter of William and Saphronia Carlisle, of Goshen, Vermont. Mrs. Copley died in 1857, leaving three children, all of whom died of diphtheria within one week, in 1861. Mr. Copley married Sarah Jane Parker, of Rochester, Vermont, in 1862. Mrs. Copley was born in Rochester, Vermont, and was a daughter of Stephen and Betsy (Collier) Parker. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, and spent most of his life on a farm in Vermont, and was a son of Stephen Parker, who served in the Continental army. Mrs. Copley's mother was born in Middlebury, Vermont, and was a daughter of Asa and Abagail (Adams) Collier, who were natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Copley has one brother, George Parker, now residing at Hubbleton, Vermont. One son and one daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Copley, as follows: George William, a well-known farmer of Washington township, and Jane Lura, who married George Selden, of West Superior, Wisconsin. She was born December 5, 1865, and died April 30, 1900, leaving six children, three boys and three girls. Mr. Copley has been a prominent citizen wherever he has chosen to make his home, and while a resident of Vermont served as supervisor and assessor of Goshen township, and has filled the same offices in Washington township, Sauk county, since locating in Wisconsin. He is active in his work for the welfare of his community, and is a respected and honored citizen. For some time he supported the Greenback party, but for many years past has identified himself with the Republican party and its principles.

NORMAN JONES.

Continued prominence in any sphere of life is evidence of a superiority of mind and integrity of purpose, force of character and courage, that fit men to be leaders and teachers of their fellow men. Without exaggeration these characteristics may well be applied to him whose name introduces this review, and who is well known throughout Adams county for his integrity, high sense of justice, his industry and business acumen. His home in Jackson township shows all the evidences of his careful provision and superintendence, and is supplied with those improvements and conveniences which go to make modern farm life desirable.

Norman Jones was born in Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont, July 31, 1840. His parents were Asa Kingsley Jones and Mercy (Streeter) Jones. The father was a native of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. His grandfather, the great-grandfather of our subject, is supposed to have established the family in America, he being a Welsh sea captain, and settled in Rhode Island at an early day in its history. Asa K. Jones' father, Income Jones, removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1799, where he carried on farming and blacksmithing, and where he died when over eighty years of age. His family record, which is still carefully preserved, gives the date of his birth as June 16, 1757. Income Jones married Mary Kingsley, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Kingsley. The former died April 19, 1769, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Five sons and two daughters were born to Income and Mary Jones, of whom Asa Kingsley Jones, our subject's father, was the sixth child and fourth son. Asa was four years old when the family moved to Vermont, and grew to manhood, and in 1819 located at Rockingham in that state., Thence in 1851 he came to Adams county, Wisconsin, and settled in that locality, which has ever since been known as "Jonesville." He died there December 9, 1858, aged sixty-three years. He was a most exemplary citizen, and to his activity and influence many of the factors of civilization in Adams county's early history owe their existence. He helped to organize a Congregational church near Oxford, soon after his arrival in the county, and its first meetings were held at his home. He was never an active politician, though he served as chairman of the board of Jackson township. He was an Abolitionist in sentiment, and predicted the Civil war as an inevitable result of the conditions existing in this nation, but did not live to see the realization of his prophecy and of his faith in the eventual emancipation of the slaves. His wife, Mrs. Mercy Jones, was born in February, 1800, in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and died March 31, 1888. Her father, Jeremiah Streeter, died in New York, and her mother, Cynthia (Snow) Streeter, died in Brattleboro, Vermont, at the age of ninety-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Asa Kingsley Jones were born five sons and five daughters. One son and one daughter died in infancy. The names of the other children are as follows: Cynthia, afterward Mrs. L. B. Osgood, deceased. Her home was in Garden City, Minnesota. Chester, of Kilbourn, Wisconsin. Clement, a farmer of Springville township. Love, now Mrs. A. M. Kendall, Garden City, Minnesota. Mary, now Mrs. Henry J.

Hubbard. Fanny, now Mrs. J. R. Vroman. Nelson, and Norman, the subject of this review. The four last named are all residents of Adams county.

Norman Jones lived with his parents until after his father's death, the mother continuing to live with our subject for ten years. She then resided with her son, Nelson, and afterwards made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Hubbard, in whose home she died. At the age of eighteen years he took charge of the homestead farm, which consisted of three hundred and fifty acres, in company with his brother, Nelson. He now owns one hundred and eighty acres of the original home farm, and in all owns a total of three hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is in a state of cultivation, and the balance is timber and pasture. In 1894 he erected one of the largest and most commodious residences in Adams county, and his farm is fitted with a fine set of buildings, including barns and sheds for his stock and for the preservation of his crops. He carries on grain and stock raising, and has made a marked success of both.

Norman Jones was married May 12, 1859, to Matilda Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of LaFayette and Hannah Maria (Frank) Rogers. Mrs. Jones was born in Kirtland, Ohio. Her father was a native of Vermont, and when a young man removed to Lake county, Ohio, and afterwards came to Wisconsin, and was employed for a time in the mills at Oxford. A few years later he located on a farm near Waterloo, Wisconsin. His death occurred at Portland, Wisconsin, December 28, 1881, when he was sixty-two years of age. Mrs. Jones' mother was a native of Chautauqua county, New York. She died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Norman Jones, in Adams county, Wisconsin, January 27, 1899, in the eighty-first year of her age.

To Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jones the following children have been born: Ella Matilda, deceased, was born July 1, 1861. She became the wife of Dr. Adelbert Edwards, and her death occurred at Kingston, Wisconsin, March 17, 1886. Asa Norman, a physician of Hillsboro, Wisconsin, who married Margaret M. Worden. William LaFayette married Frances L. Phillips and resides on the home farm. Franklin Joseph, a physician of North Freedom, Wisconsin, married Edith Henry; and Nellie Love, now the wife of Dr. Adelbert Edwards, a prominent physician of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family are connected with the Jonesville Congregational church, which the members of this influential family helped to organize, and of which Mr. Jones is a deacon. In politics he has generally supported the men and measures of the Republican party, and he is a Prohibitionist in sentiment. He has served several terms as town treasurer, and his son, William L., now holds that office.

WILLIAM ADELBERT PEASE, M. D.

In the medical profession there is no more able representative in Columbia county than the gentleman above named, who has built up an extensive practice in the town of Otsego and surrounding country. He has resided there since his early boyhood, and has ever been found a conscientious and honorable gentleman, working zealously for the better interests of his community.

Our subject was born in the town of Wilson, Niagara county, New York, May 28, 1846, and is a son of William C. and Caroline R. (McNitt) Pease, who were among the pioneer settlers of Columbia county. The father was born in Massachusetts, and went to New York in early life. He came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1848, and entered claim to government land in the town of Columbus. He spent the latter years of his life in the village of Otsego and died there about 1894, at the age of eighty-three years. He was one of the chief contributors toward the building of the Gravel Methodist church in the town of Otsego, and was always a consistent and influential member. The grandfather of our subject, Captain John Brazilla Pease, was of French descent. He was a sea captain, sailing from New York, and made several whaling voyages. Our subject's mother was born in Niagara county, New York, and died about two years after her husband's death, aged eighty-five years. She was a daughter of John McNitt, a captain in the United States army in the war of 1812, who participated in the campaign about Fort Niagara. He was of Scotch lineage.

Dr. Pease came to Columbia county when a boy and after completing the course in the public schools continued on the farm until about 1876, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Robert W. Earll, of Columbus. He attended Rush Medical College in 1880, and two years later began the practice of his profession in the village of Otsego. He has since conducted his practice there and has met with noteworthy success.

Our subject was married in 1867 to Alice Haight, daughter of Jonathan and Phœbe Jane (Pulver) Haight. Her father came to Hampden township from Niagara county, New York, in 1846, and spent the remainder of his life here. He died at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife died here many years ago. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pease: Dora, now Mrs. Gabriel Loven, of Rio; Mabel, residing at home; Myrtle, a student at Trinity Hospital Training School for Nurses in Milwaukee; Willard, a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Milwaukee. Each of the children have followed teaching. Mr. and Mrs. Pease have one grandson, named Leo Loven. Our subject is a member of Rio Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also the Chapter at Columbus, and also the Modern Woodmen of America at Fall River. He has been health officer for the township for some years past, and is widely known for his skillful and thorough practice of his profession. Politically he is a Republican and is firm in his convictions, and has been frequently chosen as delegate to conventions of his party, but has never sought or accepted public office.

SANFORD ANDREW COLLINS.

Sanford Andrew Collins, one of the active and energetic young business men of the city of Reedsburg, was born at Alexandria Bay, New York, March 18, 1860. While still a lad of only seven years his parents brought him to Wisconsin and located on a farm in Sauk county. Their names were Sanford and Caroline M. (Simmons) Collins, and had been reared to an agricultural life, which they easily followed in their new home. They settled on a farm near Ironton, where the husband and father died November 24, 1874, at the untimely age of thirty-four. He was also born at Alexandria Bay, New York, where he grew to manhood. He was a member of the Congregational church and a friend of education. During the Civil war he organized three different companies of soldiers. But he was debarred from active service on account of physical disabilities. He was a prominent Mason, and at one time was master of the home lodge. His father, Joseph Collins, was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when a boy. He was a linen manufacturer in Massachusetts, but died a farmer in New York. Mrs. Caroline M. Collins is still living in Milwaukee at the age of fifty-eight. Her birthplace was in Jefferson county, New York, and her parents, Andrew and Lucinda Simmons, were from Pennsylvania. They were of German origin and her father was a maker of potash for many years. Among her ancestors were several who took part in the Revolutionary war.

Sanford A. Collins lived on the farm until he had become quite a stout and sturdy young man of sixteen. At that time he left home and went to Minneapolis to learn the marble trade. He finished his apprenticeship at Baraboo, where he worked several years. He had charge of a store during these years for a short time at Tracy, Minnesota, and had short engagements at other western points. Nothing pleased him so well, however, as the marble business and Wisconsin for a home. He bought a shop at Baraboo, with a branch at Reedsburg, in 1879, and for five years operated the two plants. In 1884 he sold out the yard and offices at Baraboo, and removed to Reedsburg to make it his home. Here he has built up an extensive business, and he commands a volume of trade not surpassed by any house in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee. He ships monuments to many different states; at the present moment his business is very promising.

Mr. Collins and Miss Alice J. Thayer were united in marriage in March, 1881. She is a daughter of George W. and Mary E. (Burton) Thayer, of Baraboo, and is a lady of much character and many attractive qualities. Mr. Thayer was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, and is a lineal descendant of Governor Bradley of colonial fame. Mrs. Collins has in her possession several interesting relics of the Mayflower. She is a lady of unusual literary gifts, and is a welcome poetical contributor to several of the leading periodicals of the day. She is a prominent figure in social gatherings, and frequently preserves their most enjoyable features in striking verse. She is the mother of two charming children, Theodore and Carrie, and presides over a pleasant and attractive home.

Mr. Collins is a strong Republican, following the principles and examples of both his father and grandfather. He takes an intelligent and lively interest in local affairs, and in the spring of 1899 was elected alderman from the first ward of his city. The same year he was elected president of the Reedsburg Fair.

ROBERT MITCHELL, M. D., DECEASED.

Robert Mitchell, M. D., deceased, was a skilled physician and surgeon of Portage, whose knowledge of the science of medicine was broad and comprehensive, and whose ability in applying its principles to the needs of suffering humanity gained for him an enviable prestige in professional circles. For almost forty years he was one of the leading medical practitioners of Portage and vicinity.

The Doctor was born in Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, June 22, 1826, a son of Robert and Mary (Freeman) Mitchell, natives of Dutchess county, New York. The first of the family to come to the new world was Robert Mitchell, a younger son of Sir Humphrey and Hester (Smith) Mitchell, of Old Windsor, Berkshire, England. In 1686 he settled on Long Island, where his posterity was well known for several generations. His grandson, Dr. Samuel Latham

ROBERT MITCHELL, M. D. (Deceased.)

Mitchell, an eminent physician and professor of medicine in Columbia College, New York, was educated at Edinburgh, Scotland, and served as United States senator. Uriah Mitchell, one of the descendants of the American progenitor, was sheriff of Queens county, New York, in 1790. He was married May 16, 1770, to Freelove Smith, who was probably his second wife, and to them were born seven children. Their grandson, Morris M. Mitchell, was a resident of Lodi, Wisconsin, for a number of years, and died there in 1865, at the age of forty.

Robert Mitchell, the youngest child of Uriah and Freelove (Smith) Mitchell, and father of our subject, was born in 1784, and died September 26, 1868. When a young man he located on a farm in Cayuga county, New York, and about 1859 became a resident of Portage, Wisconsin, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife died here in December, 1861, at the age of sixty-five years. In their family were four children, namely: Edward, who came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1860, and located on a farm in the town of Marcellon until called from this life in 1864, at the age of forty-five years; Jane G., who married Reuben Stoyell and came to Portage, where their deaths occurred in the early '60s; Robert, our subject; and Frances, who first married John Wilson, and after his death wedded James P. Rogers.

Dr. Mitchell, of this review, completed his literary education at Geneva (now Hobart) College, Geneva, New York, where he was graduated in 1845, and then entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he received a diploma in the spring of 1850. After spending the following winter near Des Moines, Iowa, he started to California by the overland route with ox teams and was four months in crossing the plains. He engaged in mining on the Yuba and Feather rivers, and after three years spent in the Golden State returned east by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

In 1857 Dr. Mitchell came to Portage and turned his attention to the practice of his chosen profession. In August, 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he spent two years in the field, and was then appointed surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and in that capacity served until the close of the war. With the former regiment he was in Kentucky, Tennessee and northern Alabama, and with the latter spent seventeen months in Arkansas, and later was at Mobile, Alabama, and in Texas, most of his time being devoted to professional work. After the war he resumed practice in Portage, but in 1869 removed to a farm in Marquette county, where in connection with agricultural pursuits he engaged in practice to some extent until December, 1893, when he returned to Portage. For a number of years he was a member of the board of examining surgeons, holding that position through several changes in the national administration. He represented Marquette county in the general assembly in 1875; was identified with the Republican party since its organization; and was a charter member of J. W. Kershaw Post, G. A. R., at Briggsville. His death occurred June 21, 1899.

On the 25th of April, 1867, Dr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Abby O. Briggs, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of A. E. Briggs, the founder of Briggsville, Wisconsin. The lady was a native of Addison county, Vermont, born in 1829. She was educated at Shoreham Academy and at Brandon Seminary, in the state of her birth, and was graduated from the latter in 1849. In 1851 this accomplished and talented lady came westward, and engaged in teaching in the rising village, now city, of Portage in 1853. This was what was then known as the Classical Institute. She, at a later date, taught some eight years in the Portage High School, and was one of the most prominent of the early instructors of that part of the state. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell were parents of one son, Robert Ellis Mitchell, who was born in Portage, March 24, 1869, and is now a prominent attorney of that place. In 1889 he was confirmed in St. George's Episcopal church, New York city, where his great-grandfather was baptized October 5, 1745. He attended the public schools of Marquette county, Wisconsin, and in 1889 entered Packard's Business College, New York city, where he spent five months. After his return to this state he entered the law office of J. H. Rogers, of Portage, in the fall of 1890, and later was a student for two years in the College of Law connected with the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1893. Since the fall of that year he has successfully engaged in practice at Portage and enjoys a liberal patronage. The family hold membership in the Episcopal church and socially occupy an enviable position in the best circles of Portage.

A portrait of Dr. Mitchell, who was one of the pioneer physicians of Columbia county, will be found by his many friends and former patients on another page of this volume.

JACOB RANSOM VROMAN.

Jacob Ransom Vroman, for over sixty years a resident of Wisconsin, is thoroughly familiar with the development of that region, and has assisted in raising the standard of excellence in all public matters within the State, and as an agriculturist of enterprise and experience has made of the wild lands of that vicinity a thriving, productive district. He is now owner of a fine estate in Jackson township, Adams county, and his farm bears evidence of careful management and watchfulness over the details of his work.

Mr. Vroman was born in Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, July 14, 1831, the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Fritcher) Vroman, both natives of Sharon, New York. The grandfather of our subject, Josiah Vroman, Sr., was a man of great physical strength, and was six feet, six inches in height. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and his ancestors were from Holland, and settled in America at an early day. Several members of the family were active in Revolutionary times, and served in the war, and are prominent in the annals of Schoharie county. The father of our subject came to Wisconsin about 1838, and settled in Darien, Walworth county, where he was a pioneer and remained ten years, engaged in farming. He came to Adams county in the spring of 1850, and took a squatter's claim in Jackson township, where he lived some years. His death occurred in Oxford, Wisconsin. He was a consistent member of the Congregational church, and was prominent in public affairs, and served in numerous township offices. In early life he was a Whig, but afterward a Republican. Our subject's maternal grandfather, David Fritcher, was one of two men who distinguished themselves during the Revolutionary war by going to the Indian camp near Sharon, New York, and decoying the savages into an ambush of American soldiers. They were pursued by the Indians about two miles, and his companion was forced to crawl into a hollow log to escape death at their hands, but Mr. Fritcher continued the flight until they were trapped. Our subject's mother passed away two years after the death of her husband, aged sixty-four years. She was the mother of the following children: Nancy, who married John Mereness, and who died in 1850, at Darien; Peter N., deceased; Josiah A., deceased; John W., an agriculturist of Jackson township, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume; Jacob R.; David died at the age of seventeen years; and Mary died at the age of eleven years.

Jacob R. Vroman went to Walworth county with his parents, and well remembers much of the early history of that county. The journey to their new home was made by team to Buffalo, New York, and thence shipped to Detroit, and drove by team from there to Wisconsin. Near Buffalo he saw a railroad for the first time. He made a visit to Adams county in 1849, with his father and brother, John, and the following spring the family moved thither with teams. Deer were plentiful and soon fell prey to their guns. Our subject has killed deer every season until 1898, and has probably killed as many as any other hunter in the county. On one expedition which lasted two months, in company with two men, ninety-six deer were killed, all within Wisconsin. On the same trip they also killed three elk, the only ones ever shot in the state, as far as known. He has also killed bears near his home and during the early days much other game. He entered claim to his present farm in 1850, and purchased the land at the U. S. Land Office at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, after the survey had been made about four years later. He and his brothers run a line from the Fox River, in Marquette county, in order to approximately locate the section lines, before making claims. Our subject now owns one hundred and eighty acres, well improved, and a good set of farm buildings. He has invested in other wild lands from time to time and once owned over seven hundred acres.

Mr. Vroman was married November 2, 1856, to Fannie Jones, daughter of Asa Kingsley and Mercy (Streeter) Jones. Mrs. Vroman was born in Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont, and came to Adams county with her parents in 1851. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vroman, as follows: Minnie J., now Mrs. Frank McConick, of Friendship; Clara Maria, now Mrs. A. E. Stafford, residing on the homestead farm; and Clifford J., who died at the age of two and half years.

Mr. Vroman took an active part in the organization of the townships of Jackson, New Haven, Dell Prairie and Springville, which were organized into one township with the first election at Dell Prairie Corners, and Mr. Vroman was chosen the first township clerk. About two years later the township was divided into four townships and he was clerk of Jackson township, with Asa K. Jones, as chairman. Our subject has filled nearly every office in the township and for a time was a member of the board of county poor commissioners. He has always been a Republican and his first presidential vote was cast for General Scott in 1852. He remembers the adoption of the state constitution in Wisconsin, and has always shown marked interest in public affairs. He donated the ground for the site, and considerable money for the erection of the Presbyterian church near his home. He has been a member of Oxford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., since in 1864, and for many years was secretary of the local lodge. He is also connected with the chapter of that order at Portage.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BOLTING.

Francis Joseph Bolting, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Portage, Wisconsin, where for the past eight years he has served as cashier of the station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ra road, enjoys the distinction of being a native of that city. He was born December 14, 1857, a son of Henry and Fredericka (Kaiser) Bolting, both natives of Germany, the former born in Borken, Westphalia, Prussia, the latter in Innsling, Baden. During his boyhood the father lost his parents and at the age of fourteen years he came to the United States. After a few years spent in New York City, he came to Portage, Wisconsin, in 1850, and opened a grocery store here, which he carried on until his death. In 1849 he went to California by way of Cape Horn and conducted a grocery store in San Francisco for a short time, but returned to the states the following year. He was reared in the Catholic faith and was a member of the Masonic lodge of Portage for some years. He was one of the prominent representatives of the Democratic party in his community, was honored with a number of local offices of trust and responsibility, including those of city treasurer and alderman of Portage. It was in that city that he was married, February 20, 1855, to Miss Fredericka Kaiser, who is still living at the age of sixty-one years, but he died April 7, 1877, at the age of forty-seven. Her father, Joseph Kaiser, emigrated to America in 1848, and after living for five years upon a farm in Milwaukee, came to Columbia county, settling in Lewiston township. His last years were spent in retirement from active labors at Portage, where he was accidentally killed on the railroad December 14, 1883. At that time he was eighty-six years of age, but was still hale and hearty. His wife had died February 10, 1872, when nearly sixty years old. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bolting, two died in infancy. The others are: Mary, now the wife of William Henry Little, of Portage; Francis J., our subject; Henry George, a grocer of Portage; Elizabeth, wife of W. F. Turner, of the same city; and Carl, who was accidentally killed while in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, November 19, 1887, at the age of twenty-two years.

Francis J. Bolting was educated in the public schools of Portage, and on leaving home at the age of twenty-one years went to New York City, where he spent two years. In 1882 he entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, with which he has been connected, serving as cashier of the station at Portage since 1891. He is one of the most trusted employes of the company and has the confidence and high regard of all who know him. He is public spirited and progressive, and a liberal supporter of all enterprises for the public good. In 1883 he wedded Miss Marie Weber, also a native of Portage and a daughter of Peter and Magdalene Weber, now of Lyndon, Wisconsin.

EDWARD GEORGE STOLTE.

Edward George Stolte, manager of the Hotel Stolte at Reedsburg, was born in that place, December 1, 1867. He is a son of William Stolte, of whom extended notice will be found upon another page of this volume. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and at the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as baggage man at Reedsburg station. After continuing in that capacity for three or four years he assumed charge of the Central House, the leading hotel of the town, which his father had owned for several years previous to that time. He conducted this house until it burned down in 1896, and has been manager of the Hotel Stolte since it was opened for business, January, 1897. The house is commodious, conveniently arranged and fitted up with every modern convenience. In its management he is ably assisted by his two sisters, Dora and Nana, who give their personal attention to the cuisine and domestic arrangements, these departments being models of neatness and order. Mr. Stolte is a wide-awake and accommodating landlord and it is due to the combined efforts of the brother and sisters that the house enjoys the reputation of one of the most thoroughly equipped and best managed hotels to be found in the state of Wisconsin.

In conjunction with his brother, William A. Stolte, in September, 1898, he purchased the business of the Reedsburg Telephone Company and has since been in active charge of that enterprise. He has placed a new exchange in the hotel, affording a ready means of communication with all parts of the city and with many neighboring towns to guests of the house, as well as to the citizens of Reedsburg.

Mr. Stolte is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding official positions in the local lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He is also identified with the order of the Eastern Star and with the Knights of Pythias.

He has always taken an intelligent interest in public affairs. Since 1891 he has served as city constable. At that date he was also appointed deputy sheriff for Sauk county and served two years in that capacity, being the youngest man who ever filled that position. He enjoys the good will of the traveling public in a noteworthy degree and few men of his age in Sauk county are held in as high regard by their fellow citizens.

Mr. Stolte was married September 20, 1900, to Miss Florence Pegler French, daughter of W. H. and Sarah (Morton) French, prominent residents of Reedsburg, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM STOLTE

William Stolte, one of the most successful business men of Reedsburg, was born at Hohenbunstorf, province of Hanover, Germany, March 2, 1833. He is the only survivor of the family of George and Dora (Evers) Stolte, which included six sons and two daughters, all the others having died in childhood. The Stolte family is one of two which existed in the vicinity of Hohenbunstorf as early as the year 1300. A consecutive genealogical record has been preserved since 1680, earlier records having been destroyed during the Thirty-Years War in Germany. Members of the family have been extensive farmers for several centuries, but owing to the custom of entailing property, which existed in Germany at that time, George Stolte inherited but little of his father's estate. He came to the United States in 1862 and died at Reedsburg at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-one years.

William Stolte learned the tailor trade in his native land and with a view to bettering his fortunes, came, in 1860, to this country. He worked at his trade two years in Madison, Wisconsin, after which he purchased a small stock of cloths and opened a merchant tailoring business at Kilbourn City, in the same state. At the end of three years of successful business there, he located, in the fall of 1865, at Reedsburg and, in company with Deidrich Schweke, opened a general store. After the death of his partner, which occurred about four years later, he continued the business alone, doing a profitable trade until 1883, when he sold out the stock and took a trip to Europe, spending several months in rest and recreation. In the meantime (1865) he bought the Alba House, a three-story frame hotel building, which he enlarged and improved, fitting it up as a first-class hostlery and changing the name to the Central House. Besides the hotel this building contained a store and, for some time, a cigar factory. Mr. Stolte has never been the active proprietor of the hotel, but rented it until 1891, when his son, Edward G. Stolte, took charge. The Central House was destroyed by fire April 12, 1896, whereupon Mr. Stolte at once replaced it with the present "Hotel Stolte." It is a substantial brick edifice, the most conspicuous building in the city of Reedsburg. From time to time he has made a number of other improvements in the town, including his private residence on the south side, which was erected in 1888. He also owns a valuable farm lying mostly within the city limits and is considered one of the most prosperous citizens of Sauk county.

December 21, 1862, Mr. Stolte was married to Dora Meyer, a native of the same locality as her husband. She is a daughter of George and Dorothea (Reitzmann) Meyer, who became residents of Sauk county, settling near Loganville, where Mr. Meyer lived to the age of nearly ninety years and his wife to the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Meyer was born at Himbergen, Province of Hanover, and spent several years in the Prussian army. He accompanied Napoleon's expedition to Moscow and was captured by the Russians, remaining a prisoner in that country for two or three years. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stolte, one died in infancy. The survivors are: Dora, Nana, Louise (Mrs. E. H. Marriott, of Baraboo), Lida, Lena, Freda, William, Edward G. and George. All have enjoyed good educational advantages and each of the sons is occupying a responsible position in business.

Mr. Stolte has always been a liberal contributor to worthy public enterprises. Soon after he located in Reedsburg he and his partner, Mr. Schweke, erected, at their own expense, the house of worship known as St. Peter's Lutheran church. When this congregation was divided in 1871, he became a member of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannes church, with which he and his family are still identified. He also helped to organize the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at this place, being a member of Reedsburg Lodge, No. 135, and of Germania Encampment, No. 17. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has been a consistent Democrat. He was for a number of years a member of the village board of supervisors, and has served the city as trustee and treasurer. In 1888 he was the candidate of his party for county treasurer.

OTTO KRISCH, DECEASED.

Otto Krisch, deceased, was for over forty years prominently identified with the business interests of Portage and was also a leader in musical and social circles. He was born in Prague, Austria, October 4, 1831, a son of Carl and Anna Krisch, who spent their entire lives at that place. His literary education was acquired in a gymnasium in his native city, and he also obtained a thorough knowledge of both instrumental and vocal music, studying under Robert Vogel, the famous composer. He became skilled in both lines and for some time sang in operas in different German cities.

Coming to the new world, Mr. Krisch located in Portage, Wisconsin, in 1854, and three years later established a grocery store at that place, which he successfully conducted until his death, on the 4th of July, 1897. He was a charter member of the old Hook & Ladder Company of that city, and for two years was a member of the Portage Volunteer Fire Department. He was always a reliable and trustworthy business man and took an active part in the promotion of many public enterprises. Socially he was a member of Silver Lake Lodge, A. O. U. W., and politically was a Democrat, but at local elections he usually voted independent of party, endeavoring to support the men best qualified for the office. For several years he served as city treasurer with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and was ever found true to every trust reposed in him, whether in public or private life. He remained an ardent lover of music to the last and was a prime mover in organizing the Portage Liederkranz, of which he was a director for many years. In the spring of 1897 he commenced the erection of an elegant brick residence, but died before its completion. It is one of the finest homes in the city and is now occupied by his family. He also owned a good two-story brick block on Cook street, where he carried on business.

On the 27th of January, 1858, Mr. Krisch married Miss Magdalene Schleisman, a native of Kline-Welsheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who came to the United States in 1854 with her parents, Adam and Margaret Schleisman. Her father died in Portage, in January, 1879, aged seventy-five years, her mother in August, 1882, aged seventy-two. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Krisch were Alvina, who died in infancy; Alois, mentioned below; Anna, now a resident of Sioux City, Iowa; Eda and Otto.

Alois Krisch was born in Portage, June 15, 1860, and attended the high school of that city. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's store as a clerk and has since been connected with the business, of which he took charge after his father's death, and which he now owns and successfully conducts. He is a man of good business ability and sound judgment, and, like his father, holds a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens. Socially he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Portage Leiderkranz, and was a member of the Portage Turnverein Vorwarts until it disbanded. At the age of seventeen he joined the Portage Volunteer Fire Department and was connected with that organization for ten years.

ROBERT MONROE RAMSEY.

Robert Monroe Ramsey, deceased, for many years a prominent citizen of New Haven township, Adams county, where he was a successful agriculturist, was born in Berlin township, Portage county, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He was the son of James and Sally (Best) Ramsey, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and came to Adams county in 1850, and settled in New Haven township, where they lived to be aged people.

Our subject came to Wisconsin in 1851 and resided with his parents in Adams county until their deaths. He operated a threshing machine for many years, and became the owner of four hundred acres of land and one of the best farms in the county. He raised considerable stock and also spent several winters in the pineries with his teams. He was industrious, enterprising and systematic, and in every undertaking met with the best results. He took an active interest in the affairs of his county and township and, although not an aspirant for office, he exerted a marked influence among his neighbors and associates.

Mr. Ramsey was married April 6, 1851, to Rebecca Fisher, daughter of George and Esther (Simonds) Fisher. Mrs. Ramsey was born in Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, and her father was a farmer, who passed the greater part of his life in that state. Her parents were natives of Mifflin, Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio while young. Mrs. Ramsey's grandfather, Zachariah Fisher, was one of the pioneer settlers of Portage county, where a number of his descendants still reside and those and others at a distance hold annual reunions of the family. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, as follows: Wallace James; Mary, who married Mr. T. Fogle, and whose death occurred at the age of twenty-one years; Clinton C.; George Monroe; and Sherwood, who died at the age of two and a half years. The surviving children all reside near the old homestead.

Mr. Ramsey died near Big Springs, Adams county, September 20, 1895. He had been in ill health for over four years and was stricken with paralysis about four months prior to his death, and remained helpless until he passed away. He was a great sufferer, and his friends anxiously watched over him and used every means to afford relief, but without any beneficial results. He was a kind neighbor, faithful friend and public-spirited citizen, and won the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN ROONEY.

John Rooney, a worthy veteran of the Civil war and an honored and highly respected citizen of Baraboo, Wisconsin, has been the architect of his own fortunes, having made his own way in the world from an early age, and although now broken down in health he still displays much energy and a devotion to the principles which have been the means of bringing to him success. Portraits of Mr. Rooney and his esteemed wife are appropriately shown on another page of this volume.

Mr. Rooney was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, August 15, 1844, a son of James and Ann (McManus) Rooney. His paternal grandfather, Owen Rooney, as well as the grandmother, who was a Murray, were life-long residents of County Fermanagh, where the former died at the age of eighty years. His ancestors were among the Catholics who clung to their homes during the oppression to which they were subjected in Cromwell's time. Our subject's maternal grandparents, Bernard and Mary (Boyle) McManus, were natives of County Cavan and Fermanagh, respectively, and were heirs of a large estate left by the lady's father, James Boyle, in that county. They emigrated to the United States, and Mr. McManus became foreman on railroad construction in Pennsylvania. After his death his wife came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where she died at the age of eighty-seven years. In the Boyle family were a number of prominent priests, including Rev. Francis Edward Boyle, of Washington, D. C., who was a chaplain in the Union army during the Civil war. James R. Rooney, the father of our subject, was a native of County Fermanagh, and was a well educated man for his day. He made his home on a farm near Rossleigh, where he followed the stone mason's trade until his emigration to America in 1847. He first located in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and while there filled a large contract for wood fuel for the railroad which passed his home. There he died August 15, 1851. His wife, who was born in County Cavan, Ireland, April 27, 1816, died in Sauk county, Wisconsin, December 28, 1885. Of their seven children, one died in infancy and Patrick was accidentally killed while riding a horse in a race at Sugar Creek, Walworth county, Wisconsin. The others are Mary, wife of Thomas McGuan, of Westfield, Sauk county; John, our subject; Margaret, wife of Nathan Bliven, of

JOHN ROONEY.

MRS. JOHN ROONEY.

Freedom township, Sauk county; Anna, wife of Luke Kelley, of Washington, D. C.; and Elizabeth, wife of John Norton, of Providence, Rhode Island.

John Rooney, whose name introduces this review, was only three years old when brought by his parents to the United States, and was only seven when his father died. The following year the family moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and the next year to Roseville, that state. In 1855 they came to Whitewater, Wisconsin, and from there moved to Sugar Creek township, Walworth county, where our subject was employed on the old railroad grade which was afterward abandoned. From the age of seven years he had earned his own livelihood at railroad work, beginning as a water boy in Ohio, and after the death of his brother, Patrick, he drove the latter's team. Going to Cross Plains, he worked on the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad between Madison and Prairie du Chien, and between Judah and Monroe, Wisconsin. In the fall of 1857 the family settled in Honey Creek township, Sauk county, where they engaged in farming, the mother in the meantime having married George Sullivan. Our subject then earned his livelihood as a farm laborer until the Civil war broke out.

On the 9th of August, 1862, Mr. Rooney enlisted in Company K, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the First Brigade, Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. In September, 1864, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and Port Gibson, and the day following the last named engagement he received a sunstroke and was sent to the hospital at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, but he ran away and rejoined his regiment in front of Vicksburg. In June, 1863, he suffered a relapse and was sent to Gayoso hospital, Memphis, Tennessee. During this time his weight was reduced from one hundred and sixty-five pounds to ninety-six pounds. After being employed as a commissary for a time, he rejoined his regiment in March, 1864, but upon reaching New Orleans was taken ill with pneumonia, and sent to the marine hospital. Upon partially recovering his health, he became reception clerk at that place and continued in that capacity until discharged June 27, 1865, on the surgeon's certificate of disability.

Renting a farm at Loganville, Sauk county, in 1867, Mr. Rooney engaged in hop culture with his step-father until the decline of that industry. In 1869 he bought land in Freedom township, upon which he located in 1874, and began its improvement, making his home there until 1885, when he came to Baraboo, and has since given his attention chiefly to horticulture.

Mr. Rooney was married May 24, 1869, to Miss Sarah Maria Lamb, a native of Huron county, Ohio, and a daughter of James Chauncey and Abbie Maria (Pettys) Lamb, who removed with their family to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1857, and settled in Freedom township. The father, a ship builder by trade, was born in Vermont, July 18, 1814, and died in Baraboo, Wisconsin, September 12, 1889. The mother was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, September 3, 1819, and was a daughter of Oliver and Ruth (Mead) Pettys, the latter a granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Lamb also died in Baraboo, February 18, 1887. Her children were Mary Emma, wife of Daniel Seeley, of North Freedom; Sarah Maria, wife of our subject; and George D., who was born February 8, 1844, and during the Civil war enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, but died of measles before leaving Madison, February 24, 1864. Our subject and his wife have two children: Edward J., a farmer on the homestead in Freedom township; and Aline M., wife of J. E. Curry, of Lyons, Sauk county.

Mr. Rooney is a charter member of John Faller Post, No. 83, G. A. R., at North Freedom. He was one of the pioneer workers in the temperance cause in his locality, and has always taken an active part in such work. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the lodge of Good Templars in his neighborhood, and was instrumental in cultivating a temperance sentiment among the people, which has been the means of excluding the liquor traffic from the town of Freedom. In 1867 and 1868 he was district deputy in Sauk and Columbia counties for the Good Templars. Since the organization of the Prohibition party he has been a supporter of its principles, and conscientiously discharges all public and private duties. He favored McKinley's election in 1896, but owing to ill health was unable to go to the polls. He has never aspired to office, but does not hesitate to agitate any question which he believes will prove of public benefit.

ALAN BOGUE.

Alan Bogue, an eminently respectable and upright farmer in Columbia county, Wisconsin, has a fine farm in the town of Arlington, where he has led a quiet and useful life for many years. His is an honorable career, and deserves to be remembered when those who have exploited the industry of the masses, and build their fortunes on the self-denial and the toil of those who labor, are forgotten. It may lack stir and excitement, but it has gone down deep to the roots of character and manliness and plain straightforward integrity, and as such is vital to the general welfare.

Mr. Bogue was born in Whithorn, Wigtonshire, Scotland, February 18, 1835, and is a son of Edward and Margaret (Clark) Bogue, both natives of the same locality. The father was a laborer and emigrated to the United States about 1856, and located in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, where he died in 1883, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. His widow survived until November 29, 1899, and reached the age of ninety-three. Her father was a laborer in Scotland, and lived to be one hundred years old. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bogue had one son and one daughter. The son is the gentleman whose name introduces this article, and the daughter became Mrs. John Shanks and died in the town of Caledonia.

Alan Bogue spent his childhood and youth amid romantic surroundings on his native heath. He had his education in the parochial schools of the neighborhood, and in 1854 came to the United States. He was employed a year at Morristown, New Jersey, and in 1855 made his first appearance in Wisconsin. He lived in the town of Caledonia for a time, where he worked at the trade of stone mason. Presently he had become sufficiently forehanded to undertake agricultural enterprises. He rented a farm for three years in the town of Arlington, and in 1868 bought the farm on which he is now living in the same township. Since it has come into his possession it has been greatly improved. New buildings have been erected, a fine orchard brought to bearing, and an elegant evergreen hedge secured. Taken altogether it is an exceedingly attractive homestead, and one of which Mr. Bogue may be justly proud. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, every foot of which is tillable, and it is said to be one of the very best farms in Columbia county.

Alan Bogue is a Republican, but is thoroughly independent and original in his ideas. He does his own thinking, forms his own conclusions, and holds strongly to his own convictions. He has been called upon to fill various local and county offices, and was chairman of the town board eight years, and clerk of the town for five years. While he was on the county board, he served as one of a committee of three, which had charge of building the insane asylum of the county. Since 1884 Mr. Bogue has been one of the superintendents of the poor, and has also been a trustee of the county insane asylum. During this time the county farm has been enlarged and many new buildings added, and it is now regarded as a model institution of the kind.

Mr. Bogue was married January 23, 1863, to Miss Ellen Stevenson, a daughter of James and Esther (Mackey) Stevenson. Mrs. Bogue was born at Kilburnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, and came with her parents to this country in 1854. They settled in the town of Dekorra, where her father died two years later. Her mother married John Caldwell, and lived to be seventy-eight years of age. He lived in the town of Arlington, where she died in 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Bogue have seven children now living. Esther is the wife of Adolph Kleinert and lives in Poynette. Edward is a farmer near Centerville, South Dakota, and Alan is an attorney in the same state. Margaret is a teacher in Windsor, Wisconsin, and Andrew is a student at the State University at Madison. David is at home and Grace is a student at the Poynette high school. There is one grandchild in the family, born November 29, 1899. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church at Poynette, and Mr. Bogue is a member of the Poynette Masonic lodge.

NELSON JONES.

Nelson Jones. Perseverance and industry, supplemented by good judgment and honesty, are sure of successful results, to whatever vocation they are applied, and the gentleman whose name heads this review is one whose life work has been a success by the exercise of these characteristics. He has chosen agriculture as his calling, and from a humble start has gained a competence sufficient to tide him through life. He is the owner of large tracts of land, and his home farm is in Jackson township, Adams county, and here he is passing his declining years, enjoying the esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Jones was born in Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont, January 26, 1839, and was the son of Asa K. and Mercy Jones, a sketch of whose lives appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject came with his parents to to Adams county in 1851, going via the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by boat to Racine, Wisconsin, thence by stage to Janesville, Wisconsin, and completed the journey by team to Adams county, where the family settled on section 3, in Jackson township. The land was not surveyed until the following year, and the father then became the possessor of three hundred and twenty acres. Our subject attended the schools of his native state, and one winter in Wisconsin, and assisted his father in clearing the homestead, splitting rails, etc. His father died before our subject was twenty years of age, and he then took the management of the farm, and now owns the estate. He also possesses a fine farm near the homestead, comprising two hundred acres, and also has a valuable tract of three hundred and twenty acres, in Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, which he purchased about 1879, as wild land, while spending one year in that county. He engages in raising stock to some extent, and has some excellent horses on his estate.

Mr. Jones was married, in April, 1859, to Lucy Calkins, daughter of James and Mary A. (Briggs) Calkins. Mrs. Jones was born in Pennsylvania, and moved with her parents to Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1858. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and her mother is still living. Mrs. Jones died July 18, 1895, aged fifty-four years. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, as follows: Frank, a farmer of Jackson township; Mary, who married H. L. Mason, and who died in September, 1891, aged twenty-nine years; Hattie, now Mrs. Hattie Wohlfort, of Jackson township. Mr. Jones has ten grandchildren.

Our subject is a Republican in political sentiment, and takes an interest in public matters, although he never accepted the responsibility of public office. He has pursued the even tenor of his way, gaining the respect of his associates, and is well known in Adams county, where he has resided for nearly half a century. He has witnessed the development of that region, and has lent a helping hand toward a high state of civilization.

JOHN BYRON PROUTY.

John Byron Prouty, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Sauk county, Wisconsin, is an influential citizen and successful farmer of Washington township, where he makes his home on section 29. He was born in Washington township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, February 9, 1856, and was a son of Rev. Andrew and Delilah (Truax) Prouty.

The grandparents of our subject bore the names of Barnabas and Rebecca (Trumbo) Prouty. The grandfather was a native of Ohio and was of New England ancestry, while the grandmother was of German descent. Barnabas Prouty came to Sauk county in 1853, where he still lives at the age of ninety years. He enjoys good health and mental activity. Eight sons were born to that worthy couple, as follows: Andrew; John, a prominent citizen of O'Neill, Nebraska; Barnabas, of Sauk county; Joshua, of Sauk county; Stephen, deceased; Enoch, formerly a Baptist minister, and the inventor of the famous Prouty power printing press, and other valuable inventions, now in business in Chicago; Jeremiah, of Sauk county; Hiram, also residing in Sauk county. The oldest son, Andrew Prouty, was born in Morrill county, Ohio, and came to Wisconsin with his father, and has since resided in Washington township. He received a liberal education in Ohio, and taught school several years after locating in Wisconsin, and a few years afterward was ordained a minister of the Baptist church. For some years he filled regular pastorates, and spent about ten years in the active ministry, and still holds occasional services. He has been a member of the board of supervisors, and works for the interests of his community. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio.

John Byron Prouty attended the public schools of Sauk county, and at the age of twenty-one began earning his livelihood as a farm laborer. His present fine farm comprises one hundred and eighty acres, and is near Sandusky, and he has made his home on that place since 1886. He devotes his attention to live stock raising and dairying. The farm is the old Lunn homestead.

Mr. Prouty was married in 1886 to Sarah Ann Lunn, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Taylor) Lunn, prominent pioneers of Washington township. They went there from Milwaukee in 1857, settling near the village of Sandusky. Mrs. Prouty's father was one of the most successful farmers of Sauk county. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and died in 1882, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Prouty's mother was born near Manchester, England, and came to the

United States in 1839. She died in 1882, aged nearly sixty-two years. Mrs. Prouty was one of a family of ten children, among whom was James T. Lunn, who was county superintendent of schools of Sauk county for eleven years, and is now a prominent business man of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Mrs. Prouty is a lady of culture and good education, and was engaged in teaching for several years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Prouty, as follows: Florence Edna, Ernest Andrew and Everett Samuel. The sons are twins. Mr. Prouty is active in all public movements, and is a Republican in political sentiment. He attends most of the county conventions, and in 1898 was a delegate to the state convention in the interest of La Follette for governor. He is at present chairman of the township committee, and a member of the county committee. He has filled the office of township treasurer, and has gained the confidence of the people of his township and county, and is well known as a man of broad mind and energetic character.

EUGENE COPELAND THIESSEN.

Eugene Copeland Thiessen is a prosperous and influential farmer in the town of Leeds, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and is a man who presents in his own career a magnificent illustration of the advantages that attend a rural life. He is now in the full prime of his manly powers, and coming from a youth and manhood that have been peaceful and orderly, his vital forces are not depleted, but have rather increased and strengthened. It is permitted him to expect a peaceful and protracted old age.

Mr. Thiessen was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, February 3, 1855, and is a son of Carl and Sarah M. (Green) Thiessen. His father was a native of Mecklenburg Schwerein, Germany, and he was born near Hamburg. He had the usual privileges of education that the German youth of his time enjoyed, and he was early set to work learning the trade of a cabinet maker. After the old solid German fashion he served an apprenticeship of seven years, and when it was completed he came to the United States, and after spending a few months at New York, and nearly two years at Martinsburg, New York, he came to this state and worked at the carpenter trade in Fond du Lac for some years. In 1858 Mr. Thiessen came to Columbia county, and the next year he bought forty acres of land in the town of Leeds. This was in a state of nature, and required improvements from the very beginning. He built a small house, and other needed buildings, and this was his home until his death, August 31, 1900. He kept active and busy almost every day, and was happy and contented throughout his long and useful life of seventy-nine years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was always an active and intelligent Republican. His wife died January 4, 1875, at the age of forty-two. She was born near Martinsburg, New York, and her father, a native of that state, died in the town of Leeds at the age of ninety-seven. The father of Francis Green, and the grandfather of Mrs. Sarah M. Thiessen, was killed in the war of the Revolution during the boyhood of Francis. The mother of Mrs. Thiessen died in Rio when she was nearly eighty years old. Frederick F. Thiessen, the only known brother of Carl Thiesson, died at Stepney, Connecticut. He was a baker by trade, and followed that occupation some years in the city of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Carl Thiessen were born three sons: Carlton M., of the town of Lowville; Eugene C., of Leeds; and Louis F., of Oshkosh.

Eugene C. Thiessen has lived on the

homestead from the age of three years. He attended the district school, and has become a very proficient mechanic with a natural aptitude for almost any kind of manual work. He is a master hand at a carpenter job, does mason work to compare with the best, and is a worker in leather, both in shoe making and in harness making, that does not need to be ashamed of his handiwork. When he was twenty-one he went to Mason City, Iowa, and spent a year and a half in that place. Then he came back to the paternal homestead, which now consists of one hundred and sixty acres, and has resided here since. He has erected a large barn, and greatly improved the other buildings, and this became under his careful management one of the most desirable farms in the town.

Mr. Thiessen and Miss Nettie J. Delaney were married July 19, 1881. She is a daughter of Simon and Rebecca (Scofield) Delaney, and was born in the town of Lowville. Her father came to Wisconsin from the county of Chemung, New York, where he was born. He died in the town of Lowville, in May, 1896, at the age of seventy-nine. Mrs. Rebecca Delaney still lives at Poynette, and is now seventy-two years old. Her father, Daniel Scofield, came to Columbia in 1855, and died in Lowville at the age of seventy-nine. His wife, Julia A. (Riker) Scofield, reached the age of eighty-seven years. She was born in Orange county, New York. The Riker and Scofield families are old New England people. The various members of the Riker family hold an annual reunion at Summit, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Thiessen are the parents of a numerous and interesting family of five children: Charles E., aged eighteen years; George, seventeen years; Mabel, fifteen years; Harold A., eight years, and Sarah R., five years. Mr. Thiessen is a member of the Lowville Presbyterian church, and belongs to Poynette Camp, No. 1090, Modern Woodmen of America. He is agent in the town for the Arlington Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He has always been a Republican, and has taken an active part in party management. He is president of the Farmers' Telephone Company, of the town of Leeds, and is one of the leading men in this part of the county. He is a life member of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, and has been general manager of the horse department for some years. He is a successful breeder of fine horses, and has exhibited Hambletonian and Morgan horses at the county fairs on numerous occasions. He takes an active part also in school matters, and for several years has been clerk of the second district, town of Leeds.

COMFORT HAMILTON KNAPP.

Comfort Hamilton Knapp, one of the successful pioneers of Sauk county, now living a retired life in the village of North Freedom, has had some interesting experiences in the course of his life. He was born in the town of Collins, Erie county, New York, February 19, 1829, a son of John and Deborah (Knapp) Knapp. The Knapp family is of English origin. Sylvanus Knapp, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts, and a cooper by trade, along which line he carried on an extensive business in Erie county, New York, for some years. He died in Jamestown, the latter state, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married a Miss Winn, whose father was a Tory, and moved to Canada soon after the Revolutionary war. Johnson Knapp, our subject's father, was born in Massachusetts, but was quite young when taken by his parents to New York, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1844 he removed to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life with the exception of three years, when living in Sauk county, Wisconsin. He died in Dearborn county, Indiana. His wife, also a native of Massachusetts, survived him a number of years, and died in the town of Collins, Erie county, New York, at the age of eighty-four. Her father, Comfort Knapp, was a brother of Sylvanus Knapp. He was a wholesale merchant in Boston for some years, but meeting with misfortune in business, he moved to the town of Boston, Erie county, New York, where he cleared a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in Pine Grove, Warren county, Pennsylvania, aged eighty-seven years. He was a close communion Baptist, and served as deacon for over forty years.

Our subject is the only one in a family of six children who settled in Wisconsin. He has in his possession a picture of his mother and four of her descendants, each representing a different generation, who were living at the same time. He was fifteen years of age when the family removed to Indiana, and soon afterward he began life for himself by working at farming and other occupations. In 1846 he returned to Erie county, New York, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and located in the town of Reedsburg. In April, 1859, he started with a company of prospectors for Pike's Peak, but before reaching their destination they received unfavorable reports of the mining there and decided to go to Oregon, where Mr. Knapp spent two seasons in mining with indifferent success. The following two seasons were spent in Washington and Idaho, and he then returned east by way of the Isthmus, being thirty-one days in making the journey. He left San Francisco in January, 1863, and at Aspinwall took passage on the steamer "Ariel" for New York. On the down trip this vessel had been overhauled in the West Indies by a Confederate vessel, and her guns, sails and other valuables confiscated. Owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever on the islands, Captain Semmes, of the Confederate steamer, allowed the "Ariel" to proceed with her passengers instead of putting them ashore, as was at first intended. He admonished the captain of the "Ariel," however, that he would sink the vessel if he again caught her on the sea without the "treasury," or shipment of California gold, which she was accustomed to bring regularly from the Isthmus. As the rebel cruiser was hovering about the entrance of the harbor in plain sight when ready for the return trip, the usual shipment of gold was left, and during a heavy fog the "Ariel" left the harbor at night without detection, and taking a different course from the one usually pursued, reached Key West in safety, and from there the voyage to New York was made without difficulty.

In 1864 Mr. Knapp, with his family, moved to Idaho, and engaged in farming on the Boise river, thirty miles below Boise City. He spent one summer crossing the plains with ox teams and driving several cows. He joined a wagon train at Omaha. They had some Indian scares, but no serious difficulty with the red men. Mr. Knapp arrived in Boise City, September 11, 1864, and remained in Idaho five years, and then returned to Sauk county, Wisconsin, by driving to Ogden, Utah, and there taking the Union Pacific Railroad. He has made a number of trips to the Pacific slope, and twice crossed the plains with teams. After his return to Sauk county, he engaged in farming in Reedsburg township for some years, but since 1888 has made his home in North Freedom, where for a time he carried on business as a grain dealer, but is now living retired.

On the 11th of October, 1848, Mr.

Knapp was united in marriage with Miss Prusia Maria Fisk, a native of Darby, Vermont, and a daughter of Royal and Harriet (Mead) Fisk. The father was born in the same place, of English origin, and the mother in Ferrisburg, Vermont, of Scotch extraction. The first of the Fisk family to come to America settled in Rhode Island. Royal Fisk, who was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and first located in Reedsburg township, but died in Freedom township, March 29, 1878, aged seventy years. His wife died two years later at the same age. To Mr. and Mrs. Knapp were born the following children: Merritt, a resident of North Freedom; Edwin, of Whitman county, Washington; Harriet, deceased wife of L. Dearborn; Frank, of Lewiston, Idaho; Mary, wife of James Randell, of Reedsburg; Laura, deceased wife of W. W. Randell; Walter, of Whitman county, Washington; and Alma, wife of Frank Morley, of the town of Baraboo, Wisconsin. They also have twenty-two grandchildren living and eight great-grandchildren.

Mr. Knapp has been an earnest advocate and supporter of prohibition since the inception of that movement, and never withholds his influence from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit. He has served on the town board of Reedsburg a number of years, and held other local offices of trust. Wherever known he is held in high regard.

WARREN GILBERT.

Warren Gilbert may be truly classed as one of the self-made men of Columbia county, Wisconsin. He has an elegant home in Lowville township, and for many years was one of the most extensive agriculturists of Wisconsin. He is a pioneer settler of that locality and can recount many interesting facts of early life there.

Our subject was born in the town of Schuyler, Herkimer county, New York, June 22, 1827, and is a son of Erastus and Nancy (Baker) Gilbert. His father was a native of Herkimer county, and while a comparatively young men fell from the hay mow of his barn and died from the effects of the fall, in 1831. The grandparents of our subject, Jonathan and Susan Gilbert, moved from Oakham, Massachusetts, to New York, when the site of Utica was an unbroken forest. The grandfather was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and he cleared a farm in Herkimer county, and reached the age of eighty years there. Two of his sons served in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject married a second time, and became the wife of Stephen Hicks, and removed from Herkimer county. The family was prominent in Schuyler township for many years, and the grandmother of our subject reached an advanced age there.

Warren Gilbert was an only son and after his father's death was mainly reared by his grandmother Gilbert, and it was upon her that he relied largely for comfort and advice in his early manhood, and it was upon her advice that he came west. At the age of fifteen years he began to struggle for a livelihood at farming, earning six dollars per month. He worked for others until the spring of 1848, when he came to Wisconsin. An uncle, Jonathan Gilbert, had come west in 1845, from his home in the Empire state, and had located in Columbia county. Jonathan Gilbert lived here until his death in 1889. It was largely owing to his uncle being here that turned the steps of Warren Gilbert to Columbia county. On his arrival he entered a pre-emption claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 26, of Lowville township. He walked one

hundred miles to the land office at Green Bay to prove his title, and from time to time purchased adjacent tracts, and later owned over three thousand acres of land in Columbia county. He has also purchased considerable land in Minnesota and South Dakota. For some years he hauled his wheat crops to Milwaukee, with an ox team, six days being consumed in the trip. He has engaged extensively in stock raising as well as grain, and at one time owned one thousand sheep, and has also owned one hundred head of horses at a time. He was one of the incorporators of the Rio State Bank, and has done more or less loan business for some years. His residence and most of the contents burned November 9, 1897, but in 1898 he erected a handsome modern dwelling in which he now makes his home, and enjoys peace and plenty in his declining years.

Mr. Gilbert was married in 1848 to Mary Widrick, daughter of John and Maria Widrick, of Oneida county, New York. Mrs. Gilbert was born in Herkimer county, New York, and her parents were of Mohawk Dutch descent. Her father died in the town of Lowville, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-one years. He was possessed of a very strong physique until his last illness. His wife also died at Lowville. Mrs. Gilbert died of paralysis, November 2, 1892, aged about sixty-five years. Of this marriage were born five sons and two daughters. Both the latter died in infancy, one at the age of three weeks and the other at the age of five years. The sons were as follows: George Henry, now living in Freeborn county, Minnesota; Albert C., of Martin county, Minnesota; James Warren, Charles L. and Eugene A. Each of the three youngest sons conduct a part of the homestead farm. Mr. Gilbert has now twenty-two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. One of his grandchildren, Eleanor Gilbert, a great favorite and pet of her grandfather, and who was never happier than when in his company, was so unfortunate as to be burned to death, August 27, 1898.

Mr. Gilbert was reared in the Methodist faith, and he attends the Congregational church of Rio, and has been one of the chief contributors to its support. He is a member of the board of directors of the Wisconsin Home Finding Association. In political principles he is a Democrat, but supports the best man for office irrespective of party.

Naturally shrewd, the early training he received developed in Mr. Gilbert a most excellent business ability, and his eminent success in the pursuit of wealth is entirely due to his own efforts. Good judgment and well directed energy have lifted him from comparative poverty into easy affluence and ease. His wide reputation for probity and fairness in all the concerns of life has brought him the warm esteem of all with whom he is brought into contact. A large portion of the community will therefore be pleased to find among the illustrations of this work on other pages portraits of both Mr. Gilbert and his wife.

JOHN HENRY DOOLEY.

John Henry Dooley, an influential farmer and representative citizen of Columbia county, lives on the old Dooley homestead, in Scott township. The old farm, the place of his birth, is situated in section 33, and here our subject first opened his eyes upon the world September 24, 1854.

John Henry Dooley was the only son born to Henry and Maria (Barnish) Dooley. His parents were natives of Staffordshire, England, and came to the United States in 1847, arriving in Columbia county, Wisconsin, in June of that year. Henry

Dooley, the father, had been employed for many years in the potteries of Staffordshire, becoming an expert plate maker. He joined the Potters' Emigration Society, which acquired a large tract of land in Columbia county, Wisconsin. This land was all in a wild state, and twenty acres thereof was assigned to Henry Dooley, in section 33, town of Scott. He found it to be in the midst of an unbroken forest. However, he set about making a new home. He built a log cabin and began to clear his land. He afterward purchased more land, and acquired in all the ownership of eighty acres. He had for many years been a great sufferer from asthma, and on January 30, 1878, he passed away, at the age of fifty-nine years, nine months and twenty-six days. Through all his life he had been an industrious man, and an upright and respected member of the communities where he had made his home. His wife, Maria (Barnish) Dooley, died May 3, 1890, aged seventy-one years, eight months and twenty-six days. In her youth she was a member of the Presbyterian church, but united with the Methodist church in Columbia county.

Besides our subject, John Henry Dooley, there were eleven children of this worthy couple, all daughters, but three of whom are now living, viz: Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Cook; Ellen E., widow of Ralph Deakin; Maria Louise, now Mrs. William Moore. The two first named live in Scott township, and the latter in Wyocena township.

John H. Dooley was reared on the homestead farm, and attended the district school. He has added twenty-five acres to the original farm, and has enlarged buildings, and made a great many other valuable improvements, and is the possessor of a valuable piece of property.

Mr. Dooley was married December 21, 1880, to Mary Jane Clark, daughter of Samuel and Jane Clark, of Randolph Center, Wisconsin. They are the parents of four children, namely: Anna J., Stephen Henry, Samuel Carson and John Wallace. Mr. Dooley and his family are connected with the Methodist church, of which he is a trustee. In political faith Mr. Dooley has been a lifelong Republican, and has taken an active interest in public matters. He was elected in 1890 to the office of register of deeds, and has served two terms in that capacity. He was the only new candidate on the Republican ticket of the year 1890 that was elected in the county, all the others suffering defeat. He was the first native born citizen of the county that ever held that office. He has been elected to several local offices from time to time, and has served for five years as township clerk. He is the present chairman of the Scott town board. He is well known throughout the county, and is held in high esteem by all.

FRANZ WOHLFERT.

Franz Wohlfert, a son of the German empire, whose career in his adopted land has been crowned with success, is a prominent farmer of Jackson township, Adams county. He is an ex-soldier, who bravely defended our Union, and can look back on his service with justifiable pride. His home is one of comfort and he has added improvements until it is one of the first farms of the township.

Mr. Wohlfert was born in the city of Baden, Germany, February 23, 1823, and was the son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Krall) Wohlfert. His father was a lumberman and farmer who lived and died in Baden.

Our subject came to America about 1853, and resided three years in New York city, and then came to Wisconsin, and lived for a time at Sharon, Walworth county, and in 1855 removed to Adams county, settling in Jackson township on his present farm. He now owns two hundred acres of land with a good set of farm buildings, and carries on general farming. He enlisted in October, 1864, in Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served eleven months, and was discharged at the close of the war. He was stationed at Brazos City, Louisiana. On the occasion of the assassination of President Lincoln, while firing one hundred guns, our subject lost his hearing by the discharge of artillery. While in the service he also suffered from diarrhea and malaria for several months.

Mr. Wohlfert was married at Sharon, Wisconsin, October, 1853, to Dena Miller, daughter of George and Cornelia Miller. Mrs. Wohlfert was born in New Beiern, Germany, and came to the United States in 1851. Her father died in Germany, and her mother died in 1870, aged fifty-five years. Mrs. Miller married after the death of her husband, becoming the wife of Andrew Hoffman, who died in Adams county, July, 1890, aged over eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Wohlfert were the parents of the following children: Irvin married Amelia Washburn; Wilhelmina, now Mrs. Horace Stalker, of Oxford; Conrad married Mrs. Cora Aurbach, residing in Kilbourn; Andrew married Hattie Jones, daughter of Nelson Jones; Jacob married Esther Cartwright; George married Philadelphia Kelsey; John married Bertha Burnham; August married Kate Huffman; Walter, and Robert. All reside in Adams county, with the exceptions as noted. Walter carries on the homestead farm, and was married March 7, 1899, to Miss Millie Burnham, daughter of Theodore Burnham. Mrs. Wohlfert was born in Adams county. Our subject and wife have seventeen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Mr. Wohlfert was reared in the Catholic church, and Mrs. Wohlfert was reared in the Lutheran faith, in which most of the family are baptized, although they attend the Jonesville Congregational church, near their home. Mr. Wohlfert is a member of A. J. Miller Post, G. A. R., at Oxford. He is a Democrat in political sentiment, although his sons are all Republicans. He stands firmly for his convictions, is a faithful and earnest citizen, and has aided materially in the upbuilding of Adams county.

THOMAS WILLIAM DUNN.

Thomas William Dunn, proprietor of one of the leading general merchandise stores of White Creek, Adams county, has by dint of honest efforts gained a competence for himself and family, which is worthy the undertaking. He is not a man of much physical vigor, having met with an accident at the age of two and one-half years, which made him a cripple for life, but he is broad-minded and practical and has made a success of mercantile business. He also handles farm machinery, and is well known throughout Adams county, and enjoys his share of the patronage.

Mr. Dunn was born in Jefferson county, New York, March 23, 1855. His parents, Robert and Fanny (Fee) Dunn, were natives, respectively, of England and New York city, New York, and the father came to America at the age of thirteen years. He is now a resident of Springville township, Adams county, Wisconsin, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and the mother is aged seventy-five years.

Our subject came to Springville township, Adams county, with his parents when but one year and a half old, and they settled on the farm, which is still their home. At the age of two and one-half years our subject had his hip dislocated, and he was unable to attend school regularly, but by studying at home he acquired a good education, and prepared himself for business life. He resided with his parents until about thirty-two years of age, assisting some with the farm work, and then established a general merchandise store in White Creek, and soon after added the farm machinery. For over twelve years he was postmaster, and discharged his duties faithfully and well.

Mr. Dunn was married April 27, 1886, to Amy Esther Foster, daughter of Leonard and Esther (Roach) Foster, of Olin, Adams county. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, as follows: Oscar Hilbert, born October 30, 1888; and Ira Glen, born September 3, 1892. In religious faith Mr. Dunn is a Congregationalist. He has held various township offices, and in every instance has performed his duties with rare fidelity and increasing popularity. He is a Republican in political sentiment, but takes no active part in political movements. He is content to serve his community as a private citizen, lending his influence for the welfare of those around him, but not participating in public office. He has attained an assured position among the substantial men of his community, and is possessed of an indomitable will, untiring perseverance, and energetic character.

MANELIOUS PEARSON, Deceased.

Manelious Pearson, deceased, one of the first settlers of Lavalle township, Sauk county, passed an eventful life in that region, and was one of the prominent citizens of his community. He engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, and at the time of his death was one of the well-to-do men of the county, and enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Pearson was born near Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1810, and was the son of Samuel and Mary (Mitchell) Pearson. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods, and resided near Bradford until his death. Our subject was a weaver by trade, and worked thus until thirty-one years of age, when, in 1842, he came to the United States. He purchased a farm of twenty acres in Indiana, and later moved to Columbus, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he conducted one of the finest farms in that region. He returned to England in 1847, and the following year brought his family, consisting of his wife and three children, to the Wisconsin home. He moved to Lavalle township, Sauk county, in 1848, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, which has since been the old homestead. He erected the first house in the township, and his daughter, Mary Anne, was the first white child born in Lavalle township. The country was wild, and abounded with bears, wolves and Indians, and he saw many hardships, and lived in wigwams with the Indians for some time. At one time he owned most of the land around his homestead, and at the time of his death was in possession of three hundred and twenty acres in Lavalle township, and eighty acres in Palo Alto county, Iowa, which he visited frequently.

Mr. Pearson was married in England to Sarah Wroe, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Worthington) Wroe. The family followed the occupation of farming, and were in good circumstances. Mrs. Pearson was born August 13, 1815, and despite her advanced age enjoys good health. She reads without the aid of glasses, and is active. She now makes her home with her son, Christopher. She has crossed the Atlantic three times, and Mr. Pearson took the journey seven times.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pearson the following children were born: Charles, born November 27, 1833, now living in Ironton, Wisconsin; Martha, born in 1836, now Mrs. James Harrison, of Ironton; Isaac, born in 1839, died in the fall of 1894; Mary Anne, now Mrs. George Inman, of Chicago; Thomas, living on the homestead in Lavalle township; and Christopher, living on the homestead, which has been divided, and on which he has erected a model residence.

Mr. Pearson passed from this life May 28, 1893, in Lavalle, aged eighty-three years. He took great interest in the development of the country, and was a loyal citizen, whose death was a loss to the entire community. He was a stanch Democrat in political sentiment, and on the last election previous to his death cast his vote for the candidates of that party.

Charles Pearson, the eldest son of Manelious and Sarah (Wroe) Pearson, is a retired farmer, and resides in the village of Ironton. He came to America with his parents in 1848, and enlisted for the preservation of the Union in September, 1861, and became a member of Company B, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry. He saw service under Logan, Howard, Sherman and Grant, and was engaged in the sieges of Vicksburg and Atlanta, and in the latter engagement was wounded in the left knee, September 28, 1864, and has been a sufferer in consequence until the present time. He was engaged upon a battery, and his hearing became affected, so that now he cannot hear well. He was discharged from the service in November, 1864, at Chattanooga. Returning from the army he engaged in farming near Ironton, and continued thus until 1890, when he sold his farm to his son, Charles, and has since resided in Ironton.

Charles Pearson was married January 1, 1853, to Martha Harrison, daughter of George and Martha Harrison, of Lavalle. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, eight of whom are still living, as follows: Eleazer, now living in Ironton township; Azilla, now Mrs. Rabuck, residing in Lavalle; Jacob, residing in Lavalle; Sarah, now Mrs. Thornton, of Lavalle; Selena, now Mrs. Stowe, of Ironton; Charles, residing in Ironton; Ida, teaching in the public school of Ironton; and Mina, a teacher in the Lavalle school. Mr. Pearson is a member of H. A. Tator Post, G. A. R. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and despite the fact that his afflictions are such as kept him confined to his home, he takes great interest in the affairs of his party. He is a man who has made his influence felt in his community, and is deservedly held in high esteem.

PETER BAHL, Deceased.

Peter Bahl, deceased, while in life was an honored veteran of our great Civil war, and an honest and hard-working man all his life, making his home in the town of Fort Winnebago, Columbia county. More than three-quarters of the century stretched away behind him before called to his rest, and he filled his years with earnest toil and the workings of an upright spirit. Mr. Bahl was born in Goldhausen, province of Nassau, Germany, July 25, 1824, and came of a family prominent in business and agricultural circles. His father, John Bahl, was a prosperous farmer and fruit grower, and served for many years as burgomaster of Goldhausen. He was the father of seven sons. One of these served in the German army, and three were surveyors. Three of his sons and one daughter have found homes within the limits of the United States.

Peter Bahl spent his earlier years under the parental roof tree, and was bred to the wagon maker's trade in Germany. In 1854 he crossed the ocean, and found work at his trade in Milwaukee, where he continued for nearly two years. From Milwaukee he removed to Dodgeville, and settled on a farm, giving for many years his chief attention to his trade. He was thirteen years in one shop, and was in demand in neighboring villages. His military experiences were confined to the closing months of the Civil war, but none the less creditable on that account. He enlisted in February, 1865, and was the color bearer seven months. He was stationed at St. Louis and Rolla, Missouri, but was taken sick at Springfield, and passed through an exceedingly painful experience, and retired from the army with health much impaired.

Mr. Bahl was married soon after coming to this country to Miss Anne Mary Eulberg, a sister of Adam Eulberg, of Portage. She died at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, in 1876, aged thirty-eight years, and was also of German extraction, her birthplace being the village of Muelt, Nassau. She had one brother, and five sisters: Ludwig is a professor of music at Highland, Wisconsin. He graduated from St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, and has won a high standing in his chosen calling. Mary is dead. Elizabeth, Emma (Mrs. Theodore Gloeckler) and Susie are still living, while Anna died an infant. Mr. Bahl was an extensive reader, and took much interest in current affairs. Mr. Bahl died May 9, 1900.

CHRISTOPH SPIEHR.

Christoph Spiehr. Among the brave and far-sighted pioneers of Wisconsin the hardy, industrious and frugal emigrants were leaders, and have been important factors in developing and sustaining the varied activities which, combined in a harmonious whole, constitute our modern civilization. A worthy representative of this class is Christoph Spiehr, who is one of the oldest settlers of Sauk City now living, having come here from Milwaukee, August 25, 1850. For many years he was actively identified with the business interests of the place, but is now practically living retired.

Mr. Spiehr was born September 7, 1818, in Rehna, Germany, ten miles from Hamburg, and was educated in his native land, but his opportunities along that line were limited. In early life he commenced learning the tinsmith's trade, but before completing his apprenticeship found that the business was injurious to his health, and on the advice of a physician abandoned it. Later he learned the shoemaker's trade, but it seemed difficult, if not impossible, under the existing circumstances to accumulate anything, as only by the strictest economy and careful management he was able to meet his daily expenses. So a change was determined upon, and this country selected as offering the best inducements for a poor man. At the age of twenty-nine he took passage on a sailing vessel at Hamburg, and after a rough and stormy passage of forty-two days' duration finally reached the harbor of New York. At first the skies seemed bright, and amid the regrets of parting from friends and native land, came hope for a better future in this land of liberty, of which he had heard so much.

From New York Mr. Spiehr went to Buffalo, and later to Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade and made many friends, among whom were leather dealers, who willingly assisted him in subsequent years. As previously stated, he came to Sauk City, August 25, 1850, and as he was without money, and could not afford to hire a conveyance, he made the journey on foot. This section at that time was all wild and unimproved. He opened a shop in Sauk City, and in order to secure a start worked day and night, sometimes until two o'clock in the morning. He thus proved to the leather dealers in Milwaukee that he was honest, industrious and persevering, and he had no trouble in securing supplies on credit. He continued to work at his trade for many years with good success, but is now living retired, peacefully passing his declining years in caring for his garden and taking life easy. He has platform scales upon his place and weighs hay, etc.

Mr. Spiehr married Conradina Bierschwale, also a native of Germany, by whom he has had four children, three now living, namely: Charles, a druggist of Chicago; Mrs. Louisa Weisenborn, of Milwaukee; and Mrs. Bertha Housen, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, whose husband is a college professor. Mr. Spiehr is a free thinker and a member of the Free Congregation of Sauk City, to which he sold the land on which their chapel is built. He was one of the organizers of the society, and one of its first officers. He has witnessed almost the entire growth of Sauk City, and in early days took an active part in every enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit, securing the ground for a cemetery, organizing the fire company, and using his influence for the establishment of a postoffice here. He is widely known and highly respected, and on the rolls of Sauk county's honored pioneers his name should be among the foremost. He and his wife visited the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and had a very enjoyable time.

ANANIAS HARRIS.

Ananias Harris, one of the most successful farmers of Adams county, was born in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, December 13, 1812. He has led a life of industry, frugality and temperance, and though now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, he still exhibits remarkable activity of mind and body. He sprang of early New England families, many members of which have been conspicuous for physical longevity, independent ideas and stability of purpose.

He is a lineal descendant of Anthony Harris, senior, who was born of Welsh parents at Richmond, Chester county, New Hampshire, in 1736. Among his children was a daughter, Lydia, who became the mother of Reverend Hosea Ballou, the famous pioneer of Universalism in New England. He also had a son, Anthony, who became the father of Jeremiah Harris, and grandfather of the subject of this notice. Jeremiah Harris was also a native of Richmond, New Hampshire, and lived at different times in New York, Canada, Ohio and Pennsylvania. His later years were spent in the last named state, and his death occurred in the town of Springfield, Erie county, about 1847, at the age of over eighty years. He was an earnest adherent of the Universalist faith, and very fond of religious argument, at which he excelled. Though never ordained as a minister, he frequently filled the pulpit and always attracted goodly congregations. He married Priscilla Cole, who departed this life in 1868, after attaining the age of nearly ninety years. She was a daughter of Barnabas Cole, who was born at Chatham, Massachusetts, and enlisted from that state in the Continental army. He is supposed to have been a descendant of Isaac Cole, a native of Sandwich, county of Kent, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1634. In civil life Barnabas Cole was a farmer. He died in the town of Conneaut, Erie county, Pennsylvania, at the age of nearly eighty years.

Jeremiah and Priscilla Harris were the

parents of seven sons and two daughters, several of whom reached the age of more than eighty years. Their names were: Silas, Levi, Barney, Luke, Jeremiah, Caleb, Ananias, Sarah (Mrs. C. P. Ellis) and Melissa. All but the last named reached mature age, and six of the number became residents of Wisconsin. Levi was a Universalist clergyman.

Ananias Harris, who is the only survivor of his father's family, was about fourteen years old when he located with his parents in Springfield, Pennsylvania. He lived there until 1856, when he came to Wisconsin. After spending one season in the town of La Grange, Walworth county, he settled on his present farm in the town of Springville, Adams county. A small clearing had previously been made thereon, and he at once set about its further improvement. From time to time he made additions to the original purchase, and has owned more than a section of land in all. Though he has given each of his children a farm, he still has two hundred and forty acres with substantial improvements. The farm is well stocked and under a high state of cultivation. He has concerned himself very little with public affairs, but has maintained a reputation for strict integrity and persevering industry.

Mr. Harris was first married, January 20, 1839, to Margaret, daughter of Joshua and Margaret Smith. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and died at Springfield, October 6, 1841, at the age of twenty-three years. She left two sons: Milo and Charles G. The latter, who served three years in Company E, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was seized with consumption while in that service and died at Springfield, Pennsylvania, not being able to reach his home in Wisconsin.

April 18, 1845, Mr. Harris was married to Phœbe Cordelia, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Cole) Brower. Mrs. Harris was born in the county of McKean, state of Pennsylvania. Her parents were natives of New York, her mother probably of the same family from which Barnabas Cole descended. Six children were born of the last mentioned union, George Britton and Cordelia P. having died in childhood. The survivors are: Margaret E. (Mrs. H. S. Willard), Edson B., Matilda Jane and Julia (Mrs. George Ager), all living in Adams county.

CAPT. OLE MATHIAS BENDIXEN.

Captain Ole Mathias Bendixen, a well-known ex-sheriff of Columbia county, has for many years been one of its most highly esteemed and valued citizens. He is of foreign birth, but his duties of citizenship have ever been performed with a loyalty equal to that of any native son of America, and when the nation was imperiled by rebellion he went to the defense of the Union and protected the cause of his adopted country on many a southern battlefield.

A native of Norway, Mr. Bendixen was born in Flekkefiord, Prestigeld, April 14, 1833, and is a son of Tollag E. and Anna Maria (Torkelson) Bendixen, also natives of that place, where the father followed farming for many years, as did also the paternal grandfather and great-grandfather, and the maternal grandfather, Torkel Torkelson. In 1850, Tollag Bendixen, with his family, sailed for the United States, and on reaching the shores of this country came direct to Columbia county, Wisconsin, locating on a farm in Lewiston township, where he died September 2, 1888, when nearly eighty-two years of age. The wife and mother died in 1861. Of the five children born to this worthy couple, three died in Norway, and our subject is the only one now living.

CAPTAIN OLE M. BENDIXEN.

MRS. OLE M. BENDIXEN.

Ole M. Bendixen received a limited education in the schools of his native land, and was reared to farm life. He was seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world, and has since made his home in Lewiston township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the farm which his father took as a squatter's claim. He now owns six hundred acres of valuable land divided into four farms, and has for many years made a specialty of hop culture.

During the Civil war Mr. Bendixen enlisted October 29, 1861, in Company D, Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and at different times was under the command of Commodore Foote, Generals Buell, Rosecrans and Sherman. His first engagement of any importance was the siege of Island No. 10, which was followed by the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga. At the last named engagement he was wounded and sent to hospital No. 8, Nashville, and later transferred to Harvey hospital, Madison, Wisconsin. He rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 8, 1864, and was detailed to take charge of the guard at the hospital on Lookout mountain, having been promoted to the rank of sergeant previous to being wounded. Three months later he joined his regiment in guarding Whiteside Station, where he remained until mustered out February 13, 1865. He received a brevet captain's commission, dated October 8, 1862, as a recognition of conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Perryville.

On the 22nd of January, 1869, Mr. Bendixen married Miss Julia Scott, also a native of Norway, who came to America in 1850 with her parents, Peter and Gonel Scott, of McFarland, Dane county, Wisconsin. Six children have been born of this union, namely: Anna Maria, now the wife of Christ Anset, of Lewiston township; Josephine Tallene, who successfully engaged in teaching for several years, and died July 15, 1899; Ella Sophia, now Mrs. Robert Kerr; Tollag Blaine, Lawrence, Amanda G., and Cora Mabel, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bendixen are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Portage, of which he is one of the trustees, and was a member of the building committee, and socially he belongs to Roselle Post, No. 14, G. A. R., in which he has served as senior vice-commander. In political sentiment he has always been a stanch Republican, has been a delegate to most of the county conventions of his party since the war, to the state convention in 1890, and to congressional and other conventions, where he has rendered his party effective service. Being one of the most prominent and influential citizens of his community; he has been called upon to fill a number of local offices of honor and trust, serving as township treasurer five years, member of the board of supervisors and chairman of the board in Lewiston township for two years. In 1886 he was nominated for sheriff, and though defeated at that time he was elected to the same office in 1896. His official duties were ever discharged with the utmost promptness and fidelity, worthy of all commendation, and his public and private life are alike above reproach. He now resides on the farm in Lewiston township. Portraits of Mr. Bendixen and wife, shown on other pages in this volume, will please a large circle of friends and acquaintances who are attached to them by admiration and regard for their many sterling virtues and unblemished probity.

MILO HARRIS.

Milo Harris, an honored and highly respected citizen of Kilbourn, Columbia county, Wisconsin, who, after years of active labor as an agriculturist, is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of former toil, was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1839, and is the only surviving son of Ananias and Margaret Harris, of whom more extended mention is made on another page of this volume.

At the age of seventeen our subject came to Wisconsin, and the greater part of his life has been passed in Adams county. On the 26th of September, 1864, he enlisted as a recruit in Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. J. M. Rusk, afterward governor of the state. He joined Sherman's army after the fall of Atlanta, went on the celebrated march to the sea, and was all through the Carolina campaign. As a private he participated in the battles of Bentonville, Goldsboro, and Salkahatchie, and the capture of Columbia, South Carolina. At Newbern, North Carolina, he was incapacitated by malarial fever and sent on a transport to New York, where he remained in a hospital at Willet's Point until honorably discharged, June 8, 1865. After the war Mr. Harris engaged in farming in Springville township, Adams county, where he owned a fine farm of two hundred and forty-five acres, and in his undertakings met with marked success, so that he is now able to lay aside all business cares and spend his declining years in ease and quiet, surrounded by all the comforts which make life worth the living. He now makes his home in the town of Kilbourn, Columbia county.

On the 21st of February, 1866, Mr. Harris married Miss Emma M. Willard, who was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 26, 1848, a daughter of Leander and Lucy A. Willard. By this union were born two sons: Charles A., born February 3, 1867, died April 14, 1890. Lawrence N. married Lillian L. Billings, a sketch of whose parents is given elsewhere in this volume, and is now operating the old homestead farm in Springville township, Adams county.

Mr. Harris was an honored member and held the office of senior vice commander of J. C. Miller Post, No. 143, G. A. R., of Oxford, and in politics is a supporter of the Republican party. He has served as justice of the peace in Oxford, and has been a member of the board of education three years. Upright and honorable in all the relations of life, he commands the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact, and he has a host of friends in the community where he resides.

LORENZO GARDNER.

Lorenzo Gardner. Among the great agricultural states of the west Wisconsin stands well to the front in the variety and quality of its products, and the grains, stock and dairy, as well as the garden and vineyard, have returned their full shares respectively of the abundance that has earned for this state its enviable rank. Sauk county has not lagged behind in the annual outpouring of nature's riches, and the gentleman whose name introduces this biography, and whose home is in Lavalle township, has for more than a quarter of a century been recognized as one of the leading and most successful agriculturists of the county.

Lorenzo Gardner was born August 9, 1838, in Pennsylvania, son of Elisha P. and Phœbe (Jordan) Gardner. Elisha P. Gardner was born in Otsego county, New York, and Phœbe (Jordan) Gardner was born near Knoxville, Pennsylvania. Elisha Gardner brought his family to Dane county, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1851, and the next year moved to a farm near Reedsburg, Sauk county, where he remained three or four years. He afterwards purchased a farm in Winfield township, then sold it, and purchased the farm which became his homestead, and is now occupied by his son, W. S. Gardner. Elisha P. Gardner died at Lavalle, February 10, 1891, and his faithful wife died in the same village March 21, 1898.

Until he was sixteen years of age Lorenzo Gardner, the subject of this review, worked on the farm and attended the public schools of the neighborhood, where he picked up such education as could be gleaned under such circumstances. He has always been a great observer, and he has in this way gathered a fund of practical knowledge from many sources that has stood him in good stead on many occasions and affords him much pleasure and entertainment. When about seventeen years old he went to Grand Rapids, and engaged in carpenter work. He helped to erect the first frame building in the village of Centralia, now a thriving suburb of Grand Rapids, on the opposite bank of the Wisconsin river. After about five years of this work he returned to Sauk county and purchased a farm near the old homestead, and this farm he has since occupied. He has made a success of farming, and has an estate of great value, enhanced by excellent improvements and conveniences suitable for the prosecution of modern agriculture. He is practical and original in his ideas and keeps pace with advancing methods and progress in this branch of industry.

Mr. Gardner was married September 2, 1862, to Sarah J. White, daughter of John and Jane (Cottrell) White, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1848. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner ten children have been born, six of whom are now living, named as follows: Etta, born April 3, 1864, now Mrs. Packard, of Canton, Wisconsin; Frank L., born February 10, 1866, living at Lavalle; Mary, born June 30, 1869, now Mrs. Stebbins, of Woodland, Wisconsin; Elmer, born August 1, 1873; Isabel, born February 14, 1882; and Louisa, born July 20, 1883, all at home. Mr. Gardner takes an active interest in public matters, has always been a stanch Republican, has been elected to various town offices from time to time, and has always discharged his trust with honesty, fidelity and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

AUGUST RUSCH.

August Rusch, one of the oldest engineers on the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and an honored resident of Portage, Wisconsin, was born in Pomerania, Germany, April 2, 1846, a son of William and Sophia (Bartel) Rusch, also natives of that place, who in 1847 came to the United States and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the father at first worked at his trade of blacksmithing. After a time he entered the shops of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad at that place, and in 1862 was transferred to the shops at Portage, where he was employed for a number of years, but spent his last days in retirement from active labor, enjoying a well-earned rest. He died in Portage September 9, 1893, at the ripe old age of eighty years. In political sentiment he was a stanch Republican, and for one term he most capably served his fellow citizens as alderman from the fifth ward of Portage. He was an active and faithful member of the Lutheran church, which he helped to organize here, and was a trustee of the same for some years. His estimable wife still survives him, and is living in Portage at the age of seventy-four years. Her parents died in Milwaukee. Our subject is the oldest of a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, who reached years of maturity, the others being Frank, a locomotive engineer living in Portage; Frederick, a fireman of the same place; Minna, widow of Herman Kuntzman and a resident of Stillwater, Minnesota; and Bertha, a resident of Portage.

August Rusch was a mere infant when brought by his parents to the new world, and was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad, now the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with which he has ever since been connected. He began as wiper in the shops at Portage, later was fireman for six years, and since 1869 has been a locomotive engineer, being on the passenger run between Portage and Milwaukee for several years past. Being sober, industrious and painstaking, he is a most valuable employe, as is evinced by his long service with one of the leading railroad companies of the northwest, for it is a well-known fact that such corporations keep in their employ only those who best serve their interests.

On the 20th of August, 1882, Mr. Rusch married Miss Augusta Peterman, a daughter of William and Minna (Heuer) Peterman, of Milwaukee, who were also from Pomerania, Germany, and came to this country in 1839. For many years the father was a hardware dealer in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he died January 9, 1897, aged seventy-one years and eight months, and his wife passed away April 22, 1882, aged fifty-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Rusch have been born five children, as follows: Mary, Julia, Edna, Emma and Herbert. The family occcupy a very pleasant modern home on Cass street, which Mr. Rusch has recently remodeled, and they are connected with the Lutheran church of Portage. Fraternally Mr. Rusch is a member of Division No. 66, B. of L. E., and politically is identified with the Republican party, but takes no active part in politics aside from voting. He is widely known and highly respected, and justly merits the high regard in which he is held, for his life has always been honorable and upright.

JAMES FRANKLIN VON ALSTINE.

The dells of the Wisconsin river furnish ideal places for country homes, and among those who have taken advantage of one of the brightest spots on which to locate is the gentleman whose name heads this review. His farm is one of the finest in the vicinity, and he has spared no pains to make it such, and the natural surroundings have aided in his work. The farm is part of what is known as Witch's Gulch, and has almost a mile of river frontage, making it an ideal spot for tourists and a valuable farm property. His homestead is located in Dell Prairie township, and he has been a resident of Adams county for a quarter of a century, and is well known and enjoys an enviable reputation.

Mr. Von Alstine was born in Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1840, and was the son of Joseph and Harriet (Blake) Von Alstine. His father was born in Schoharie county, New York, and his mother in Onondaga county, New York. The father was engaged in early life in the salt works in Syracuse, and later followed farming. He came west in 1853, to Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, and then moved to Lyndon, Juneau county. He removed to Springville township, Adams county, in 1856, and purchased land on which he conducted farming until his death March 16, 1874. His wife died October 12, of the same year, and both were buried in Kilbourn cemetery.

Our subject came to Wisconsin with his parents when thirteen years of age and had previously attended school in Pierpont, Ohio, and when the family located in Sauk county, he attended school in Baraboo. After moving to Juneau county he worked in the pineries and was thus engaged fifteen winters, and spent twenty-six summers as raftsman on the Wisconsin, Yellow and Mississippi rivers. He moved to his present home in 1874, and has been a continuous resident of Dell Prairie township since.

Mr. Von Alstine was married, October 16, 1857, to Eliza O'Connor, daughter of William and Elizabeth O'Connor, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Von Alstine's father was born near Niagara Falls, Canada, and left there in 1812, and her mother was born in Baltimore, Maryland. Her parents came to Oconomowoc, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in 1844, and the father was a cooper by trade, but farmed while there. The family moved to Sauk county in 1854, and after one year came to Springville township, Adams county, and remained until 1859, thence moved to Necedah, Juneau county, and the father engaged in the lumber and cranberry business. He purchased a farm in Lisbon township, Juneau county, in 1862, on which he pursued farming until his death in 1875. The mother of Mrs. Von Alstine died in 1873, and both parents rest at New Lisbon. Mr. and Mrs. Von Alstine are the parents of the following children: William died in 1872; Emmett, farmer, in Dell Prairie township; Helen, now Mrs. Hamilton Tyler, of Dell Prairie; Albert, in Big Springs, Adams county; Warren, in Dell Prairie township; George, employed in the car service on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; Edith, residing at home; Herbert, at home; and Frederick, at home. Mr. Von Alstine is a Republican in political sentiment, but does not seek public preferment. He is interested in his community's welfare, and supports feasible public measures and enterprises.

SAMUEL SAMPSON.

For the past half a century Columbia county has had no more energetic and able representative among her farming community than the gentleman above named. He is the possessor of a fine estate in Otsego township and has gained an abundance of property to tide him through his declining years and also possesses an enviable reputation.

Our subject was born near Bergen, Norway, March 6, 1837, and was a son of Torbin and Anna (Ellingson) Sampson, natives of Voss, near Bergen. His father was a farmer in Norway, and came to the United States in 1844. After spending four years in Boone county, Illinois, he came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Lowville, where he purchased wild land. He resided there until his death October 2, 1897, aged nearly eighty-eight years. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Samuel Sampson, lived and died in Norway. Our subject's mother died in the town of Lowville, Columbia county, December 12, 1897, aged ninety years. The parents of Samuel Sampson were members of the Lutheran church, of Bonnett Prairie, which they assisted in organizing soon after going to the county in 1849. The following children were born to this worthy couple: Samuel, our subject; Peter died in Jackson county, Wisconsin; Severt, of Wilkins county, Minnesota; Ever, deceased, served four years in the U. S. army during the Civil war in the

Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, marched with Sherman to the sea and participated in numerous battles; Elling died in Minnesota; Anna, residing in Rio, Wisconsin.

Samuel Sampson came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, at the age of twelve years, and at the age of eighteen years began farming for himself. About 1870 he purchased eighty acres of his present farm in the town of Otsego. His entire tract of two hundred acres is now thoroughly improved with substantial and commodious buildings, his own work, and he has prospered to a remarkable degree. He has given attention to tobacco culture for the past few years and is also interested in stock raising. For twenty-five years he operated a threshing machine and introduced the first steam machine in the county. He was a stockholder in the first cooperative cheese factory at Rio, of which he later became sole owner, and he also built a creamery in the village of Otsego and operated the same three years.

Our subject was married December 25, 1858, to Esther Christine Jurgerson, daughter of Hans and Carrie (Gunderson) Jurgerson. Mrs. Sampson was born in Holden, Norway, and came to the United States with her parents in 1846. The family spent one winter in Walworth county and then settled in the town of Otsego, being among the pioneers of Columbia county. Mr. Jurgerson died at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother died about 1852. Mrs. Sampson was adopted in childhood by her aunt and uncle, Peter and Kjerste (Gunderson) Halvorson, with whom she lived until her marriage. The present home of Mr. and Mrs. Sampson is the homestead of Mr. and Mrs. Halvorson, who settled there in 1846. Mr. Halvorson died in 1884, aged seventy-six years, and his wife died two years later, aged eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Sampson are the parents of fourteen children now living, and one other who died in infancy. Those who reached maturity are as follows: Thomas, residing in Rio, Wisconsin, traveling representative of a grain firm; Mary C., now Mrs. Rev. H. Engh, of Thorsby, Alabama; Anna C., now Mrs. O. Jarshow, of Hazel Run, Minnesota; Henry, cashier of the Bank of Elbow Lake, Elbow Lake, Minnesota; Sina M., now Mrs. Rev. Otto Ottesen, of Sioux Rapids, Iowa; Clara L., now Mrs. Rev. O. M. Vereide, of Buffalo Center, Iowa; George, residing at home, a graduate of Stoughton Academy, and a commercial traveler; Cora E.; William O.; Herman A., assistant cashier of a bank at Montevideo, Minnesota; Walter O.; Elmer A.; Olga Rosina and Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. Sampson have twenty-three grandchildren. The family has enjoyed good advantages and is connected with the Bonnett Prairie Lutheran church, of which Mr. Sampson was a trustee for many years. He contributed toward the erection of the stone church edifice erected in 1867. He is well known in local affairs of Otsego township and was chairman of the board for three years. Politically he is a Republican, but in recent years is not active in party affairs.

HENRY SARRINGTON.

Henry Sarrington, a prominent miller and business man of Delton, Sauk county, has been a resident of that region over thirty years, and has aided in the upbuilding of his township and county, and is well known for his industry and honesty. His mill was the first one built in that vicinity, and he enjoys a large patronage from many miles around.

Mr. Sarrington was born at Kettering, Northampton, England, December 25, 1835, and was the son of Jonas and Eliza Ann (Baker) Sarrington. His father was a farmer by occupation and never left his native land, both he and his wife dying in England. Our subject was afforded good educational advantages, and attended school until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he was apprenticed to the trade which he has followed throughout his life. He was apprenticed for three years to a miller and was employed thus until he came to America, in the winter of 1856. He arrived at New York March 6, 1857, and at once proceeded to Oneida county, where he located and followed his trade three years. He then decided to turn his way westward, and see what was in store for a young man of good ability and strong will, and accordingly came to Wisconsin, and for one year made Berlin his home. He then moved to Retton, where he stayed three years as miller, and in 1867 removed to Delton, Sauk county, and was employed as miller until 1882, when he purchased the property and business and has continued as proprietor to the present time. Dell creek furnishes good power, and the mill does the best of work. He is a thorough miller and his business steadily increases. The mill was the first grist-mill built in that section of the country.

Mr. Sarrington was married, July 4, 1865, to Susan Bolderson. Mrs. Sarrington died July 7, 1889, leaving three children, as follows: Evelyn, now Mrs. Julius Sumner, of Detroit, Michigan; Leslie H., working with his father in the mill at Delton; and Grace, attending school in Poynette, Wisconsin. Mr. Sarrington married Emma Mash, of Excelsior township, Sauk county, January 2, 1893.

Mr. Sarrington is a man of excellent characteristics, and has devoted a great share of his time to the interests of his community. At one time and another he has held most of the important offices of trust in his township, and in every instance has performed the duties with a oneness of purpose and ability which has won for him the confidence and esteem of his associates. He was district treasurer for nine years, and his popularity is marked throughout the county. In political faith he is a Democrat, and stands firmly for the principles of his party. He keeps abreast of the times, and in all matters of a public nature gives his support when the interests of his community will be enhanced by so doing. He came into the state when it was a wild country, and has witnessed its transformation into one of the foremost countries of the west, and it is to his influence in a great measure the present high state of civilization found in Sauk county is traceable. He did his duty as a pioneer and then continued along the same line working for his fellowmen, and is now held in their minds and hearts as a loyal citizen and friend.

LYMAN N. MORSE.

Lyman N. Morse, an enterprising agriculturist of Adams county, Wisconsin, is the owner of a fine farm near Big Spring, and his management of the place is marked by the scientific knowledge and skill which characterize the modern farmer. He was born in Big Spring, September 23, 1851, and is the oldest son of Uri Morse, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this volume. He was educated in the common and high schools of Kilbourn City, and as a steady and industrious youth, he assisted in the labors of the home farm until he attained his majority.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Morse began teaching school in Pittsville, Wood county, Wisconsin, where he successfully followed that pursuit for three years, but his health would not permit its continuance. Believing that farming would prove beneficial, he purchased eighty acres of very fertile land in New Haven township, Adams county, in 1875, and not only placed the land under excellent cultivation, but also made many substantial improvements thereon, planting an orchard and erecting good buildings. In 1888 he removed to Big Spring, having come into possession of one hundred and twenty acres near that village, ninety acres of which were under cultivation. Here he raises small grain and clover, and is quite extensively interested in the breeding of horses, cattle and hogs. Industrious, persevering and enterprising, he has become one of the most successful farmers in the locality.

On the 19th of March, 1876, Mr. Morse was united in marriage with Miss Georgia M. Wells, who was born near Big Spring, September 9, 1856, and was educated in the common schools. Her father, Simeon S. Wells, was born in Berlin, Vermont, February 20, 1816, and died January 18, 1874. He was married, June 15, 1842, to Mary A. Smith, who was born in Hatley, Canada East, February 25, 1825, and now lives with her children. Our subject and his wife have four children: Leslie L., born April 29, 1880; Arthur D., born March 24, 1883; Clara M., born June 26, 1886; and Horace C., born October 16, 1889.

Mr. Morse was one of the organizers of the town fire insurance company, in which he has filled important official positions, and through his efforts and good management the organization has been placed on a solid basis, the community owing him a debt of gratitude for being able to secure cheap fire and lightning insurance. Politically he is a Republican and has represented his town many times in the conventions of the party. He is also a prominent member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which lodge he has filled the most responsible offices. Since the age of eighteen years he has been an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the age of nineteen was chosen superintendent of the Sunday school, which position he has filled almost continuously since. He takes a deep interest in everything for the good of the community, his influence is great and always for good, and his example is well worthy of emulation.

THADDEUS LEUTE.

The foreign-born residents of Wisconsin have contributed a large proportion to the development of that state, and the German empire has many able representatives among the number, foremost of whom may well be mentioned the gentleman whose name is presented to the readers. He has made a success of the pursuit of agriculture in his adopted land, and his estate is one of the best in Dell Prairie township, Adams county. He labored through many weary years during his early settlement in this region, and his estate of the present day bears little trace of its primitive condition. He now has commodious and substantial buildings, excellent land cleared for cultivation, and various other improvements which would present themselves to the visitor in a way that would at once call to mind the labor necessary to bring it to its present high state of cultivation and improvement.

Mr. Leute was born in Baden, Germany, October 28, 1832, and was the son of Thaddeus and Frances (Matheus) Leute, of Baden, Germany. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and passed his career in his native land. Our subject until fourteen years of age attended school, and was afterward engaged at farm work until twenty-two years of age, when he came to America and located

THADDEUS LEUTE.

MRS. THADDEUS LEUTE.

in Dell Prairie township, Adams county. He purchased the farm where he now resides, and has been a continuous resident of that township since. He owns one hundred and fifty acres of good land, and the buildings on the estate have all been erected by him. It took careful management and earnest labor to accomplish the purpose for which he came to the new home, but he never once lacked the courage to proceed with his task, and is today one of the substantial men of his community.

Mr. Leute was married October 28, 1867, to Kunigunda Naber, daughter of Lawrence and Kunigunda Naber, of Bayern, Germany. Mrs. Leute's father came to the United States in 1866, and located at Kilbourn, where he engaged in farming for about ten years. His death occurred about 1889, and he was buried at Kilbourn. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leute, as follows: Theodore, born June 23, 1869, now working with his father on the home farm; Mary Ann, born October 12, 1871, now residing at home; Helena, born May 30, 1882, residing at present at home, and Thaddeus, the first born, who died at the age of fourteen. Mr. Leute is a communicant of the Catholic church at Kilbourn. He is an excellent example of a self-made man, and in the gaining of a competence and his present estate he has made for himself an enviable reputation as an industrious and honest man. His vocation is one well suited to his characteristics and calls forth hospitality, charity and brotherly kindness. He has not been active in political movements, but is a gentleman who keeps abreast of the times on the important issues, and lends his influence for right and the best in local and national government. The development and extension of the great agricultural interests in this part of the county are in part due to his industry and push, and the success which has been his is justly deserved.

Portraits of Mr. Leute and his estimable wife are shown on another page in this volume.

FREDERICK B. HAMILTON.

Frederick B. Hamilton, for many years a successful and public-spirited citizen of Waushara county, has a home in Hancock, where he is interested in assisting his two sons in their business, as far as age and health will permit. His business standing is beyond question, his personal character above reproach, and though he has all but completed the allotted measure of life and is still alert and vigorous.

The Hamiltons are an old New England family, and Lebbeus, the father of Frederick, was born in Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, in May, 1794. After the good old American fashion he moved west as soon as he became of age, and settled in Pennsylvania. There he presently found a wife, Sally Dickinson, who proved herself a helpmeet to him in every relation of life. In 1856 he brought his family into Adams county, where he pre-empted forty acres, and with his sons Frederick and Silas bought in addition two hundred and eighty acres of unimproved land, for which they paid a dollar and a quarter an acre. In 1864 the father and Silas died of smallpox. That year Frederick sent his name to Wautoma for enlistment, but he was taken sick and for a time could not leave home. Before he had recovered he was drafted, and promptly reporting at La Crosse, he was assigned to Company H, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the remaining months of the Civil war. He was discharged at Troy, New York, May 26, 1865. The most important struggle in which he participated was that known as the battle of Wilcox Bridge, North Carolina, a fierce conflict that covered three days, from the 8th to the 10th of March, 1865. His associations with the great struggle for the Union are very precious to him, and he has long been an earnest and hard working member of the Grand Army. He belongs to Tom. Ubank Post, No. 150, located at Hancock, and for years he has served as its commander, and in every way has identified himself with its prosperity.

When Mr. Hamilton returned from the war he sold the farm which he had purchased with his father and brother, settled up all claims against it, and bought an eighty-acre tract in section 12, in the town of Leola, which he speedily converted into a very attractive and profitable establishment. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer and removed to Friendship, which was his home for six years. In 1881 he returned to his farm, and continued its cultivation for the next ten years. In 1891 he took charge of the general store that was inaugurated by the Farmers' Alliance, and was its manager for some several years. At that time the changed conditions of the Alliance seemed to make it advisable to sell the store, and Mr. Hamilton settled and severed his connection with the Alliance and went onto a small farm for a time, after which he bought the property in the village of Hancock which is now his home. Mr. Hamilton was born in the town of Gibeon, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1831, and has put behind him a long and active life. Wherever he has been he has the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated. While he lived in Adams county there was not a year in which he was not associated in some way with the town and county affairs. He served on the county board twelve years, and was several times its chairman. He is a Republican and inclines to broad and patriotic interpretations of all questions, He was married to Harriet Barnes, in his native village, June 26, 1852, and is the father of four children: Emma, Sylvester, Stanley and Eugene. Stanley was married to Leafy Fansler, and lives in Hancock. Here also lives his brother, Eugene, whose wife was known before her marriage as Hattie Coggins. Mrs. Hamilton's father, Amos Barnes, was born in Connecticut. He was a farmer and came to Pennsylvania in early life, where he married Mary Belcher. His father, Nehemiah Barnes, was a native of Connecticut and served in the Revolution.

Mr. Hamilton's grandfather, John Hamilton, married Amy Angel. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Dickinson, married Betsy Bull at Hoosick Falls, New York, and moved to Sandy Creek, and was there at the time of the battle of Sacket Harbor, in the war of 1812. The contending forces swept across his farm, and his experiences became interesting matter for reminiscences in after years.

Stanley Hamilton was a man of affairs in Adams county, and when his father was county treasurer he taught school in Friendship and was widely known as a capable teacher. After his marriage he located in Friendship and conducted a jewelry store. For six years he was clerk of the court. In 1894 he removed to Hancock and went into trade in company with J. W. Gunning, and opened up a combined jewelry and furniture store. Eugene Hamilton is also a resident of Hancock. He owns a fine farm in Adams county, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, but prefers to live in town and is carrying on an extensive livery business.

THOMAS MAIR.

Thomas Mair, a highly esteemed citizen of Poynette, Columbia county, Wisconsin, was born in the parish of Loudon, Ayrshire, Scotland, September 30, 1821, and is the eldest son of Charles and Agnes (McClimont) Mair, both born among "Loudon's bonnie woods and braes." Many generations of the Mairs have lived in that parish, and no small number of them were employed in the looms of that region. Charles Mair became an expert weaver of muslin and lace at New Milns, where he reached the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Agnes Mair reached the age of seventy years. She was the daughter of John McClimont, also a lace weaver, and his family was among the oldest in Ayrshire. Charles and Agnes Mair were the parents of thirteen children, and three of their sons, Thomas, Andrew and Hugh, became residents of the town of Arlington. Hugh has returned to Scotland.

Thomas Mair learned the lace-maker's trade, and turned many a fine sample of hand-made goods. In 1849 he came to the United States and located for a short time at Whitewater, Wisconsin, where he worked in a foundry about a year, and was then engaged in farming for some time in Rock county, and in the fall of 1855 he came to Columbia county. Here he bought eighty acres of land. It was utterly wild at the time of his purchase, but he gradually brought it to a high state of cultivation, and made it the nucleus of a fine farm. He bought more land as the years rolled by and at one time had the title to a handsome farm of two hundred acres. He divided his attention between grain and live stock, and was a prosperous and successful farmer. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Mair sold his land and went to live in the village of Poynette, where he built a substantial brick residence for himself, and is the owner of several valuable houses and lots in the town.

Thomas Mair and Agnes Jamieson were married in 1844. She was an estimable and lovely wife and mother, and died in 1893, leaving eight children. She was born in Loudon, Scotland, and was a member of the Poynette Presbyterian church. She reached the age of sixty-six. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mair are as follows: Sarah Anna died in December, 1892, at the age of thirty years; Charles lives in the town of Arlington; Janet is the wife of William Robertson, of the town of Arlington; Agnes is Mrs. R. Haddon, of Sparta, Wisconsin; Hugh is in Spink county, South Dakota; Jean is Mrs. James W. Duff, of Arlington; Mary is at home; Marion is Mrs. Charles Slothower, of Madison, Wisconsin; and Margaret is Mrs. Earle W. Drake, of Poynette. They have all had good educations, and several have been teachers. There are twenty-two grandchildren and one great-grandchild in the family. Mr. Mair is an elder of the Presbyterian church at Poynette, with which he has been associated for forty years. He has been a Democrat, but has never cherished political ambitions of any sort.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE KENDALL.

William Beveridge Kendall, one of the most influential conductors on the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, residing at Baraboo, Wisconsin, was born in Hoosick Falls, New York, December 11, 1857, and is a son of Levi G. and Abbie (Barrell) Kendall. The father, now one of the oldest and most trusted employes of the same road, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 2, 1827, a son of Andrew L. and Ruth (Fishel) Kendall. The Kendalls are of English descent, and the family was founded in Massachusetts about 1700. Our subject's grandfather was born in Royalston, Worcester county, that state, and for some years followed the carpenter's trade in Boston, where he died at the age of thirty-five years. His wife was born in the same place, of Quaker lineage, and died in Simsbury, Massachusetts, at the age of eighty-three. The father of our subject was only six years old when his mother removed to Royalston with her five children, the others being Albert, who died in Worcester, that state; Lucius, a justice of the peace of Sewell, Massachusetts; Louise, widow of Nathan N. Harlow, and a resident of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts; and Sophia, wife of George Newton, a contractor of Chicago.

Leaving home at the age of twenty-one years, Levi G. Kendall began work on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad as a section man; was promoted to foreman six months later; and at the end of the following six months was made baggagemaster between Brattleboro, Vermont, and Boston. Subsequently he served as freight conductor for some time, and in 1858 came to Wissin and entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwesern Railroad, which then had but ninety miles of track. He was foreman of construction under contractors, building the road from Harvard to Rockford. In 1862 he enlisted as second corporal in Company H, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Champion Hills and Murfreesboro, but after serving one year he was wounded in the right hand and discharged. He was roadmaster on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad from 1863 to 1870, and in the latter year hired one hundred men in Chicago, and began the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Madison toward Baraboo, as assistant superintendent of construction under contractors Cox & Howard and others, continuing in that capacity until the road was completed past tunnel No 1. Near there he purchased one hundred acres of land and laid out a town which was named in his honor. In 1873 he was appointed roadmaster on the Madison division and laid the track between Elroy and Sparta, and afterward relaid it with steel rails. Since 1889 he has been foreman of the Baraboo railroad yards. Between the Kinzie street bridge, Chicago, and Evanston, Illinois, he laid the first steel rails on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in 1870, these rails costing one hundred dollars per ton. In 1851 he married Abbie Barrell, a native of Ashby, Massachusetts, who died in Vincennes, Indiana, in 1865, aged thirty-eight years. They had two sons, William B., our subject, and Newton, who died in infancy. The father was again married, in 1867, his second union being with Louise M. Barrell, a sister of his former wife and a daughter of Nelson and Mehitable Barrell. By this marriage there is one daughter, Abbie, wife of John Layden, of Baraboo. Mrs. Kendall was the first worthy matron of Baraboo Chapter, O. E. S., and for ten years or more has been its representative to the grand chapter of Wisconsin.

The subject of this sketch was only a small boy when brought by his parents to Baraboo, Wisconsin, where he attended the high school for a time. In 1873 he became a brakeman on the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; later was baggage man between Elroy and Winona for two years; and on the 2nd of September, 1883, was promoted to conductor, in which capacity he has since served, running between Baraboo and Winona at the present time. He has a pleasant home on Fifth avenue, Baraboo, erected by him in 1886.

On the 25th of December, 1882, Mr. Kendall was united in marriage with Miss Josephine McGary, a daughter of Selime and Alvira (Fox) McGary, of Norwalk, Wisconsin. The father was born in Vermont of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the mother is a native of Ohio. About 1848 they came to this state and located on a farm near Norwalk. Our subject and his wife have three children living, Raymond Levi, Walter Selime and Abbie May, while two died in infancy. The family attend the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Kendall is a member.

Mr. Kendall is a member of Baraboo Division, No. 68, O. R. C., of which he was secretary eight or nine years, chief conductor one year and a member of the grievance committee ten years, being chairman of the same eight years. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and Baraboo Lodge, No.34, F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are members of Baraboo Chapter, No. 21, O. E. S. Since casting his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes, in 1876, he has been a supporter of the Republican party and its principles.

JOHN LLOYD WILLIAMS.

John Lloyd Williams, one of the oldest surviving pioneers of Columbia county, Wisconsin, resides in Cambria, and is retired from active pursuits. He has a handsome residence in the town and is an honored citizen.

Our subject was born in Brantrion, Llanllynfni, Cærnarvonshire, Wales, in October, 1821, and was a son of Daniel and Ann (Davis) Williams. His mother died on the sea while coming to America in 1847. The father completed the journey and lived in the town of Courtland until 1860, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was a weaver by trade, following the occupation of his father, William Williams. Records of the Williams family have been preserved for five hundred or more years, and indicate that its members have generally been conspicuous for long life. Another noteworthy fact is the large number of ministers of the Gospel and other professional men recorded. Among these is Rev. Michael Roberts, a leading divine of the C. M. Church in his day. The present representatives of the family of Daniel and Ann Williams in Cambria are as follows: John, Robert, and Daniel, all of whom have lived in Columbia county, Wisconsin, since 1847. Their average age is over eighty years, a record which probably cannot be duplicated in Columbia county.

John Lloyd Williams was engaged in the slate quarries from boyhood, where two or three thousand men were employed. He came to the United States in 1846, spending six weeks on the sea. From Milwaukee he drove to Columbia county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Courtland and Springvale townships for six hundred dollars. But seven or eight acres of this had been broken, and he resided on that farm for many years and thoroughly improved the place. He disposed of the farm about 1880 and removed to the village of Cambria, where he built a fine residence and he has since lived in practical retirement, finding his chief employment in the care of his grounds. His home is one of the most attractive in the village, and the house, with its surroundings and shade trees, and well kept lawn bespeak the taste and industry of the owner. Our subject was married in 1853 to Eleanor Williams, a daughter of Richard P. and Jane (Roberts) Williams. Mrs. Eleanor Williams was born in the parish of Guffin, Valley of Conway, September 26, 1827. The homestead farm on which she was born was owned by the family of Mrs. Jane Roberts Williams, the last named lady being a daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Roberts. Richard P. Williams came to America in 1848 and settled on a farm in the town of Springvale, which farm is now owned by his son, Henry R.

Williams. R. P. Williams reached the age of eighty-one years and died March 4, 1869. He followed farming throughout his life. His father, William Pritchard, lived and died in Wales on a farm called "Coidmaorw." Mrs. Jane Williams died fifteen years before her husband. Ten children were born to them, of whom three died in Wales. The surviving children were as follows: Thomas; Eleanor (wife of our subject); Jans; William; Richard; Henry, now deceased; and David, now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lloyd Williams are members of the C. M. church of Cambria, which church they assisted in organizing, and are highly esteemed in the community where they have spent half a century.

PHILIP HAYES.

Philip Hayes, one of the old and honored citizens of New Haven township, Adams county, Wisconsin, whose time and attention are devoted to agricultural pursuits, was born near Dublin, Ireland, June 2, 1823, and at the age of ten years went to sea as an apprentice. During the seven years spent upon the water, he was gradually promoted until he became boatswain. He visited many of the important ports of the world, encountered many severe storms and had many narrow escapes. In 1846 he became a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he made his home for fifteen years, and during that time he made many voyages to Cuba and other islands of the West Indies, also to New York and Boston, and when on land was foreman of an establishment. He took an active part in the Cuban troubles of 1851, under General Lopez, the filibuster, and had some exciting experiences, being chased by the Spaniards and the United States government officials. They started from St. Catherine's Island with a load of soldiers, and were captured by a United States cutter, but after receiving a scolding were released. They also carried soldiers from New Orleans and landed them near Moro Castle.

In 1859 Mr. Hayes came to Adams county, Wisconsin, and at a nominal price bought two hundred acres of land in New Haven township, one-half of which he now has under a high state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings, which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. As an agriculturist he has been eminently successful.

At St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Hayes was married, in November, 1849, to Miss Katherine McCarty, who was born in Preston, England, in 1824, and when quite young came with her parents to the new world, locating in New Orleans. She died in New Haven township, Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1889. By this union were born nine children, of whom two are successful miners and fruit growers of California; one is engaged in lumbering in California; two are in Dakota, engaged in merchandising and farming; one is a prominent man in public affairs; one is superintendent of a mine in Montana; while Henry has charge of his father's farm and also owns and operates a steam thresher.

For many years Mr. Hayes was employed by a government surveying party on Fox river in the capacity of cook. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and in religious faith is a Catholic. He is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him and has a host of warm friends in Adams county.

WILLIAM COOK.

William Cook is a prosperous farmer of the town of Scott, Columbia county, who has been a resident of Wisconsin for half a century, and in that time what stupendous changes has he not witnessed? He was born at West Ferry, Lincolnshire, England, August 6, 1841, and is a son of John and Jane (Jarvis) Cook, both natives of West Ferry. His father was a farmer, and also operated a three-horse-power threshing machine, used for the purpose of cleaning grain in such a way that it would not be broken, and be fit for thatching roofs. In 1850 he brought his family to Wisconsin, and located at Fox Lake, where he spent six years. At the expiration of this time he bought a farm in Scott township, Columbia county, upon which he made his home until the day of his death, November 7, 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years, eight months. His wife died May 13, 1859, when forty-three years old.

Mr. Cook, the subject of this article, has lived on his present farm since 1856, with the exception of three years which he spent on a rented place in the same township. He owns a quarter-section of land, and has brought it forward to a high pitch of agricultural perfection. He has erected comfortable and commodious buildings, and is enjoying those privileges that come rightfully to the aged tiller of the soil, who has won his living from the teeming earth, and has put aside an ample competence for his declining years. He gives his chief attention to live stock.

Mr. Cook and Miss Elizabeth Ann Dooley were married July 22, 1865. She is a daughter of Henry Dooley, an early settler in Scott township, and she is the first white child native to the town. She is the mother of six children: Jane M., who is Mrs. F. Rust, of Glidden, Iowa; John H. is a street car conductor in Milwaukee; Nellie M. is Mrs. Frank M. Dowell, of Webster City, Iowa; William B., Henry D. and Lillie P. are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have six grandchildren. He has for many years been a recognized leader in temperance work, was long associated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and has taken a very independent attitude in politics. He is a man of character and the lesson of his life is a good one. Honesty and industry do count, and the man who is willing to work hard, endure privations and keep his word, is bound to succeed.

CHRISTIAN OBRECHT, Deceased.

Christian Obrecht, deceased, was one of the most important factors in the business circles of Sauk City, and his life was an exemplification of the term "dignity of labor." The possibilities that America offers to her citizens he utilized, and, though he came to this country in limited circumstances, he steadily and perseveringly worked his way upward, leaving the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

Mr. Obrecht was born in Jenins, Canton Graubuenden, Switzerland, July 9, 1830, and had but a limited opportunity to secure an education, for at the age of fourteen years he was sent to the city of Rezeschow, Poland, to learn the confectioner's trade. After gaining a good practical knowledge of the business he returned to his native land in 1849, and the same year came to the United States, locating first at St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at his trade until coming to Sauk City, Wisconsin, in 1855. Here he was first employed as a clerk in a store and later engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account, opening a general store in 1857. He was soon firmly established in business, and the following year added to his growing business the lumber trade. This gave him an extended acquaintance and under his efficient management became the leading lumber mart in this section of the state, his trade extending over a large amount of territory. He was quite popular among the people and very successful in business enterprises. He was also an important factor in the development and upbuilding of the place.

In Sauk City, Mr. Obrecht married Miss Caroline Hitzenmeier, who was born in Mengerhausen, Germany, November 16, 1835, and in 1845 came to the new world with her parents, Charles and Louisa (Goete) Hitzenmeier. They located in Sauk City, which at that time was a very small hamlet, and in those early days Mrs. Obrecht knew every dog and cat as well as every person in the village. Here she picked wild strawberries and in true pioneer style spent her girlhood. Her father, who was a carpenter by trade, was the first contractor and builder in Sauk City and erected the first Catholic church there, but in later years he followed farming upon land for which he paid fourteen dollars per acre. He died here in 1888, and his wife passed away July 17, 1870.

In his political affiliations Mr. Obrecht was a Republican, but cared nothing for the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to give his entire attention to his business interests. He met with marked success in his undertakings and accumulated a large property, having secured real estate in various portions of the northwest. He united with the Masonic fraternity in 1862 and was connected with the same until his death, which occurred May 14, 1895. He was an upright, reliable business man, genial and pleasant in manner, and in his death the community realized that it had lost one of its best and most valued citizens. His widow, who is a most estimable lady, still resides in the beautiful home he erected in Sauk City.

MILES TOLCOTT ALVERSON.

Miles Tolcott Alverson, cashier of the City Bank of Portage, Wisconsin, and one of the most influential and progressive of its citizens, has a wide reputation as a most capable financier, and occupies a position of no little prominence in connection with political affairs. His life demonstrates what may be accomplished through energy, careful management, keen foresight and the utilization of the powers with which nature has endowed one, and the opportunities with which the times surround him.

A native of New York, Mr. Alverson was born at Rodman, January 26, 1833, and is a son of Almanson and Sylenda (Merwin) Alverson. The father was born in Vermont, December 25, 1807, and died in Herman, New York, August 29, 1879. He was the eldest son of John and Sarah (Frink) Alverson, the former probably born in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 11, 1780, and died in Jefferson county, New York, June 13, 1829. His father was David Alverson, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Nova Scotia about 1774; from there he removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, and later to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he married Miss Hannah Lester, the mother of John Alverson. The mother of our subject was born in Pinckney, Lewis county, New York, October 12, 1809, a daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Morris) Merwin, and was a representative in the seventh generation of both families, her ancestors on the paternal side having located in Milford, Connecticut, in 1645, and on the maternal side at Roxbury, Massachusetts, prior to 1652.

Miles T. Alverson obtained his primary education in the public and select schools of his native county, and also attended the Rodman Academy. In October, 1854, he came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and for sev-

Miles T. Alverson

MRS. MILES T. ALVERSON.

eral years engaged in teaching at Dekorra, Lowville and Poynette. After coming to this state he took a course of study at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, during which time he also gave instruction in mathematics at that institution and private lessons in the same science. During his early residence in Columbia county he also gave more or less attention to agriculture and house carpentering. In January, 1867, he was appointed deputy county treasurer, and removed to Portage, where he has since made his home. He was elected treasurer in the fall of 1868, and after filling that office for two or three years was re-elected, serving in all six years with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the general public. At the end of that time he purchased A. B. Alden's abstract business, and, in partnership with Thomas Yule, did a general real estate, abstract, insurance and loan business for some time. Since 1881 Mr. Alverson has been cashier of the City Bank of Portage, and devotes most of his time to the transaction of its business. During this time, and mainly through his efforts, the bank has constantly maintained a position among the leading financial institutions of Columbia county.

On the 23d of March, 1859, Mr. Alverson married Miss Melissa Ann Low, a daughter of Captain Jacob and Catherine (Morgan) Low, and a granddaughter of Captain Gideon Low, of whom extended notice appears elsewhere in this volume. The two sons born of this union are: Charles Lewis, who was born December 23, 1860, and is now cashier of the State Bank of Medford, Wisconsin; and Harry Bartlett, who was born March 27, 1872, and is now superintendent of the distribution of Niagara Falls electric power at Buffalo, New York. Both sons graduated from the University of Wisconsin.

That Mr. Alverson enjoys the utmost confidence of his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that he has been repeatedly called upon to fill important positions of public trust, among which may be enumerated the offices of township superintendent of schools and town clerk in Lowville; and chairman of the board of education, and chairman of the county board of supervisors since coming to Portage. He is now a member of the executive council of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association. He has always been active in social life and in promoting any undertaking likely to advance the standard of public morals. He and his family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and among the fraternities with which he is identified may be mentioned the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, in all of which he has filled important offices. Mrs. Alverson is a charter member of Wau-Bun Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Morally and socially Mr. Alverson and his family are leaders in the society in which they live, and their exemplary and blameless lives are day by day proving excellent models for the younger generations springing up around them in the community. Portraits of both Mr. and Mrs. Alverson grace pages in this volume, where they will be hailed with delight by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and prove lasting monuments to the parts they have taken in the development and improvement of the part of the state in which they live.

HOLVER HENDRICKSON.

Holver Hendrickson, senior member of the mercantile firm of Hendrickson, Boutwell & Company, of Rio, is one of the well-known business men of Columbia county. He is progressive and energetic and has acquired a good trade and enviable reputation as a citizen.

Our subject was born in the town of Otsego, Columbia county, August 2, 1863, and was a son of Holvor and Emma (Sampson) Hendrickson, who were natives of Halen, southern Norway. His parents came to the United States about 1845 and lived a short time at Whitewater, Wisconsin. From there they moved to Otsego township, Columbia county, and spent the balance of their lives there on a farm. The father died in 1891, aged sixty-eight years. He learned the carpenter's trade in Norway and followed the same in this country, and did all kinds of mechanical work, including cabinet work, wagon making, etc. The grandfather of our subject, Henry Hendrickson, was also a mechanic and lived and died in Norway. Our subject's mother died about 1878, aged fifty-four years. Her father, Ambrose Sampson, was a carpenter and spent his life in Norway. Our subject was one of eight children, as follows: Henry, living on the homestead farm; Ambrose, farming in Otsego township; Holver, our subject; Hans, a painter in Rio; Anna, now Mrs. Ole Wilson, of Hazel Run, Minnesota; Thuna, now Mrs. H. H. Lee, of Hazel Run, Minnesota; Emma, now Mrs. O. H. Thompson, of Rio; Mary, now Mrs. E. Bryant, of Randolph, Wisconsin.

Holver Hendrickson attended the public school and at the age of nine years began for himself as a farm laborer. He later became a painter and paper hanger and in 1889 began clerking in a general store in Rio, where he continued for eight years. In 1897 the firm of Hendrickson & Miles purchased a stock of goods and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1898 the present firm of Hendrickson, Boutwell & Company was organized. They occupy a large double store and carry an extensive stock of general merchandise.

Our subject was married in 1894 to Anna Boutwell, daughter of Peter and Anna Boutwell, of Otsego township. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson are the parents of two children, who are named, respectively, Irene Arabella, aged three years; and Beulah, aged ten months. Mr. Hendrickson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican in political faith, but is not an active partisan.

SIMON BOUTWELL.

As an intelligent and enterprising agriculturist this gentleman is well known to the people of Columbia county and surrounding country. He is a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, and has a fine estate in Otsego township.

Mr. Boutwell was born in the town of Otsego, February 2, 1870, and was a son of Peter and Anna (Jellum) Boutwell, who were natives of Lee, Norway. The father left home at the age of seventeen years and came to the United States about 1850, setting for a time in Dane county, Wisconsin. About two years later he entered claim to land in section 21, in Otsego township, Columbia county, and bought other land from time to time until he owned two hundred and sixty-five acres of tillable land. He began with limited means, but acquired a well improved estate. He died December 8, 1893, aged sixty-one years and eight months. He was interested in breeding Morgan horses, and the "Boutwell stock" was well known among farmers and horsemen of the county. He operated a threshing machine for thirty years and was progressive and enterprising. He was one of the original members of the Lutheran church of Bonnett Prairie. Our subject's mother was born at Jellum, near Bergen, Norway, and was a daughter of Simon Jellum, who came to the United

States with Mr. Boutwell and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, near Utica, where he died at the age of ninety years. His widow, Aase Jellum, went to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where she died at the age of about ninety years. Our subject was one of ten children, all of whom are living and are as follows: Butler, residing near Aberdeen, South Dakota; Atley, near Aberdeen, South Dakota; Rhoda, now Mrs. G. O. Johnson, of Lowville township; Christian, of Aberdeen, South Dakota; Rosa, now Mrs. L. Otterness, residing near Kenyon, Minnesota; Simon, our subject; Bertha, residing at home; Anna, now Mrs. Holvor Hendrickson, of Rio; John, a member of the firm of Hendrickson, Boutwell & Company, of Rio; and Temon, residing at home.

Simon Boutwell received a good education and has always resided on the homestead farm. He began the cultivation of tobacco at the age of twenty-one, and after his father's death assumed charge of the place. He and his father were the first farmers in Columbia county to engage in tobacco culture, getting the plants some forty miles distant from their home. He now raises ten to thirteen acres of tobacco annually, and has a shed one hundred and twelve feet long, and contemplates building another equally as large. On the farm he has a small village of buildings and operates more or less of the machinery of the place by steam power. He engages in horse breeding and has some excellent stock, including a thoroughbred French Percheron mare and a French Coach stallion, "Quiberon," in which he owns a half-interest. He also breeds Scotch shorthorn cattle on the farm and has about fifty grades, and uses thoroughbred sires exclusively. He is a partner of the mercantile firm of Hendrickson, Boutwell & Company at Rio. He is an excellent judge of tobacco in the leaf and has been employed for the last two seasons by a tobacco dealer in handling the crop in his locality.

Mr. Boutwell is a member of the Lutheran church, and also Mt. Pleasant Camp, No. 1194, Modern Woodmen of America. In political principle he is a Republican and is firm in his convictions and highly respected and esteemed by those among whom he has spent his career.

JOHN BOUTWELL.

John Boutwell, of the mercantile firm of Hendrickson, Boutwell & Company, of Rio, is one of the rapidly rising young men of Columbia county. He was born in Otsego township, November 7, 1877, and is a son of Peter and Anna (Jellum) Boutwell, who were natives of Lee, Norway.

The parents of our subject came to America about 1850 and settled in Columbia county, and the father acquired a valuable farm in Otsego township. He bought and sold more or less real estate, and also dealt in horses and live stock, and operated a threshing machine for some years. He was a member of the Lutheran church. The mother now resides on the homestead farm in Otsego township, aged over sixty years.

John Boutwell was reared on the home farm and attended the public school, and also Stoughton Academy, where he pursued a course in commercial law. He became a clerk in the store of Hendrickson & Miles, at Rio, in 1896, and went rapidly to the front, and in September, 1898, became a partner in the present firm of Hendrickson, Boutwell & Company.

Mr. Boutwell is possessed of a character of the highest integrity, and is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church of

Otsego township. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a Republican, but takes little interest in party affairs and does not seek public preferment.

EDWARD NELSON MARSH.

Prominent among the energetic, enterprising and progressive citizens of Baraboo, Wisconsin, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He has been actively identified with the development and prosperity of the state, and his connection with various business enterprises and industries has been of decided advantage to this section, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

Mr. Marsh was born in Lysander, near Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York, June 16, 1833, a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Palmeter) Marsh. All representatives of the Marsh family in this country are supposed to be descendants of two or three brothers who came from England in the early days of Massachusetts colony and settled in Braintree. Joshua Marsh, grandfather of our subject, was born at that place in 1745, and in early life moved to Nova Scotia, where he married Margaret Corbet, who was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, of Scotch ancestry. He was a farmer and fisherman by occupation. He died at the age of sixty years, his death being caused by an accident. His wife reached the extreme age of one hundred and three years and three months and died at Londonderry, Nova Scotia. The names and dates of birth of their children were as follows: Isabel, December 6, 1771; Sarah, September 26, 1773; Peleg, July 8, 1775; Elizabeth, August 29, 1777; Joshua, August 5, 1779; John, May 24, 1781; Samuel, April 9, 1784; Eleanor, May 2, 1787; Wilson, April 21, 1789; Alexander, April 21, 1791; and Charles, April 23, 1793.

Joshua Marsh, Jr., father of our subject, was born in Economy, Nova Scotia, and in 1831 moved to Onondaga county, New York. In 1843 he went to Lake county, Illinois, and in 1862 came to Baraboo, Wisconsin, where he died the following year, at the age of eighty-four. His wife had died near Antioch, in Lake county, Illinois, in 1843, at the age of fifty-five years. She was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and her parents were from the Highlands of Scotland. The subject of this sketch is the youngest in a family of eleven children, the others being as follows: John Palmeter, born November 3, 1808, was living in Oregon when last heard of; Peleg, born November 23, 1810, died in Baraboo, Wisconsin, in November, 1896; Alexander, born April 23, 1813, is a resident of Delton, Sauk county; Margaret, born November 3, 1815, married David Calkins and died in 1858; Susan, born March 23, 1818, married David Kimball and died in 1896; Mary, born August 23, 1820, married Nathan Paddock and died in 1896; Lavinia, born February, 1823, married first William Pratt, and second Jacob Kline; Joshua, born July 20, 1823, is now living in California; Ann Chandler, born July 11, 1827, now deceased, was the wife of George Paddock, of Baraboo; and Abigail, born May 4, 1830, is the widow of Henry Willard, and resides in Delton, Sauk county.

Edward N. Marsh, of this sketch, first came to Baraboo in 1849 on a hunting trip, and three years later located here, being employed in the lumber woods and mills of this locality until 1855. He then turned his attention to daguerreotype and ambrotype work, and the introduction of photography a few years later caused him to lose about six hundred dollars invested in daguerreotype plates, etc. He was then interested in photography until the Civil war broke out. The next day after the first call for Wisconsin troops, April 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Captain George E. Bryant. Although he only enlisted for three months, he served four months under General Patterson in Maryland and Virginia, taking part in the engagement at Falling Water. After his discharge he helped recruit several Wisconsin regiments, and was offered commissions in both the Twenty-third and Sixth Infantry, but could not accept either owing to physical disability. In 1862 he accompanied eight hundred recruits to Leavenworth, Kansas, there having been recent raids by Quantrell and others in that state, and from there he proceeded to Fort Scott, where he was attacked by hemorrhage and treated by an Indian doctor, who belonged to a company of Winnebagoes that had enlisted in Wisconsin. Upon his recovery he was detailed for service in the commissary department, but owing to failing health he was discharged in 1864.

In 1865 Mr. Marsh built the Minniwaken House, the first hotel at Devil's Lake, and though at that time the nearest railroad station was at Kilbourn, he did a good business until 1868, when he sold out. He afterward conducted hotels in Baraboo and Mauston, Wisconsin, and initiated another summer resort at Elkhart, Wisconsin. He took an active part in securing the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad through Baraboo, from which event the town dates its growth and development. He was engaged in the hotel business in Milwaukee for a time, but owing to the panic of 1873 that enterprise and the one at Elkhart were not financial successes. He then went to Colorado and conducted hotels at Fair Play and South Park with good success for two years. The following three years were spent in Forestburg, South Dakota, where he engaged in farming and stock raising on a large scale, and since 1890 has given his attention to the real-estate business in Baraboo, Wisconsin, opening the first office of the kind in the place, and handling city and farm property, together with a general loan and insurance business. Since the spring of 1897 he has also been engaged in developing a summer resort at Lock Mirror Park, Sauk county, in connection with other parties, and has constructed a fine trout pond and made other improvements. This place is surely destined to become one of the most popular resorts in Wisconsin. Mr. Marsh is a far-sighted, capable business man, and in his undertakings has met with well-deserved success.

On the 1st of September, 1855, Mr. Marsh was united in marriage with Miss May A. Blake, a native of Devonshire, England, who in 1849 came to Baraboo with her parents, Philip and Mary (May) Blake. They were three weeks on a sailing vessel in coming from Liverpool to New York. Mr. Blake died in Lemonweir, Wisconsin, in April, 1850, and his wife passed away in Baraboo, October 29, 1895, aged eighty-three years. Our subject and his wife have two daughters: Effie May, now the wife of F. W. Greenleaf, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Mabel A., wife of C. B. Dutcher, of Baraboo. Fraternally Mr. Marsh is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, but since the war has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles.

WILLIAM J. FOAT.

William J. Foat, a representative and prominent farmer of Jackson township, Adams county, Wisconsin, is a veteran of the Civil war and bears an honorable record for brave service in the cause of freedom and union, and in the paths of peace he has also won an enviable reputation through the sterling qualities which go to the making of a good citizen.

Mr. Foat was born in Sullivan, Madison county, New York, September 24, 1842, a son of Samuel and Maria J. (Becker) Foat. The father, a native of Kent county, England, emigrated to America in 1833, and located in Sullivan county, New York, where he successfully engaged in farming until 1843. He died in Canada in 1849. The maternal grandfather of our subject was of Holland descent, and was one of the early settlers of the Mohawk Flats. The mother died June 30, 1875.

When our subject was a year old he was taken by his parents to Canada, where he was reared. His opportunities for obtaining an education were very meager, as he was only able to attend school for about three months, but being naturally bright and intelligent he has become a well-informed man through his own unaided efforts. Leaving his home in Canada at the age of seventeen years, he came to Wisconsin, traveling most of the distance on foot, and he located first in Racine, but afterward removed to Hebron township, Jefferson county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for some time. After his marriage he bought a small farm in that county, which he successfully operated until 1885, when he came to Adams county and purchased eighty acres in Jackson township. At that time it was nearly all wild land, but he has placed fifty-five acres under the plow and erected good buildings, and made other improvements upon the place, which add to its value and attractive appearance. The success that he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own perseverance, good management and untiring labor.

During the Civil war Mr. Foat enlisted, August 21, 1862, in Company F, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and being disabled at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, he was discharged February 1, 1863. In 1864 he tried to re-enlist, but was not accepted on account of disability. As a Democrat he takes an active interest in political affairs, but has never sought office. He is very much interested in educational matters, and his influence is always exerted in behalf of good schools and competent teachers.

On September 23, 1871, Mr. Foat married Miss Olive L. Elmendorf, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Youmans) Elmendorf, who were born in New York, and were of Holland descent. Her father was born March 7, 1792, and died at the advanced age of ninety-four years, living under the administration of every president of the United States with the exception of Harrison and McKinley. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, being stationed on Staten Island to help guard New York city. Our subject and his wife have two children: John S., born September 29, 1872, and Emery S., born April 26, 1878. The younger son attended the common schools and now assists his father in the operation of the home farm.

John S. Foat, the older son, after attending the district schools, entered Ripon College, in September, 1892, and pursued a scientific course, graduating with the degree of A. M., in June, 1899. He was an earnest worker, and one of the most popular students of that institution, being business manager of the "College Days;" president of the Æolian Society, vice-president of the College Oratorical Union, president of the graduating class and president of the Athletic Society. He was one of the best debaters in the college. Before completing the course he laid aside his text-books to enter the service of his country in her war with Spain, enlisting May 12, 1898, in Company D, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was made corporal in his company, and was afterward promoted to the rank of sergeant. After a month spent at Camp Harvey, he went with his command to Camp Thomas, Georgia, and two months later sailed with the regiment for Porto Rico, where they landed July 28, 1898. He was in the engagement at Coamo, August 9, and was a valiant and fearless soldier. He reached home, September 10, much reduced in flesh, and was mustered out November 14, 1898. On the 1st of October, 1899, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he expects to graduate in June, 1902, and then engage in the practice of medicine.

JOHN GARDENER GRIFFIN.

John Gardener Griffin, of Courtland, Columbia county, was born October 30, 1815, in East Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut, and was the oldest son of Nathan and Sarah Barber (Gallup) Griffin. His paternal grandfather was John Griffin, and his great-grandfather bore the name of Nathan. Nathan Griffin was born in Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, and moved to the town of East Haddam, and purchased land there some time in the early years of the seventeenth century. This land remained in the family possession through four generations, and was still held about fifty years ago by descendants of this early Nathan Griffin. On this farm were born our subject, his father, his grandfather, and here was also born the oldest daughter of John Gardener Griffin, Kate. The Griffins have always been farmers, though occasionally would be found one who would depart from family traditions and engage in trade or follow a profession. Such was the career of the father of our subject. At twenty-six years of age he engaged in mercantile pursuits at East Haddam, and continued in that line until he came to Wisconsin in 1845. He was the father of twelve children: John G.; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Julius C. Williams; Edwin B.; Betsy B.; Henry C.; Albert Morgan; Carlos; Phœbe; Wallace Frederick; George Cone; Theodore; and one who died in infancy. There is a family tradition to the effect that about the beginning of the seventeenth century three brothers emigrated to this country from Wales and settled in various parts of this country. One brother located in Boston; another on Long Island, and the third in South Carolina. The Griffins of this history belong to the Long Island branch of the family. Nathan Griffin, the father of the subject of this sketch, and a part of his family, came west in 1845, and purchased land from a previous settler in this county. It was described as the southwest quarter of section 15, township 12, range 12 east, and on this land he lived until his death in 1862, when he was over seventy-two years old.

Hulda Cone, the great-grandmother of our subject, was the oldest daughter of George Cone by his first wife. The maternal grandparents of our subject, Gardener and Betsy Barber Gallup, were both born in Groton, New London county, and followed farming all their lives.

John Gardener Griffin, being the oldest son of his parents, was named after both his grandparents. He passed his youth and early manhood in Connecticut, and was there married. He did not come west until 1857. He came to his father's farm in this county that year, bringing his own family with him, and remained with his parents as long as they lived. His mother lived until January 2, 1881, surviving her husband many years. After her death our subject bought out the interests of the other heirs, and is now the sole owner of the old homestead, which, with other lands added to it, now constitutes a valuable farm of three hundred and eighty acres. It is cultivated in the most modern and enlightened fashion, and is catalogued among the model farms of the county.

Mr. Griffin and Miss Ursula Mack were married in Connecticut. Her parents were Romancey and Mehitable (Knowles) Mack, and her father was in early life the foreman of a granite quarry, but later became a farmer. She is the granddaughter of Hezekiah Mack, a veteran of the Revolution. Her union with Mr. Griffin was blessed by the birth of three daughters: Kate, who died June 12, 1882, when she was thirty-seven years old; Jane, the wife of Hiram Gilmore, and living in Cambria; Edith, who married George Ketchum, and with her husband is living on the farm.

Mr. J. G. Griffin is a man of much more than the ordinary education. He attended a select school at East Haddam, later took a course at the Troy Conference Academy, at West Poultney, Vermont, and the Wesley Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. When he was twenty-one he left school and applied himself to his lifework, the occupation of a farmer. When he was seventeen he taught winter school, and from that time has always been associated with educational and public affairs. While still a young man he was made superintendent of schools, and when the law provided for a board of school commissioners he was named on the board among the very first to receive that honor. While in Connecticut he was twice a candidate for the legislature on the Free Soil ticket, and once received within five votes of a majority of all cast. He had been a Democrat, having voted for Martin Van Buren in 1848, but when the parties divided on the issue of slavery he at once took his place with the party of freedom. He cast his first Republican vote for John C. Fremont, and since that time has been a steadfast supporter of the party. Here in Wisconsin he has served about twenty-five years as a justice of the peace, and represented his district in the legislature of 1875 and 1876. He has frequently served on the jury, more frequently perhaps than any other man in the county. He became a Methodist when only fifteen years of age, and his life has been an offering on the altar of his faith. Through a long and active life he has been an earnest and faithful worker in the communion he so early selected, and it has honored him in every way. He has lived to a grand old age, and leaves his posterity the inheritance of a noble name and the memories of a useful life.

KENNEDY SCOTT.

Kennedy Scott is one of the most public-spirited and influential citizens of Rio, Columbia county, and has been identified with many efforts to advance the moral and material interests of the village and the county. He was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, the 16th day of November, 1842, and is a son of William and Jane (Kennedy) Scott, both natives of county Tyrone, Ireland. His father came to this country in 1840 and located at Warren, his mother following a year later. In the spring of 1850 the family came to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Springvale, Columbia county, where the father bought wild land for a farm at three dollars and fifty cents an acre. He died on his farm in 1877 at the age of seventy-four. He was justice of the peace for twenty years in Springvale, though he was never an active politician. He was one of the founders of the local Congregational church with which

KENNEDY SCOTT.

he and his wife were always identified. His father, Andrew Scott, lived and died on a farm in county Tyrone, Ireland. Mrs. Jane Scott died in Rio in 1882 at the age of seventy-seven. Her father, William Kennedy, was a soldier in the British army, and died in the service. She was reared by an uncle, Samuel McKenna. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom were born in Ireland: Samuel died in Springvale, aged seventy years; Mary Jane is the wife of Charles Dowd, and has lived in Wyocena township, Columbia county, on the same farm since 1848; William is at Ellendale, North Dakota; Joseph, Staceyville, Iowa; John, Ellendale, North Dakota; James, Oakes, North Dakota; Kennedy, the subject of this article; Lydia Ann, Mrs. James H. Palmer, died in 1863, at the age of nineteen years; Harriet, Mrs. David Coff, Springvale township; Merrilla, Mrs. H. W. Wisner, Knapp, Wisconsin.

Kennedy Scott came to Columbia county with his parents in 1850, and his home has been in or near the village of Rio for the last fifty years. There are not half a dozen people living in the community who were here when he came. After he had completed his studies in the district school he went to Sheboygan and spent a year in the city school, and then took the normal course at the Fox Lake Female College. He began to teach when nineteen years old, and had a salary of eighteen dollars a month, and boarded himself. As a teacher he developed much ability, and served successfully as principal at Poynette, Cambria, Wyocena and Rio. In August, 1874, he was appointed county superintendent of schools to fill a vacancy, and was elected three times for the same position, making five years that he served the people in that responsible position. In the spring of 1880 he engaged in farming on a place about one mile south of Rio, a farm he still owns. It is a quarter-section, and he has made it one of the model farms of the county. He has put up first class buildings, and brought every acre under a high state of cultivation. For many years he made a specialty of potato culture and the breeding of Poland China swine. He has also dealt extensively in potatoes, shipping from different points throughout the county for a number of years. Since November, 1899, he has made his home in the village, where he has erected a fine modern residence.

Mr. Scott has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Annie Buchanan, and they were married October 3, 1867. Her father, Daniel Buchanan, is now living in Ritzville, Washington. He was a member of the constitutional convention of that state. The lady was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and died March 3, 1880, at the age of forty-two years and five days. She was a member of the Congregational church, and left one son and four daughters: Daniel A. is a farmer at Ritzville, Washington, and owns over one thousand acres of farm land near that city; Lydia Ann, Mrs. F. M. Warner, Pingree, North Dakota; Jessie M., Mrs. F. H. Walker, of Rio; Margaret and Anna M. are living at home. All have had more or less experience in teaching except the youngest. Mr. Scott was married a second time, March 24, 1891, Miss Eleanor Evans becoming his wife. She is a daughter of the Rev. Reese and Elizabeth (Jones) Evans, of Cambria, and was born at Mt. Pleasant, Racine county, Wisconsin. Her father was a clergyman of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church, and was a speaker and pastor of more than usual ability. When a young man he enjoyed a high reputation as a temperance speaker. He was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, and came to this country in 1842, settling first in Racine county. He was ordained in 1852, and spent the next four years as pastor of what was then the only Welsh Methodist church in Chicago.

In 1857 he came to Cambria, and was pastor of a church in that village for twenty-two years. He went to Oxford, Iowa, to organize a synod, and died there October 23, 1882, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a man of many excellent traits, and had an inexhaustible fund of humor. It is told of him that soon after his ordination he drove to Dodgeville, Wisconsin, to attend a church conference, and it was expected of him that he should take charge of a certain service. On his arrival he met some other ministers, who, taking him for a teamster, and hearing that he was from Racine, began to ask him about the rising young clergyman, Reese Evans. He answered them according to the spirit of the opportunity, and needless to say, they were much surprised to see him in the pulpit at the appointed time. He was married October 4, 1843, to Elizabeth Jones, and became the father of two sons and five daughters. His wife was born in Caernavonshire, Wales, and died in Cambria, Wisconsin, in 1893, when over seventy-two years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Scott are both intimately associated with the Rio Congregational church. He united with the society in 1869, and has been a deacon since 1877, succeeding his father, who had acted in that capacity many years. He has also been a trustee of the church since that year, and for a time was the clerk of the society. Mrs. Scott has been clerk since 1892, and is now solicitor and treasurer. Mr. Scott is a Republican and was chairman and clerk of Lowville township. He has been justice of the peace twelve years, and is a familiar figure at almost all political gatherings. Since 1861 he has been a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and was grand marshal of the state grand lodge in 1867. Mrs. Scott and two daughters are also members of the Rio lodge. Mr. Scott united with the Odd Fellows in 1890, and has filled all the chairs in the Rio lodge. He is trustee and secretary at the present time of the local lodge. He is a Modern Woodman, and his wife and a daughter belong to the Royal Neighbors, where both are filling official positions.

As a representative pioneer, and one of the county's prominent and influential citizens, a portrait of Mr. Scott is properly shown on a page of this volume. A life time spent in the county, together with the blameless life and sterling integrity of Mr. Scott, have gained him the esteem and respect of all in the community and they will prize this work the more that it contains the likeness of their old time friend.

THOMAS ROBERT HASTINGS, M. D., OPH. D.

The medical fraternity has few men among its younger members who have attained the degree of success possessed by the gentleman above named. He has been a practitioner comparatively few years, but his skillful management of cases entrusted to his care, and his progressive nature have gained him an excellent practice and assured his future. He is a man of deep thought and intelligence, and does not cease his studies with the beginning of his practice, but is perfecting himself in all of the better methods known to the profession, and the people in the vicinity of Lime Ridge, Sauk county, know him as a faithful physician who stands at the head of his profession.

Our subject was born in New Jerusalem, New Brunswick, February 17, 1859, and was the son of Thomas and Emily (Lourie) Hastings, who are now residents of Massachusetts. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Gilanders) Hastings, were natives of Birmingham, England, and the grandfather was a music teacher and tailor. He emigrated to a farm in New Brunswick, about 1825, where the father of our subject also engaged in farming. Emily Hastings, the mother of our subject, was born in New Brunswick, and was a daughter of Robert and Mary Ann (Rennick) Lourie. Her father was a Scotchman, who went from Argyle to Armagh, Ireland, where he married and soon after removed to New Brunswick, in 1825.

Thomas R. Hastings as a youth had independent ideas, and, although his parents intended to fit him for commercial life, he decided to follow a professional career. After attaining his majority he went to Boston, and the following year to Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, where he spent four years in the study of medicine, and a part of the time he spent in studying with his brother, Dr. J. W. Hastings, of New Georgetown, Ohio. Returning to Boston he studied architecture at Wells Memorial Institute, and was awarded some high commendations for excellent work in that line, but the medical profession was his aim, and he accordingly went to Chicago and entered the Physio-Medical College, graduating with the class of 1897. In April of that year he located at Lime Ridge, where he has continued to practice with ever increasing patronage. He has taken a course at the McCormick Optical College, of Chicago, and gives special attention to treatment of the eye. He carries his own dispensary, and his residence and office erected in 1899 is one of the finest buildings in the village of Lime Ridge.

Our subject was married July 16, 1890, to Christina Douglas, daughter of Robert and Charlotte Douglas, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mrs. Hastings was born in New Jerusalem, New Brunswick, where her parents still reside. Three children have been born to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, named as follows: Ima Columbia, Della Josephine and Charlotte Emily. Mr. Hastings is a member of Forest Lodge, No. 106, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Lime Ridge, and also the Modern Woodmen of America. He is well known as a physician, and holds membership in the Illinois Physio-Medical Society. He is independent in political views.

EMMONS TAYLOR, Deceased.

This gentleman was for many years one of the most distinguished members of the bar of Columbia county, and one of the most exemplary and honored citizens. He was born in Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, June 26, 1828, and died at Portage, Wisconsin, April 13, 1874.

For a sketch of his parents see the biography of his brother, Joseph B. Taylor. At the age of fifteen years our subject entered Williams College and graduated there four years later. He read law in the office of J. C. Hopkins, of Granville, New York, who was later United States judge for the western district of Wisconsin. Our subject was admitted to the bar in New York, and came to Portage, Wisconsin, in 1857. He became a partner of L. S. Dixon, who afterward became chief justice of Wisconsin. In his latter years our subject was a partner of his brother, Hon. James B. Taylor, who at his death was serving as county judge of Columbia county. In 1868 Emmons Taylor was elected district attorney of Columbia county, and served six years in that capacity.

Mrs. Taylor passed away about a year prior to her husband, their only child dying a few months before the mother. In professional and private life Mr. Taylor won many lasting friends. The following quotations from some of the eulogies pronounced upon his character by those who knew him well are best descriptive of his life. "Nature was bountiful in her gifts to Mr. Taylor. She gave him so full a love of justice that it was the guiding star of all his actions. She bestowed on him the gift of oratory, and an intellect of no common power, accompanied by an ambition that secured their careful and generous culture. Victory never elated him so as to make him forget the amenities of the profession or the courtesy due to the losing party, nor did defeat ever make him unjust to the court, to the jury, or to an opposing counsel. In short, his bearing and conduct, under all circumstances, were so commendable that the man seemed greater than the lawyer." "His great abilities and acquirements placed him in the very front rank of all his profession. As an advocate he had few superiors, if any, at the bar." "In social life he was most eminently fitted to both ornament and influence society, and his friendships were well chosen, most intimate, strong and lasting. * * * He was so attached to the scenes, associations and labors of his home, that it was with great reluctance and effort that he was ever induced to go abroad and enlarge the sphere of his acquaintance, influence and professional practice and triumphs. It was owing to these local and friendly attachments, more than to anything else, that his appreciation and his fame were not as great throughout the country as in his own state and in the county of Columbia." Mr. Taylor was very prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being at the time of his death right eminent grand commander of the state for the Knights Templar. Members of the order came in special trans from most of the principal cities of the state to attend the funeral services, nearly one hundred members attending from Milwaukee alone. Among those who participated in the ceremonies were: Henry L. Palmer, past grand master K. T. of the U. S.; Past Grand Commander Alvin B. Alden; Past Grand Commander A. V. H. Carpenter, and several justices of the supreme court of Wisconsin, and other prominent members of the bar.

April 30, 1861, the day previous to the departure of the Portage Light Guard for the field, Mr. Taylor presented them with a banner on behalf of the ladies of Portage, on which occasion he delivered a patriotic address which compares favorably with the ablest efforts of Patrick Henry or James Otis. A few lines are quoted herewith: "The important, the momentous hour has come which must determine whether the best government on earth shall stand or fall. Everything is at stake and at stake now. Honor, Interest and Duty, with one united voice, call on us for a vigorous and manly exertion. If we should fail, then indeed, has the decree of Omnipotence gone forth that freedom shall find no permanent resting place on earth. Then shall we have tasted its sweets only to make more bitter the cup of our wretchedness, then shall Oppression rivet anew her chains, while Liberty, pouring out her tears over a land unworthy of her blessing, shall spread her wings and speed her final flight to her native heavens."

GEORGE L. SWARTZ.

George L. Swartz, proprietor and publisher of the "Press," of Poynette, has been a resident of Columbia county for over a decade of years, and is one of the ablest editors of that region. He is also connected with other business interests, and is one of the wide-awake men of the city, and enjoys the respect of his fellow men.

Mr. Swartz was born at Newtown, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1856, and is a son of D. L. and Frances (Phillips) Swartz. His father was born in Newtown, in 1831, and was a blacksmith by trade. He served in the Civil war and enlisted in one of the first regiments to enter the service. He went to the front as a member of Company C, Third Regiment, known as Governor Curtin Reserve Corps, and served about fourteen months, when he was discharged at Harrison's Landing on account of disability. The mother of our subject was born in 1830, and his parents came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1877, and are now residents of Columbia county. Six children were born to them, three of whom are now living, as follows: George L., our subject; D. L., a resident of Columbia county; and W. G., now residing in the state of Washington.

The subject of this review received his education in Pennsylvania, and engaged to some extent in farming, and learned his trade in the "Newtown Enterprise" office. He came to Wisconsin in 1877, and after a stay of two years returned to his Pennsylvania home. He again came to this state in November, 1889, and purchased the paper which he now owns and edits. It is a weekly sheet, published Friday, and is widely circulated. It is spicy, and is considered among the best of the newspaper exchanges, and under Mr. Swartz' ownership is gaining ground steadily. Our subject was admitted to the bar of Columbia county December 5, 1899, and is also interested in the insurance business, and is notary public and city clerk. He joined the Pennsylvania State Miltia, and was first corporal of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, and during the riots in 1877 was with his regiment when it assisted in quelling the disturbance.

Mr. Swartz was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1887, to Miss Mary Drake, a native of Wisconsin, who was born in Columbia county, April 21, 1857. One son and one daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Swartz: Davis Watson, born November 8, 1888; and Hanna, born August 29, 1890. Our subject is prominent in local affairs. He has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of the subordinate and encampment branches, and is now secretary of Poynette Lodge, No. 173, A. F. & A. M. He is a member and recording steward of the Methodist church. He is a gentleman of the highest character. In political sentiment he is a Republican and stands firmly for his convictions. He advocates progression, and in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his county and state will be found on the side of right and justice. He performs his duties to his community with fidelity, and is one of the influential citizens of the village of Poynette.

JOHN BARTON, SR.

John Barton, Sr., whose pleasant and inviting home has been found for many years on section 15, township of Colburn, has long been known as one of the foremost citizens of Adams county. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, four miles east of Zanesville, September 25, 1818, and the earlier portion of his life was spent in his native state. In the course of the years he has applied his hand to many labors, and prospered in all; and now as the sunset of life draws near, he can look back with something like satisfaction over his eighty years of honorable and successful labors.

Mr. Barton was married to Mary E. Brelsford, at West Alexander, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1836, and spent the next seventeen years of his life in farming in Morgan county, Ohio. He had a coal mine on his land, which he worked winters; and also built a saw-mill, which he operated some five years. In 1857 he transferred himself and all his belongings and appurtenances to Adams county, Wisconsin, where the year before he had bought eight hundred acres of the government. Of this extensive tract he now holds four hundred acres, and with assiduous tillage has converted it into a model Wisconsin farm. He lives in a handsome stone house, and has ample and sufficient outbuildings of every kind and character.

Mr. Barton bought an interest in a water power and saw-mill on the big Roacha-Cree creek, and built a grist-mill at that place in 1863. He carried on these enterprises for some five years, when he sold out to John Comer and returned to his Adams county farm, where he has maintained his home to the present time. Here he has taken much interest in stock raising, and every year puts up a vast amount of hay, not only for use, but for sale. He brought clover seed with him from Ohio, and it was the first ever sowed on Indian land north of the Fox river. He has raised it continuously, since that time, and thinks very highly of it as a stock food. He baled and shipped to Steven's Point the first bale of hay ever put up and sent from Adams county. In the season he has frequently cut a hundred tons of tame hay, and as much more of wild from his place.

In his time Mr. Barton has filled many important local positions, though he has set his face against office seeking. He was county commissioner in 1864, and has filled the various town offices in succession. He was chairman of the town board many years and has exercised a marked influence on town and county affairs. He is a member of the Masonic order, and his name is inscribed on the charter of Wautoma lodge. Later he was transferred to Edwards Lodge at Hancock. He is much revered in the mystic circles, and for years he was an efficient and hard-working member of the order. He is now a Republican, and in early life was a Whig. He voted for General Harrison in 1840 and has many interesting memories of politics in those early days.

John Barton, the father of the subject of this article, was born in eastern Virginia, where he married Frances Anderson in 1816. They removed soon after their wedding to Ohio, where they spent their lives in farming. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Bladensburg. He was at Washington when the British looted the capitol. Levi Barton, the grandfather of John, was born in eastern Virginia, and was a representative farmer and a leading spirit in the Revolutionary struggle. He was one of the first men to take up arms against the English, and one of the last to put them down. He served throughout the war with distinction, and he was long a leading character in his own community.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton are the parents of twenty children, eight of whom are now living: Nancy Jane, Margaret Ann, Hayes, Andrew, Laura, Charles Edward, Thomas and John, Jr. They had two sons in the Civil war, William F. and Hayes. John, Jr., is in the Philippines.

BREMNER BROS.

Bremner Bros., proprietors of the Planters' Hotel at Portage, are recognized as being among the most popular, enterprising and progressive public caterers in the state of Wisconsin. Their house is constantly filled with respectable ladies and gentlemen who have only words of praise and approval for the management of the establishment and who are continually extending its reputation throughout the country. In a comparatively short period of time these two gentlemen have demonstrated the practicability of profitably conducting a first-class hotel at popular prices. This has been accomplished in the face of sharp competition on the part of experienced hotel men and without the aid of a bar or other auxiliaries, which are often considered necessary in order to carry on a public house at a profit. The secret of their success lies in furnishing clean, comfortable accommodations and according courteous treatment to their guests at all times. The house was erected in 1897 at an expense of over fourteen thousand dollars, is a substantial, three-story brick building, equipped with all modern conveniences and conducted in the most respectable and business-like manner.

George Henry Bremner, the senior partner of the firm, was born in the town of Buffalo, Marquette county, Wisconsin, December 12, 1864. His father, John Bremner, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came with his parents to America when a boy of twelve years. The family located near Racine, Wisconsin, in 1844, and, two years later, settled in Marquette county, which is still the home of John Bremner. He is one of the oldest surviving pioneers of that county, where he owns a farm of three hundred and sixty acres. He is interested to a considerable extent in live stock and has devoted much of his attention in recent years to the breeding of cattle, his herd being one of the best in a locality which is famous for the improved quality of its dairy stock. Though he has nearly attained the age of three score and ten, Mr. Bremner is still hale and hearty and noted for the rugged hospitality which characizes the home of the Scotch-American farmer.

Adaline Davis, who became the wife of the last named gentleman, was born in Indiana. She departed this life, March 16, 1881, at the age of thirty-five years.

Of the seven children born to John and Adaline Bremner, two died in childhood. The names of the others were as follows: George H., Charles A., Adaline (Mrs. Frank Carnegie), Jennie (Mrs. George Kerr) and Leslie. Mrs. Carnegie is now deceased, and the others, except Leslie, live in Portage.

Upon reaching manhood, George H. Bremner became associated with his father and brother in the operation of threshing machines, an enterprise which he successfully continued for a number of years. In 1893 he located in Portage. In March of the following year he formed a new partnership with his brother, Charles, in the purchase of the Farmers Hotel. They applied themselves to this enterprise with the same interest and vigor which had made their previous undertakings uniformly successful and soon found the meager capacities of this building insufficient to accommodate their growing custom. Accordingly the Planters' Hotel was built, as previously stated, and its popularity was ensured from the start. Both proprietors possess the happy faculty of making their guests feel at home immediately on their arrival, and the numerous details of the business are managed with care and intelligence.

George H. Bremner was married, March 28, 1894, to Miss Katherine O'Maley, daughter of John and Julia O'Maley, of Marquette county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bremner, who is an industrious and capable landlady, is the mother of two bright children, Grace and Hazel. Mr. Bremner is identified with McQueeney Lodge, No. 104, Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in political principles, but is not given to the discussion of politics.

Charles Albert Bremner, junior member

of the firm, is also a native of Marquette county, born on the 8th day of June, 1869. His early years were divided between farm labor and attendance at the district school. At the age of eighteen he entered into a partnership with his father and his brother George in the purchase of a steam threshing machine, which they operated for some time. The brothers bought out their father's interest and eventually added another machine to their outfit, doing a prosperous business in connection with their other farm work. In the fall of 1893 he became a resident of Portage and spent the following winter in the employ of a contractor who was engaged in constructing locks on the canal for the United States government. The next spring he joined his brother in the operation of the hotel business, as previously stated in this article. He has ever since been connected with that enterprise, though he has spent more or less time as local agent for harvesting machines. Whatever business he undertakes is carried on with faithful and conscientious care and he enjoys the confidence of his associates in an unmeasured degree. He is independent in political thought and action, and the only fraternal organization with which he is connected is Winona Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ROBERT T. KING.

Robert T. King, a well-known citizen of Cambria, has varied financial interests in Columbia county, where he has resided throughout his career. He was born in Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, June 1, 1863, and is a son of William and Janet (Weir) King, both of whom were natives of Scotland.

The father of our subject was a son of Robert King, of Lugton Ridge. The family is one of the oldest in Scotland, some of its early members having suffered martyrdom on account of their religious views. Robert King sprung from the Kings of Giffin Mill, which was in possession of the farm as early as 1640, and two hundred years or more thereafter. A number of the members of the King family have been prominent in business and professional life. Several were ministers in Glasgow, Montrose and other cities. David King, LL. D., was a United Presbyterian of Gray Parish church in Glasgow. He married Elizabeth Thomasson, a sister of Lord Kelvin. Another prominent ancestor was an electrical engineer, who was drowned in the wreck of the La Plata in the Bay of Biscay. The father of our subject was born at Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, January 6, 1810. He learned the carpenter's trade and in 1840 came to America and lived in New York City until 1843, when he came to Wisconsin, and located in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, and became one of the pioneers of the township. He spent four years in Caledonia township and then removed to Scott township, where he entered a claim to government land on Portage Prairie, where he lived several years. He went to California via Panama, and spent four years mining with good success, and upon his return to Wisconsin sold his farm in Scott township and purchased land near Portage. After two years there he again went to Scott township and bought a farm at Centerville and another tract of land near Cambria, which was his home until his death, January 10, 1899. He owned about four hundred acres of land, and had the best farm on Portage Prairie and conducted farming extensively there. He engaged in raising Clydesdale horses and dealt in other horses. He conducted an extensive loan business and became a stockholder of the City Bank

WILLIAM KING. (Deceased)

MRS. WILLIAM KING. (Deceased.)

of Portage, in which he was interested until his death. He was a man of charitable deeds and was a liberal contributor to many undertakings, and always relieved the suffering when appealed to for aid. Among other benefices he donated a bell to the Presbyterian church of Cambria. He was a man of unpretentious appearance, and enjoyed physical activity until the last years of his life. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Janet Weir, was a native of Shotts, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and was a daughter of John and Barbara Weir. She survived her husband until October 12, 1900, when she, too, passed to her rest. The parents of our subject had a family of three sons and three daughters, who were as follows: Janet, now Mrs. Matthew Kerr, of Bath, South Dakota; Agnes, now Mrs. George Hartman, of Pardeeville; Marion, who died at the age of six years; William, deceased, who left one child, Anna; Robert T.; and George, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Robert T. King attended the public schools of Columbia county and received a liberal education. He has followed agricultural pursuits most of his life, and also was engaged in the loan business. He conducted a harness business at Grand Rapids for about three years. He built a modern and pleasant residence in Cambria in 1895, where he has since resided, and is surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Our subject was married in 1895 to Miss Vinna Blanchard, daughter of Calvin and Jane Blanchard. Mrs. King is a highly accomplished lady and is a native of Lamartine, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. She is a graduate of the high school at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and taught nine years in Wood county, earning the reputation of being one of the best teachers of the county. Since residing in Cambria she has been active in religious and other public works, and was one of the chief promoters of the Star Literary Society, the first organization of that character founded in Cambria. She and Mr. King are connected with the Presbyterian church and Mrs. King is a leader in Sunday school work, and all social functions of the church. Mrs. King's father, Calvin Blanchard, was born in Dexter, Maine, and went to Wisconsin in 1854. He resided in Monticello, Minnesota, at the time of the great Sioux massacre in 1862, but is now a resident of Cambria. He has attained the advanced age of eighty years. The maternal ancestors of Mr. Blanchard were named Johnson and they came to America in the Mayflower. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. King's mother was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, and was a daughter of Horace Shaw, who came from Scotland. His grandfather, George Shaw, was a son of a wealthy nobleman, and came to New York City and afterwards married a German woman. He died in Ohio and never received the inheritance due him.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. King, representative types of the pioneers of the state, are shown elsewhere in this volume, and will largely enhance its value to a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout this part of the state.

JOHN GOMAN.

John Goman, one of the most conscientious and reliable citizens of Dellona township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, was born near Montreal, Canada, February 15, 1840, a son of Abraham and Sophia (Martin) Goman, natives of the same locality and of French descent. In 1847 the family came to Wisconsin, after having first spent three years in New York state, and in 1859 took up their residence in Sauk county. The father, who was a devout member of the

Catholic church, died in Viroqua, Wisconsin, in 1872, aged fifty-eight years, and the mother, surviving him many years, died in Barron county, Wisconsin, in 1896, at the age of seventy-nine. To them were born thirteen children, of whom eleven reached years of maturity. Besides our subject, one brother, Nelson, lives in the village of Delton, Sauk county, and another, Thomas, makes his home in Juneau county, Wisconsin.

John Goman was only a small boy when he came wth his parents to this state and for a dozen years or more he lived in Racine county, where his father operated a rented farm. Since 1859 he has made his home in Sauk county and has been actively identified with its agricultural interests. During the Civil war he enlisted, August 16, 1862, in Company F, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was a part of the department of the Gulf under the command of Generals Smith and McClernand. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Greenville, Cypress Bend, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, the engagements at Carrion Crow Bayou, Sabine Cross Roads, Caine River and Jackson, Louisiana, and the sieges of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, Alabama. After the return of peace the regiment was stationed at Mobile until honorably discharged July 4, 1865. Mr. Goman had many narrow escapes from death and capture, especially at Carrion Crow Bayou, where most of his brigade were taken prisoners. He did not hear the order to retreat and was deserted by most of his comrades before aware of it. For several years after the war he lived in Reedsburg, but in the fall of 1882 purchased his present farm of eighty acres on section 24, Dellona township, on which he has since resided. When he located thereon it was all wild land, but he has since cleared and placed under cultivation one-half of the amount, has made many other improvements, and in connection with general farming gives some attention to fruit culture.

In 1867, Mr. Goman married Miss Lois Charlotte Jones, who was born in New York and died in Reedsburg, November 24, 1880, at the age of forty-three years, leaving four children, viz.: Adelbert Grant, who lives upon the home farm; Lilly, wife of Albert Ihde, of Dellona township; James Sherman, of Rockford, Illinois; and Rachel Sophia, wife of Fred Mash, of Delton, Wisconsin. Mr. Goman was again married June 22, 1883, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth Ellis, a native of Watertown, Wisconsin. Her parents are Joseph and Wilhelmina (Henneman) Ellis, natives of England and Germany, respectively. Her father owned and operated a woolen mill in Baraboo, Wisconsin, for several years, but is now living in Delton. By his second marriage our subject has seven children: Amelia I., Andrew John, Harrison Logan, Ira Jeremiah, Minnie Louise, Abraham L. and William D.

In politics Mr. Goman is a Republcan, but has never been an active partisan. He is a true and earnest Christian, a convert of the faith of The Church of God, a new organization in his neighborhood, and he trusts implicitly in the Lord for his spiritual and temporal welfare and that of his family.

HENRY GETHERS.

Henry Gethers, a practical and enterprising agriculturist of Richfield township, Adams county, owns and operates a well-improved and highly cultivated farm of one hundred and eighty-nine acres on section 12. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in

Venango county, July 12, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Betsy E. (Slepy) Gethers. The father died when our subject was a small boy, and the mother married again, her second husband being John Hopper, who brought the family to Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1849, and after buying and selling several farms, he finally located at what is now Coloma Corners, where he owned several hundred acres of land.

Mr. Gethers accompanied the family on their removal to Wisconsin and in Adams county he grew to manhood, early becoming familiar with the arduous duties which fall to the lot of the pioneer farmer. He is now the owner of a good farm of one hundred and eighty-nine acres, of which eighty-five acres are under cultivation, and has erected thereon a good substantial residence, it being the second house built upon the place. He is an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and is meeting with fair success in his labors.

On the 17th of September, 1865, Mr. Gethers married Miss Esther Ann Parks, of Richfield township, Adams county, a daughter of William and Mary (Meade) Parks, of Waushara county, Wisconsin. Her father enlisted at Richford, during the Civil war, in Company E, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in the head at the battle of Shiloh. When last seen he had started for the creek to wash the blood from his face, after which all trace of him was lost. Our subject and his wife have a family of six children living, namely: Charles, Malona J., John William, Mary E., Henry and Roy S.

Mr. Gethers was also among the boys in blue during the Rebellion, a member of Company E, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was a part of the "Iron Brigade." He was the first to enlist at Coloma Corners, and he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gainesville, the second battle of Bull Run, and the engagement at South Mountain where he was wounded in the left shoulder. He was sent to Queen Street Newnet University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was honorably discharged on account of disability December 17, 1862. His residence in Adams county, covering a period of over half a century, has numbered him among its valued citizens who have been devoted to the public welfare. He has manifested the same loyalty in days of peace as in days of war, and all who know him have for him the highest regard.

LYMAN A. MURRAY.

The motto "merit always commands its reward," is well exemplified in the career of our subject. He early learned that knowledge is the key with which the poor boy on the farm could open the store house of the world and cull its choicest fruits. The result is that he is now one of the most successful business men of Kilbourn City, and is essentially the architect of his own fortune.

A native of Sauk county, Mr. Murray was born in Dellona township, November 28, 1852, and is the oldest son of Alexander and Charlotte L. (Montgomery) Murray, natives of Scotland and New York, respectively, who were married in Wisconsin in 1849. The maternal grandfather was William Montgomery. The father was born in Greenock, Scotland, July 28, 1817, and in early life was a sailor, the last three years of his service being with the government in the Mexican war. In 1849 he came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in the northern part of Dellona township, which he cleared, broke and improved with good buildings. As the greater part of his life has been spent upon the water, his first attempt at farming was somewhat amusing. His first team was a yoke of oxen, which he hitched by placing the yoke wrong side up and attached them to the plow with an eleven-foot chain. The team being so far in advance of the plow the furrows were very deep. His first attempt at mowing was also ludicrous, the scythe being thrust into the ground and bent double. But being a very intelligent man, he soon learned the mysteries of farming, and became a successful agriculturist. He afterward bought eighty-five acres of land five miles from Reedsburg, Wisconsin, which he improved in a substantial manner He served his town in an official capacity, and was accounted a very competent officer. His death occurred August 27, 1900. His wife died in Dellona township, Sauk county, March 11, 1895.

During his boyhood Lyman A. Murray attended the common schools of Sauk county and the high school of Reedsburg, and completed his education at the State University of Wisconsin, making his own way through college by working on the farm, teaching school in Sauk county, and harvesting in Minnesota. He was very industrious and enterprising, and his success in life is due entirely to his own efforts. After leaving the university he was principal of the school at Delton for a time, and for one year was principal of the high school at Prairie du Sac. He was again chosen for the latter position, but on account of ill-health was obliged to resign, and in 1882 accepted the position of state agent for a school supply company, selling school charts. He later sold a line of general school supplies, and thoroughly canvassed both Minnesota and Wisconsin until 1888, when having gained some very valuable experience he was able to build up a business of his own along the same line. By perseverance and strict attention to his business he has built up an excellent trade as a manufacturer, importer and dealer in school supplies, his orders coming from far and near. Since May, 1884, he has made his home in Kilbourn City, Columbia county, where he purchased lots 16, 17 and 18, block 74, on Capital street, and has erected thereon a good residence and office.

On the 1st of January, 1880, Mr. Murray married Miss Robinnia Murray, of Kilbourn City, who was born in Sterling, Scotland, September 12, 1846, and in 1851 was brought to America by her parents, Thomas and Isabella Murray. After residing for five years in Oswego, New York, the family came west and settled at Old Town, Newport, Sauk county, Wisconsin, in its palmiest days.

Mr. Murray is of a studious disposition, and, although he takes no active part in political affairs, keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, and during the campaign of 1896 made many speeches in the interest of free silver. His business has made him well known in many states, and he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

THOMAS HOWLAND.

Thomas Howland, an esteemed veteran of the great Civil war, residing at Reedsburg, was born in the town of Laurens, Otsego county, New York, June 30, 1832. His parents were William C. and Abigail (Eldred) Howland. His grandfather, Charles Howland, came from Dutchess county, New York, and was a scion of an English Quaker family which located in one of the New England colonies at an early date. His wife's name was Sarah Irish.

William C. Howland was a native of New Lisbon, New York, and spent his life in Otsego county, reaching the age of seventy-nine years. He was a wheelwright by trade, the chief products of his skill being spinning wheels, quill wheels, etc., for which there was a considerable local demand in his time. He had learned the art from his father and was known as a competent workman and exemplary citizen. Mrs. Abigail Howland died at the age of forty-four years in the town of Tompkins, Delaware county, New York. Her father, Thomas Eldred, was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, in which a number of his relatives also participated. After his death, his widow, whose maiden name was Weatherly, married Joshua Card, who had served his country in the war of 1812.

Thomas Howland is the eldest of a family which comprises six sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living. Beside the public school, he spent a short time at a select school in his native town, making the most of his opportunities and, as he was blessed with a remarkable memory, he has retained most of the information gleaned in his boyhood. He taught for six winters, working at the carpenter trade in summer, and subsequently learned the trade of millwright with Darwin Feltor, since superintendent of water works at Binghamton, New York, for many years.

In 1868 Mr. Howland came to Wisconsin, locating at Cazenovia, Richland county; there he carried on a farm and also followed the carpenter trade. He also spent some time at Merrill, Wisconsin, as millwright and carpenter. Since 1894 he has been a resident of Reedsburg, and though he has nearly reached the allotted age of man, he is still conspicuous for his physical and intellectual activity.

While a young man he joined the New York militia, and was for seven years a member of Company E, Forty-first Regiment, Nineteenth Brigade, of that organization. August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the great Civil war, being honorably discharged on June 26, 1865. Though he repeatedly declined any promotion, he was appointed a corporal November 21, 1864. Among the engagements in which he participated may be mentioned the siege of Suffolk, Virginia, the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, battle of John's Island, battle of James' Island, siege of Fort Wagner, and the expedition against Andersonville, South Carolina. July 9, 1863, while on a forced march to Warrenton Junction, he received a light sunstroke, from the effects of which he was temporarily disabled. July 9, 1864, at John's Island, South Carolina, he headed a band of seven volunteers to tear up a bridge in close proximity to the enemy. Four of the number were shot and their bodies fell into the river, while he received three bullet wounds in different parts of his body almost simultaneously. None of his wounds were very dangerous, and he continued to discharge his duty faithfully until the close of the conflict, though suffering considerably from fever and ague. One quite exciting experience in which he and his comrades indulged was a hunt of wild hogs on Bull's Island, near Charleston.

Mr. Howland was married January 1, 1857, to Lydia George, daughter of John and Mary George, of Laurens, New York. Mr. George was a silk weaver, who came to the United States from England in 1830. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Howland: Franklin Eugene, a well-known architect and business man of Reedsburg, born September 13, 1857; and Burton Chauncey, born October 25, 1859, and died April 21, 1897, at Rat Portage, Ontario, in which province he had been engaged in prospecting for gold. Mr. Howland is not connected with any civil organization except the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a Republican since casting his first presidential ballot for Fremont in 1856.

FLOYD A. FIELD.

Floyd A. Field, one of the leading business men of Kilbourn City, Columbia county, Wisconsin, has shown in his successful business career that he has the ability to plan wisely and execute with energy, a combination which, when possessed by men in any walk of life, never fails to effect notable results. He is now successfully engaged in the lumber business, and is also interested in several other enterprises which have been of material benefit to his town and county.

A native of Wisconsin, Mr. Field was born in Plainville, Adams county, August 3, 1858, and is the oldest living son of Henry and Olive Field, of whom further mention is made on another page of this volume. He was educated in the common and graded schools of Kilbourn, and at the age of twenty-one years began his business career in that city as a dealer in grain and farm produce, in which he was successfully engaged for eight years. In 1886 he bought the pleasure steamers plying between Kilbourn and the Dells of the Wisconsin river, consisting of three boats, the "Eola," "Alexander M." and "Dell Queen," which he improved. He put the business on a good paying basis and continued his connection with it until 1892, when he sold out to the Dells Resort Company. In 1896 he established a lumber yard in Kilbourn, and now handles a full line of building materials. He also owns a cheese factory and grist mill, and lots 9, 10, block 75, Capitol street, all of which property has been acquired through his own well-directed efforts, good business ability and sound judgment.

On the 9th of July, 1892, Mr. Field was united in marriage with Miss Ella Kane, who was born in New Haven township, Adams county, Wisconsin, in April, 1863, and was educated in the common schools. Her parents are Timothy and Mary Kane, of that township. Our subject and his wife have two children: Henry A., born March 6, 1894; and Floyd A., Jr., born August 30, 1896.

Politically Mr. Field is a stanch Republican, never swerving in his allegiance to the men and measures of that party, and as a good citizen he takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs, but has never aspired to official honors. He is a quiet and unassuming man, but a deep thinker and shrewd business man who commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, either in business or social life.

WILLIS PHELPS.

Willis Phelps, a well-known farmer residing on section 21, Lincoln township, Adams county, is one of the heroes of the war of the Rebellion, and is deserving of special mention in the annals of his county, state and nation, for the part he has played as a patriotic citizen. A native of New York, he was born in Hastings, Oswego county, December 3, 1842, and is a son of Edwin D. and Sally A. (Keeler) Phelps, the former born in Vermont in 1818, the latter in New York in 1820. The father, who was a cooper by trade, came to Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1851, and throughout the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. Fraternally he was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and politically was a supporter of the Republican party. He was a recognized leader in his town, took an active and prominent part in public affairs and filled several local offices, including that of chairman.

The subject of this sketch still resides on the homestead of thirty-five acres, being a part of the farm patented to his father by the government, of which most is now under cultivation, and as a systematic and thorough agriculturist he is meeting with well-deserved success in the operation of the farm. On the 8th of February, 1864, he laid aside all personal interests to enter the service of his country, enlisting in the Eighth Wisconsin Light Artillery, under Captain H. E. Stiles. He was honorably discharged August 16, 1865, and is now an active member of Badger Post, No. 122, G. A. R., of Friendship. In connection with farming he now carries on blacksmithing and does general repair work. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Phelps was married April 12, 1894, in Lincoln township, to Mrs. Nannie M. Jackson, formerly Miss Hartson, and to them have been born three children: Willis E., Rudolph H. and Edward C. Mrs. Phelps was born in New Chester township, Adams county, December 15, 1862, and here she has spent almost her entire life, though in 1870 she removed with her parents, Orrin J. and Minerva (Stevens) Hartson, to Walworth county, this state, and remained there ten years. Subsequently she spent some time in Hebron, McHenry county, Illinois, but in 1893 she returned to Adams county, Wisconsin, where she has since made her home.

Orrin J. Hartson, the father of Mrs. Phelps, was born in the town of Howland, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1832. During the dark days of the Civil war he enlisted February 29, 1864, as a private in Company C, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, and he was discharged at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 12, 1865. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Shell Hollow, Boydton Road, Hatchie's Run and Petersburg. During the last named engagement he was wounded, and at Ream's Station he was taken prisoner, but managed to escape and returned to his regiment in a suit of rebel clothes. His companions then gave him the nickname of Johnny. He was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, and is now an honored member of G. J. Miller Post, No. 145, G. A. R., of Oxford, Marquette county, Wisconsin. His wife was born in Ogdensburg, New York, September 22, 1842, and with her grandfather came to Adams county, Wisconsin, at the age of nine years, remaining here until 1870, when the family moved to Walworth county, where she died April 15, 1880.

By his first marriage Mr. Phelps had five children, two now living, Ellen M. and Emma. By Mrs. Phelps' first marriage she has two children living: Florence M., born February 12, 1882, now the wife of Jerome Paddock, a farmer of Adams Center; and Garner A., born August 10, 1887.

CHARLES C. CLARK.

Among the energetic and successful farmers and stock raisers of Columbia county, who thoroughly understand the occupation which they follow, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fort Winnebago township, where he owns a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Clark was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, July 29, 1855, and is a son of

Edwin and Olive (Roberts) Clark, also natives of that state, and probably of English and Welsh descent, respectively. Both grandfathers of our subject spent their entire lives as farmers in New Hampshire. During his boyhood the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, but later was employed in a machine shop at Laconia, New Hampshire, for some years. On coming west in 1868 he spent a few months in Downer's Grove, Illinois, and then located in Marquette county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm in Moundville township. Nine years later he came to Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, and in 1892 removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in January, 1895, at the age of seventy-five years. In New Hampshire he was a member of the Methodist church, but after coming to this state he attended the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a lifelong Democrat. His estimable wife died in Fort Winnebago township, July 26, 1892, at the age of seventy-two years. In the family of this worthy couple were only two sons: Harrison, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; and Charles C., our subject.

Charles C. Clark was about thirteen years of age when the family came to Wisconsin, and he was educated in the district schools, but could never endure the confinement of the school room. He remained with his parents until the mother's death, having purchased the farm in partnership with his father, and finally bought his brother's interest in the place after his father's death. In 1896 he erected a fine residence thereon, and has made many other improvements which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the farm. He gives special attention to stock raising. He is a Democrat in principle, but at local elections votes for the man whom he believes best qualified to fill the office regardless of party lines.

On the 27th of December, 1882, Mr. Clark married Miss Agnes Rodger, a native of Moundville, Marquette county, Wisconsin, where her parents, Alexander and Margaret (Gregg) Rodger, are still living. Both of the latter are natives of Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in 1850, at which time they took up their residence in Marquette county, Wisconsin. The father is now nearly eighty years of age, and the mother over seventy, but both are very active for their years. Mrs. Clark's paternal grandmother also came to this state, where she died at an advanced age. Our subject and his wife have four children: Pearl, Ivie, Harold and Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian church of Oxford from youth, and are highly respected by all who know them.

FRANK DAVID HULBURT, M. D.

Frank David Hulburt, M. D., is recognized as one of the most influential citizens of Reedsburg, and has achieved considerable distinction in his profession. He represents one of the pioneer families of Sauk county, as well as of the United States, being a descendant of the seventh generation from Thomas Hurlbut, who landed in this country in 1635. Chronological records show that Hulburt, Hurlbut, Hobart, Hubbard, and some others, are modifications of the original name, Hubert, and as far as known all bearing these names are remotely descended from "De Hubert," an officer in the army of William the Conqueror, who took an active part in the subjugation of England and received an extensive grant of land as a reward for his services.

Thomas Hurlbut was a native of Scotland, born in 1610. He entered the British army and came to New England under command of Lyon Gardiner, who built and commanded Fort Saybrook, Connecticut. Thomas Hurlbut was wounded in the Pequot war, but survived and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he led an honorable and useful life, filling a number of civil offices under the Colonial government. A biographical sketch of Honorable D. B. Hulburt, the father of the subject of these paragraphs, appears elsewhere in this volume, to which the reader is referred.

Dr. Frank D. Hulburt, whose name heads this article, was born at Loganville, December 23, 1858. His early life was spent upon the farm, and though his educational instruction was mainly limited to the common schools, he gained an ample knowledge of the ways of the world, and this experience, backed by a goodly store of courage and common sense, fitted him for undertaking almost any practical line of business. While a young man he entered a drug store at New Boston, Illinois, and later was employed in the same line of business at Reedsburg, spending five years altogether and becoming a registered pharmacist in 1882. He then took a course at Rush College in Chicago, receiving his diploma from that famous institution in 1884. He began practice at Loganville, but, two years later, removed to Reedsburg where he has since carried on the general practice of medicine and surgery, winning the confidence of the people in his professional skill in a very marked degree. He is examining surgeon for a number of insurance companies, and for five years held the position of visiting physician to the Sauk County Insane Asylum.

He was married, February 13, 1887, to Miss Mina Markee, daughter of Asa E. and Caroline M. Markee, of Reedsburg, which is the birthplace of Mrs. Hulburt. She is the mother of two bright boys: Arthur M. and Milton F. The family enjoy the best of social connections. The Doctor is identified with the Masonic order and other fraternal organizations. He is also a member of Wisconsin Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Central Medical Associations. He has served as mayor of the city of Reedsburg and in other local positions of trust and responsibility. He is a gentleman of easy manners and genial nature, and when occasion requires is capable of expressing his views on any subject in public or private in an eloquent, forcible and logical manner.

CHESTER W. SMITH.

Chester W. Smith, principal of the Kilbourn city high school, and one of the most prominent educators of central Wisconsin, is a native of this state, born in Nepeuskun township, Winnebago county, April 24, 1857, and is the oldest son of William C. and Sarah (Foote) Smith, who, in 1848, were the first couple married in that township. His paternal grandfather was William C. Smith, Sr., of Genesee, New York, and his maternal grandfather was Percival Foote, a cousin of Solomon Foote, United States senator from New Hampshire and a contemporary of Daniel Webster. The Foote family can trace their ancestry back to the one bearing that name who defended King Charles I of England. They possessed a coat of arms.

During his boyhood our subject attended school in Omro, Wisconsin, where he pursued his studies under the direction of Professor O. T. Bright, now superintendent of public schools for Cook county, Illinois. He afterward graduated from the Berlin high school, and now holds a life state certificate as a teacher. At the age of seventeen he taught for one year in the district schools of Winnebago county, and after graduating from the Berlin high school, he taught in that city for two years. In 1876 he went to Winneconne as principal of the schools of that place, and remained there for eleven years. He then established the "Winneconne Enterprise," which he edited for one year, and afterward bought the "Omro Stalwart," of Omro, Wisconsin, which he conducted for the same length of time. The following year he again taught in Winneconne, and in 1891 accepted the position of principal of the Kilbourn City high school, which he has since so creditably and acceptably filled. In 1898 he was placed on the force of state institute conductors, and has met with most excellent success as a teacher and conductor of summer schools. Mr. Smith is an artist of considerable ability, and while engaged in newspaper work he illustrated his own journals, his engraving attracting much favorable comment. He is a member of the Good Templars Society, and is a great temperance worker, having delivered many lectures on that subject. Religiously he is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, of Kilbourn City, and politically is identified with the Republican party.

On the 30th of June, 1878, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Clara L. Daggett, who was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 8, 1851, a daughter of Pliny and Annie Daggett. Her uncle, John Daggett, was chairman of the Republican state central committee of Massachusetts for many years. She was educated in the high school of Avoca, Wisconsin, and the academy of Attleboro, Massachusetts, and in 1874 commenced teaching in the public schools of Berlin, Wisconsin. She successfully followed that profession at different places for ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children, as follows: Ella R., born April 6, 1880, is an accomplished musician who is now teaching in Downer College, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She studied one year at Oshkosh, under the direction of Dunning P. Jones and Mrs. R. H. Edward, and at Milwaukee, under the instruction of Julius Klauser. Grace, born July 7, 1882, has taught for one year in the public schools of Adams county, after having graduated from the Kilbourn high school, and is now attending the Milwaukee Normal, where she will graduate at the end of the present school year. Russell L., born March 22, 1884, is also a graduate of the Kilbourn City high school, and is now bookkeeper in the store of A. C. Dixon & Sons, of that place. Keith D., born May 16, 1892, is still attending school in Kilbourn City.

REV. MARTIN HASZ.

Rev. Martin Hasz, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, in Quincy, Adams county, was born at Loganville, Sauk county, Wisconsin, June 4, 1871. He is the son of Nicholas and Maria (Luehrsen) Hasz, of Hanover, Germany, who emigrated to the United States about forty years ago. The family located in Loganville during the early days of Wisconsin's history, and the father engaged in farming, and is still a resident of Loganville.

Of a family of eight children our subject was the fifth in order of birth, and until about fifteen years of age he attended the parochial school at Loganville. He then went to Milwaukee, and for six years attended the Concordia College of the Evangelical Lutheran synod, of Missouri, Ohio and other states, where he finished the Latin and classical course. He then attended Concordia Seminary at St. Louis three years, devoting himself to theology. He was installed as pastor of St. John's church, of Quincy, August 9, 1895, and is also missionary to the Evangelical Lutheran parishes of Oxford, in Marquette county; Lyndon, in Juneau county; Necedah, Juneau county; Cartolville, Adams county; and the church in Springville township, Adams county. The work extends over a large stretch of country, requiring a drive of about one hundred and fifty miles a week. Mr. Hasz holds confirmation classes, and instructs about four days each week. Since accepting his charge he has met with excellent success, and has organized the churches at Necedah and Springville, and has built the churches in Quincy and Lyndon.

Mr. Hasz was married September 14, 1898, to Emma Geffert, daughter of John and Dorathea (Dargel) Geffert, of Reedsburg, Sauk county. Mrs. Hasz's father was born at Barum, Hanover, Germany, and came to America about 1854 and settled in Reedsburg, and purchased land for farming, part of which lies within the city limits. The mother of Mrs. Hasz was born in Vokel, Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States about 1861, and was married to John Geffert at Reedsburg in 1864. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Geffert, Mrs. Hasz being their fifth child in order of birth.

Rev. Hasz is yet a young man, but his labors have already reaped a bountiful harvest, and he is devoted to the cause for which he consecrated his life, and under his guidance the prosperity of his church is assured, and the world made better by his teachings. He has gained many friends in his circuit, and is popular with his people and honored by them. He is deserving of much praise for what he has accomplished, and is a man of earnest, practical nature, and has infused new life into the church, and it is flourishing under his fostering care. It is a pleasure to meet a man whose heart and soul are in his work, when the chosen labors are fraught with benevolence and kindness, and such an one is the subject of this review. Without a thought for his own comforts he goes the round of his parishes, performing his duties with cheerfulness and love, and thinking only of the good resulting to mankind.

WILLIAM HURLBUT HOPKINS.

William Hurlbut Hopkins is one of the popular and successful young men of Baraboo, Wisconsin. The business interests of the city are well represented by him, and whether in public or private life, he is always a courteous, genial gentleman, well deserving the high regard in which he is held.

Mr. Hopkins was born in Baraboo, December 15, 1865, a son of Charles Henry and Felicia (Hurlbut) Hopkins. The first of the family in America of whom a record has been preserved was Moses Hopkins, who was born March 13, 1751, and died in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, March 9, 1838. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Whiting, was born November 8, 1754, and died July 22, 1834. Their third child, Mark Hopkins, was born June 29, 1779, and died in St. Clair, Michigan, November 27, 1828. He married Tracy Lukins Kellogg, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and one of their sons was Samuel F. Hopkins, grandfather of our subject. He was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, September 15, 1803, and died in St. Clair, Michigan, June 21, 1884. By occupation he was a carpenter. He married Miss Mary Ann Kenney, and among their children was Orrin K., a sharpshooter in the Civil war.

Charles H. Hopkins, another son of that worthy couple and the father of our subject, was born in Palmer, now St. Clair, Michigan, and about 1861 came to Baraboo, Wisconsin, where, in company with his brother, Mark Hopkins, he built and operated a sawmill. Subsequently he followed the carpenter's trade. He died at Baraboo, August 20, 1872, at the age of thirty-eight years. He was married at Wyocena, Wisconsin, April 30, 1863, to Miss Felicia Hurlbut, who died in Baraboo, July 19, 1884, aged forty-six years. She was a native of Clayton, New York, and a daughter of Henry Hurlbut, who located in Baraboo abut 1858, and here engaged first in lumbering and later in the hardware trade. In the family of Charles H. and Felicia Hopkins were two sons: Harry, who was born in February, 1864, and died at the age of eighteen months; and William H., of this sketch.

Our subject attended the public schools, and later the Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, but owing to his mother's ill-health he was obliged to return home before completing the course at that institution. At the age of twenty-one he acquired an interest in the Island Woolen Mills, with which he was connected for several years, and in May, 1892, bought a controlling interest in the Baraboo Gas & Electric Light Company, and assumed the management of the same. He is now practically sole proprietor of the establishment, which furnishes illumination for the entire town, lighting streets and buildings, and employing five people in the operation of the plant. Mr. Hopkins is a wide-awake, progressive business man of known reliability, and in his undertakings he has met with marked success. Besides the property already mentioned, he owns a brick block in the business portion of the town, and is interested in real estate in West Superior, Wisconsin, and Everett, Washington.

On the 20th of December, 1886, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage with Miss Ellen F. Watson, a native of Abelman, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Edward C. and Laura E. (Abelman) Watson, of Baraboo, who were pioneers of Sauk county. The only child born of this union died in infancy.

WILLIAM CARL AUGUST MEYER.

William Carl August Meyer, one of the most intelligent and progressive citizens of Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, whose time and attention are devoted to agricultural pursuits, was born on the 7th of June, 1838, in Buessow by Colberg, province of Coslin, Pomerania, Prussia, and is a son of Kaspar and Louise (Gantz) Meyer, also natives of Buessow, where they spent their entire lives. The father served as sergeant in the commissary department of the German army during the Napoleonic wars from 1812 to 1815, being a member of a cavalry regiment. During an engagement his pistol was shot from his hand and the stock shattered, but he leaped from his horse and recovered the weapon, which is now in possession of his descendants in Germany. He was head shepherd on a large estate, overseeing the work of a large number of men, and the maternal grandfather of our subject held a similar position.

In his native land William C. A. Meyer received a fair common school education, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he entered the German army, serving four years on the Polish frontier. In 1866 he emigrated to the United States, being five weeks in crossing the Atlantic from Hamburg to New York. He first located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm for one season, and for a few months he attended an English school, there acquiring a fair knowledge of our language.

On coming to Columbia county, Mr. Meyer worked at such employment as he could obtain until October, 1867, when he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Fort Winnebago township, of which only twenty acres were then under cultivation, but no buildings had been erected thereon. He subsequently purchased adjoining land, until he now has four hundred and eighty acres, which he has transformed into a highly cultivated and productive farm, and has improved by the erection of a good set of farm buildings. He has a fine herd of high grade Jersey cattle, a flock of Shropshire sheep, and other live stock, and now gives particular attention to the dairy business, having a good milk route in the city of Portage for the past twelve years. He is an enterprising, wide-awake business man, and has met with well-deserved success since coming to this country.

In 1867 Mr. Meyer was united in marriage with Miss Otilla Kutz, who was born in Warlang, province of Coelen, Pomerania, and came to the new world in 1867 with her parents, William and Augusta (Jlsberner) Kutz, locating in Columbia county, Wisconsin. Her father died upon his farm in Fort Winnebago township at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. Of the children born to our subject and his wife one died in infancy, and the others are as follows: Reinhold, who is employed in a store in Portage; Anna, wife of Professor C. Haase, of Milwaukee; Otto, who is also a clerk in Portage; William, at home; Paul, a teacher of Stone Bridge, Ontario, Canada; Louise, at home; Hugo, who is a teacher at Atwater, Minnesota; Louis and Edward, both at home. They also have one grandchild. The children have all been provided with good educational advantages, and their home is one of culture and refinement.

Since becoming a citizen of this country, Mr. Meyer has affiliated with the Republican party, and has held several local offices, serving as township supervisor, and as township treasurer for four years. He has been interested in the fire insurance business for some years. With his family he is connected with St. John's Lutheran church, of Portage, of which he was a trustee two years, and vice-president of the congregation for a number of years past. He takes an active interest in promoting the welfare of his township and county, encouraging and aiding all enterprises tending to benefit the public, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS.

Thomas J. Williams is a native of Columbia county, Wisconsin, born in Caledonia township, November 16, 1864, and is a son of David J. and Margaret (Jenkins) Williams. The father was a native of Anglesea, Wales, and was a son of David and Milcah Williams, who spent their entire lives in that country. Two of their sons, however, came to America, the other, besides the father of our subject, being Hugh T. Williams, who has spent most of his life in Caledonia township, but is now living in Baraboo, Wisconsin. It was in 1851 that David J. Williams crossed the Atlantic and took up his residence in Racine, Wisconsin, where he made his home for six years, though a part of the time was spent in the Wisconsin pineries. About 1855 he visited Columbia county, and secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Caledonia township, but did not locate thereon until the spring of 1857, removing from Sheboygan county, with an ox team and bringing with him one or two cows. He at once commenced to improve and cultivate his land, and during the thirty years he made that farm his home he added to it from time to time until he had five hundred and sixty acres. In connection with farming he gave considerable attention to the live stock business, and in both undertakings steadily prospered, becoming quite well-to-do. In 1887, owing to ill-health he removed to Portage, where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement from active labor, dying there February 9, 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a consistent and faithful member of the Presbyterian church of that city, and was a Republican in politics. While a resident of Caledonia township he served as assessor and supervisor. His estimable wife passed away March 24, 1887, at the age of sixty years. She was a native of Cardiganshire, Wales, and a daughter of William and Ann Jenkins, who came to the Unietd States with their family, in 1847, and settled in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, where they lived as farming people until called from this life. Our subject is the fifth in order of birth in a family of six children, the others being: William, who lives on the old homestead in Caledonia township; Sarah, a resident of Portage; Griffith, of Caledonia township; Hugh, who died at the age of twelve years; and John C., a physician of Chicago, Illinois.

Thomas J. Williams acquired his education in the district schools of Caledonia township, and remained at home until he attained his majority, after which he spent two or three years in traveling in Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. In 1889 he located in Portage, and two years later commenced dealing in produce, making a specialty of potatoes, poultry and dairy products. His business steadily increased, and he shipped large quantities of poultry and dairy products to Boston, while his potatoes were mostly shipped south. He sold out his business June 1, 1900. He is a wide-awake, progressive business man, and has met with well-merited success in his labors. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, and attends many political gatherings, but has never been a candidate for official honors.

MARION JACOBS.

The fine and well-ordered farm belonging to this gentleman, near Reedsburg, is conspicuous for the manner in which it has been improved and cultivated, and is evidently the homestead of one of the most enterprising and progressive agriculturists of Sauk county. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Amity, Erie county, May 3, 1842, and is a son of Galen E. and Martha M. (Wadsworth) Jacobs. The father was a native of upper Canada and a son of Gustavus Jacobs, who removed to that country from Vermont and later to New York. He lived to be over ninety years of age and died at Platteville, Wisconsin. For some years he worked as a stone mason and boat builder on the Erie canal at Rochester, New York. His grandparents came to America from France, probably from the province of Alsace. The father of Gustavus Jacobs, who bore the same name, was a member of Colonel Stark's command at the battle of Bennington during the Revolutionary war, and he also reached the advanced age of over ninety years. Our subject's father came with his family to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in the town of Honey Creek, Sauk county, where in connection with the operation of his farm he also worked at the carpenter's trade. He died at North Freedom, in the fall of 1894, at the age of seventy-seven years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife, who is still living at that place, was born near Attica, New York, April 19, 1817, and is a daughter of Rodney Wadsworth, a cabinet maker, who was engaged in the manufacture of chairs by hand at Attica. His father was a native of Ireland, and during his residence in this country made his home at Attica, where his death occurred. Two great-uncles of our subject, William and John Jacobs, were soldiers in the Mexican war.

Marion Jacobs accompanied his parents on their removal to Sauk county, and here grew to manhood. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted on the 4th of January, 1862, in Company F, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil war, and was in the department of the Gulf, under the command, at different times, of Generals Grant, Sherman, Banks and McClernand. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' disastrous expedition up the Red river. Though never wounded or taken prisoner, his health was entirely broken down, and after his return to New Orleans from Banks' expedition he was confined to the hospital at that place, and later at Vicksburg, Jefferson Barracks and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, being finally discharged June 26, 1865. He has never recovered his health, but suffers constantly from chronic diarrhea.

After the war Mr. Jacobs worked for a time in a sawmill, and continued to make his home in Honey Creek township until 1891, when he bought a farm in Reedsburg township, where he now resides. He is the owner of two fine farms, aggregating two hundred and forty acres of tillable and hay land, and also has an eighty-acre timber tract. Potatoes and grain are his chief crops, but he also gives some attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle for his dairy. He has built large barns and has commodious accommodations for his stock, and everything about his place betokens the thrift and industry of a progressive owner.

On the 10th of April, 1870, Mr. Jacobs married Miss Anna M. Voss, who died in April, 1871, leaving an infant daughter, Anna, now Mrs. Walter Carpenter, of North Freedom. He was again married November 8, 1873, his second union being with Miss Louise Ambler, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and in 1853 came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, with her parents, Thomas and Abigail Ambler, who located in Troy. The father died in Chicago, Illinois, and the mother at Troy, Wisconsin. By this marriage Mr. Jacobs has two sons: Galen M., a resident of Seattle, Washington; and Seth, on the home farm. He also has one grandchild.

Fraternally Mr. Jacobs is an honored member of H. A. Tator Post, G. A. R., and politically has been a lifelong Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. He has never been an aspirant for political honors, though for two years he acceptably served as assessor of Honey Creek township.

JOHN ENOCH McMAHON.

John Enoch McMahon, a leading citizen of Columbia county, has his pleasant and attractive home in Fountain Prairie township, on section 18, and is now enjoying the peace and rest that follow the strenuous years of an honorable and busy life. He is a son of Edward and Rosy McMahon, mention of whom is made in the biography of Hugh McMahon, brother of our subject. He has only one other brother living, Philip McMahon, of Rio. There is one sister, who is the wife of Patrick Connery, of Doylestown.

Our subject came to this end of the county long before the arrival of the railroad.

This was in 1849, and up to the breaking out of the Civil war he worked on a farm. He was among the first to respond to the appeal of the nation for help, and enlisted May 18, 1861, in Company B, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was sent directly to Camp Lyons, Maryland, with orders to join the Army of the Potomac. McMahon participated in many of the fiercest battles of the war. He was wounded at Gainesville, August 28, 1862, a bullet passing through his left hip and taking away two and a half inches of the hip bone in its course. He was sent to Ebenezer Hospital at Washington, D. C., and after a long and painful illness was discharged from the service as unfitted by his wound for farther duty. The natural severity of such a wound was greatly aggravated by the fact that after it was received he lay on the battlefield without aid for six days and seven nights. It is a wonder that he came through alive. After leaving the hospital Mr. McMahon returned to Columbia county, and for more than a year was totally unable to work. After a time, however, he was able to resume farming, and it has continued to be his life work.

John Enoch McMahon and Miss Elizabeth A. Starr were married November 16, 1864. She is a daughter of Deloss C. and Susannah Starr, of Kentucky. Her grandmother, who had four brothers in the Revolutionary war, was over one hundred years at the time of her demise. Mr and Mrs. McMahon have eight living children: Susan, who is the wife of William Kennedy, has her home in Fountain Prairie; Josephine is Mrs. Charles Higgins, and lives in Chicago; William is at Doylestown; Edward is in the same village; Steven is at Madison; Mary is Mrs. Frank Baker, at Mt. Horeb, Wisconsin; Martha Naomi and Ever are at home. Our subject is a devoted Republican, and has frequently been elected to important local and county offices. He is the present chairman of the town board of Fountain Prairie. He is an earnest and wise friend of the public-school system, and helps along every public movement. He belongs to the George H. Brayton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Winnebago Commandery, K. T. He is an active and energetic man, and in spite of the advancing years still plays the part of a man in the great drama of life.

WILLIAM R. EVANS, Deceased.

William R. Evans, deceased, was for more than forty years one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the town of Caledonia, Columbia county. He was distinguished for his industrious habits and exemplary moral character, these qualities, together with his simple tastes and quiet disposition, contributing to make his home one of peace and happiness.

Mr. Evans was born on a farm called "Plas Clocænog," near Rhuthen, Denbighshire, Wales, January, 1824, and his death occurred at his home in Caledonia, September 2, 1893. But little is known of his parents or ancestry, but he was doubtless reared to agricultural pursuits, and his intellectual training was fully equal to the advantages enjoyed by the average Welsh lad in the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1850 he left the land of his nativity and came to seek his fortune on this side of the Atlantic ocean, led, no doubt, by the prospect of acquiring a home at nominal expense, and in this commendable ambition he was destined to meet with gratifying success. After spending a year or so in Pennsylvania and Ohio, he came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and secured a nice piece of land in the town of Caledonia. It required no small amount of patient toil to make of this a tillable farm, but he did not hesitate at the task, and eventually had the pleasure of making it a well improved farm. At first the nearest market for his products was at Madison, a point only to be reached by a tedious journey, but he was seldom away from home on any errand but business with the exception of one trip to the home of his childhood.

Though he had little inclination to participate in public matters, Mr. Evans always aimed to discharge his duty as a citizen according to the best of his knowledge. He became identified with the Republican party in the infancy of that organization, and always gave conscientious support to its principles. He aimed to give his family the best educational and social advantages that his means would allow, and was always ready to assist the needy and deserving who sought to better their condition in life by honest effort.

One of the few errands which called Mr. Evans from home in the early days was the seeking of a helpmeet to share his humble home. The lady who became his bride was Miss Laura Roberts, daughter of Griffith and Ann (Richards) Roberts. She was born at Hendre, Llandanog, Merionethshire, Wales, and came alone to the United States in 1851. She stopped for a short time at Portage, but soon went to La Crosse, being a passenger on the first trip made over a stage route opened between those places. The journey consumed three days, and the fare was five dollars. She found employment at La Crosse, and Mr. Evans went thither from Caledonia on foot to visit her during their courtship. The date of their marriage was September 2, 1854. Mrs. Evans, who still resides upon the homestead farm, relates a number of interesting anecdotes of pioneer days. She became housekeeping in a small log cabin, but her present home is a commodious dwelling with all modern conveniences and luxurious furnishings. Of her seven children, but three survive, though eight children call her grandmother. The record of her children follows: Anne (Mrs. Griffith E. Davis) was born September 29, 1855, and died at the age of twenty-three years; John, born April 16, 1857, died at six years of age; Elizabeth and Griffith both died in infancy; Margaret (Mrs. John Davis) lives at Manchester, Green Lake county, Wisconsin; Laura June is the widow of John Rowlands and lives on the homestead in Caledonia; and Clara is the wife of Dr. Charles Smith, of Boody, Illinois. She is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, and practiced the healing art for some time.

DAVID NOAH BACON, Deceased.

The community in which a good man passes his life suffers a loss in his death, although he may leave an influence that widens as the years roll by, through the better lives of those who were directly benefited by him. When the late David N. Bacon was called from his life work many felt a personal sense of loss, due to a knowledge of his good citizenship, and habits of industry and prudence. He was an early settler of Wisconsin, and for many years resided in Adams county, where he was proprietor of a pleasant estate near Point Bluff. He had become known to a large circle, and had pursued a career that had won an abundant reward in a financial sense.

Mr. Bacon was born in Bath, Steuben county, New York, March 26, 1834, and was the son of Noah B. and Charlotte (York) Bacon, both natives of Steuben county. His father went to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1843, and later moved to White Creek, Adams county, where he purchased a farm and lived there until about 1855, when he sold his land and purchased a residence in White Creek, where he resided until the death of his wife in 1877. He now resides with his son, E. F. Bacon, in Des Moines, Iowa, and reached his one hundredth birthday December 19, 1899. He possesses good health, and is able to enjoy his life.

Our subject came with his parents to Wisconsin, and attended school and assisted with the work on the farm until he reached his twentieth year. He was fitted for any kind of business, and was well educated and capable. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed in White Creek until about thirty-five years of age. He then purchased a mercantile business in that place which he conducted three years, and, on account of failing health, disposed of his business interests and purchased a farm at Point Bluff, which is now in possession of Mrs. Bacon.

Mr. Bacon was married in 1855 to Caroline Dewing, of Sugar Creek. Mrs. Bacon died in 1861, leaving two children: Addison, born in 1856, now an agriculturist of Springville township; and May L., born in 1861, now Mrs. G. Reynolds, of Springville. Mr. Bacon married Mrs. Sarah L. Coulson, widow of Iram Coulson, of Aurora, Illinois, February 17, 1864, who still survives him.

Mr. Bacon was for over twelve years postmaster of the village of Point Bluff, and was an efficient and popular man. He served as sheriff two years, and was treasurer of his township and chairman of the board, serving in various capacities for about eighteen years. He discharged the duties of the several positions faithfully and well, and gained the confidence of the people whom he served. In political sentiment he was a Republican, and took an active part in the affairs of his party. He was public-spirited, loyal, intelligent and progressive. His death occurred April 16, 1898, and he was laid to rest at White Creek. The state and community was better for his having lived, and his career afforded a striking example of what can be accomplished by the judicious use of the traits of character which dominated his career.

JOHN ROWLANDS, Deceased.

The death of this gentleman, which occurred at his home in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, on the 12th day of January, 1895, deprived the community of one of its most upright and respected citizens, and affords one of the saddest instances which the historian is called upon to record.

Mr. Rowlands was born at Pen Bryn, Llwyn, near Llanrhaeder, Denbighshire, Wales, March 16, 1857. He was a second cousin of Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, and sprang of goodly ancestors, from whom he inherited many lofty ideals and manly qualities. His father, Edward Rowlands, was a Welsh farmer, who lived and died in his native land, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Evans, was called from earth during the infancy of the son. Though deprived of a mother's care, the latter enjoyed excellent schooling advantages, and learned at an early age to put the same to practical use. When sixteen years old he went to Liverpool and secured employment in a wholesale grocery and provision establishment. Here he remained until 1880, when, owing to his father's death, he returned for a time to his former home. In 1881 he first came to America, spending the first season at Detroit, Michigan. From there he came to Wisconsin, and passed the next year in the town of Caledonia. A few months more were devoted to business in Milwaukee, but in 1884 he became a permanent citizen of Columbia county, and spent the balance of his life in the improvement and cultivation of the farm which had been originally settled by his father-in-law, William R. Evans. He entertained the most exalted moral conceptions, and this fact, together with his genial manners and general stability of character, rapidly won the confidence and good will of his new neighbors. He was a member of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church, and about one year previous to his demise was appointed a deacon of that society. A Republican in principle, he did not concern himself with the distribution of political honors.

October 1, 1884, occurred the wedding of Mr. Rowlands with Miss Laura J. Evans, daughter of William R. and Laura Evans, of whom further notice appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Rowlands, who is a lady of culture and refinement, has exhibited commendable strength of character in her untimely bereavement, and displays noteworthy tact and business capacity in the management of her farm and the rearing of her three children, who are named, respectively: Edward Evans, William E. and Anna Laura.

JACOB HYMAN REIGHARD, DECEASED.

Jacob Hyman Reighard, deceased, was for many years one of the respected and prosperous farmers of Sauk county. His home was on one of the fine farms of Westfield township, and the family residence was on section 7. The estate is now conducted by his son, Ellis W. Reighard, and has all the adjuncts of a model country home.

Jacob H. Reighard was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, April 24. 1824, and was a son of Jacob and Lucy (Hyman) Reighard. His father was a blacksmith and conducted the business in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and later kept a hotel at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. He died at La Porte, Indiana, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife survived him several years, her death occurring at La Porte, Indiana, aged over seventy years. The father was a member of the Methodist church and a man of exemplary character.

Our subject attended the public schools at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, and after completing his education learned the machinist's trade at Wheeling, West Virginia. He started a flint glass works at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he continued until the breaking out of the Civil war. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He spent about two years in West Virginia in opposition to the noted Confederate leader, Mosby, in the campaigns about Winchester and Lowden Heights. He was injured by his horse falling upon him, and never fully recovered from the accident. He resigned his commission and was discharged from the service, and when sufficiently recovered was engaged as manager of the flint glass works at Wheeling, Virginia, wherein he continued his interests for a number of years. He purchased a tract of two hundred acres of wild land in Westfield township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and from time to time added improvements to the place, and about 1875 moved onto the estate. He conducted farming and also dealt in farming implements on his place until his death.

Mr. Reighard was married October 2, 1844, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, to Caroline Dorneck, daughter of John and Mary (Palmer) Dorneck, of Lock Haven. Mrs. Reighard's father was born in Philadelphia, and was of German or Prussian and English descent. His father was an importer of indigo and was lost at sea while on a voyage to India. His mother bore the maiden name of Eliza Wilson. Mrs. Reighard's father carried on the saddlery business at Salona, Pennsylvania, many years, and later moved to Ohio, and from thence to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he died in 1870, aged over seventy-three years. Mrs. Reighard's mother was born in Maryland and lived for some years in Baltimore, and died in Flushing, Ohio, early in the '60s. Mrs. Caroline Reighard was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1825, and is still enjoying good health, and is active in mind and body. Mr. and Mrs. Reighard were the parents of three children, two of whom died in infancy. The only surviving child, Ellis W., now conducts the homestead farm. Jacob H. Reighard passed away in Westfield township, Sauk county, November 19, 1888. He was respected as an earnest worker and loyal citizen, and his death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

Ellis W. Reighard was born at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and at the age of thirteen years became shipping clerk in a wholesale establishment at Pittsburg. When the Civil war broke out, although he was but fifteen years of age, he was almost a man in stature and was enthused with the Union cause. He accordingly enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but his father declined his consent to his going into the service. Soon after, however, he ran away from home and in Fort Wayne, Indiana, assisted in recruiting Company A, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was entitled to a lieutenant's commission, but the governor of Indiana, learning his extreme youth, refused to grant the commission. He soon after joined his father and spent one year in the field. After the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, since which time he has conducted the home farm, with the exception of three years spent as bookkeeper for the wholesale hardware firm of A. J. Tucker & Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Reighard introduced the steam thresher into Sauk county, and continued the operation of a machine for twenty years. The farm which he now conducts covers one hundred and sixty acres and is well adapted to general farming. The family residence is situated on an eminence commanding a charming view of Narrows Prairie, and in both exterior and interior appointments bespeaks the taste and culture of its inmates.

Ellis W. Reighard was married in 1868 to Ada Holmes, daughter of Joshua and Rosy Holmes, of Sandusky, Sauk county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Reighard's father was a native of Ohio, and her mother was born in New York. They were early settlers of Sauk county, and her father died at Sandusky in 1862, aged forty-five years. The mother died about 1892, aged sixty-four years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reighard, as follows: Clyde and Grace. Mr. Reighard is an active member of his community, and has held office on the school board for the past sixteen years. He is a Republican in political sentiment, holding the views advocated by his father. He has attended as delegate numerous county conventions and three congressional conventions. He is a man of broad mind and good character and highly respected in his community.

OSCAR ATCHERSON.

Oscar Atcherson, an influential and well-to-do member of the farming community of Plainville township, where his homestead is located on sections 5 and 8, is one of the early settlers of Adams county. He is from a long-lived family, who were without exception prominent citizens in the community in which they resided, and from whom he inherited the excellent characteristics which have influenced him throughout his career to the betterment of his fellow men.

Mr. Atcherson was born in Rockingham, Vermont, September 10, 1822, and was the son of Thomas and Charlotte (Johnson) Atcherson. The father's family had resided in that vicinity since the Revolutionary war, and the mother of our subject was from Petersham, Massachusetts, where the family was well known. Our subject's father followed farming as an occupation, and came to Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1856, where he purchased land, but on account of his advanced age did not actively engage in farming, but lived in retirement until his death. He passed away at Plainville, February 3, 1873, aged ninety years, and his wife in Plainville August 2, 1869, aged seventy-nine years, and both were laid to rest in Plainville cemetery.

Our subject until twenty years of age attended school and worked on the farm with his father. He then went to work in the woolen factories at Cambridgeport, Vermont, where he learned the trade, and afterword worked in various other mills in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He gave up the work at the age of thirty-three years, and having two brothers, Walter and Warren, located at Plainville, Wisconsin, decided to purchase land and live near them. He bought one hundred and twenty acres on sections 5 and 8, and which form his present homestead. His son, John, now engages in farming the land.

Mr. Atcherson enlisted March 7, 1865, at Kilbourn, Wisconsin, in the Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed as guard on the Pacific Railroad, which was then building from St. Louis to Kansas City. He was discharged from the service August 5, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Our subject was married at Brattleboro, Vermont, January 13, 1848, to Mary A. Mixer, daughter of John M. and Olive (Richardson) Mixer, of Brattleboro, Vermont. Mrs. Atcherson's parents were early settlers of that vicinity, and passed away there. To Mr. and Mrs. Atcherson three children were born, as follows: Flora E., born January 29, 1852, now Mrs. J. Fogerty, of Tomahawk, Wisconsin; Ada A., born September 22, 1858, now Mrs. C. Miner, of Guilford, Vermont; John M., born May 29, 1860, now residing on the home farm. The son was married October 24, 1883, to Abbie F. Billings, of Springville.

Our subject is a member of John Gillispie Post, No. 50, G. A. R. He has held numerous township offices, and has been assessor, supervisor, and as an interested worker for education has served as clerk and school director for a number of years. He takes an active interest in local affairs, and is among the foremost men of his township. Although seventy-eight years of age, he enjoys the best of health, is active and possessed of all his faculties. During the winter of 1898 he paid a visit to his daughter in Guilford, Vermont, and spent some time visiting the scenes of his boyhood.

JOHN HASEY.

John Hasey, an honored pioneer and highly respected citizen of Columbus, Columbia county, Wisconsin, was born in Londonderry, Vermont, April 6, 1817, and is a son of John and Rhoda (Emmons) Hasey, also natives of Londonderry. The

Hasey family is of English origin. The paternal grandfather of our subject, who also bore the name of John Hasey, was one of the pioneers of Londonderry, Vermont, having removed thither from Maine at a very early day. He aided the colonies in their struggle for independence as a soldier of the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and the father of our subject took arms against the mother country in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Plattsburg. He was born January 10, 1794, and died in Columbus, Wisconsin, January 10, 1876. He came to this state in 1844 and settled in York, Dane county, becoming one of its representative and prominent citizens. He was one of the leading Democrats in his community, and was a member of the general assembly from Dane county. His wife, who was born December 22, 1792, also died at Columbus, Wisconsin, May 25, 1866. The children of this worthy couple were John, our subject; Alfred, Samuel and Austin D., all residents of Columbus, except Austin D., who was killed in a railroad accident at Albany, Illinois, April 21, 1881.

The subject of this sketch was a lad of eleven years when the family removed from Vermont to Genesee county, New York, and located on a farm in the town of Covington, which he assisted in improving and cultivating. In 1845 he came to Wisconsin, and after three years spent in Dodge county, took up his residence on a farm in Columbus township, Columbia county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for ten years. Since then he has made his home in the city of Columbus, and for twenty years dealt quite extensively in grain and farm produce, since which time he has practically lived retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil, free from the cares and responsibilities of business life.

In 1843 Mr. Hasey married Miss Albina S. Farnham, a native of Auburn, New York, and a daughter of Frederick Chapin and Mary (Andrews) Farnham, of Genesee county, that state. Her father, a native of Vermont, came to Wisconsin in 1857 from New York, and died in Columbus, in December, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. He was also a veteran of the war of 1812, and had taken part in the battle of Plattsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Hasey are active and prominent members of the Universalist church of Columbus, which they helped to organize, and he has served as treasurer of the society for the past twenty-five years. After a useful and honorable career he can well afford to lay aside all business cares and live in ease and retirement, surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

EDWARD ROSE BROWN.

Edward Rose Brown, an honored veteran of the Civil war and a highly esteemed citizen of Portage, Columbia county, Wisconsin, was born in Lower Canada, August 1, 1827, a son of David H. and Lucinda (Batchelor) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Jesse Brown, a millwright by trade, was also born in Pennsylvania, while his wife was a native of Germany. When a young man the father went to New York, where he was married, and in 1827 removed to Canada, but after a few months spent there he took up his residence in Macomb county, Michigan, where he spent the remainder of his life upon a farm near the present village of Utica, dying there in 1865, at the age of seventy-two years. He was an active member of the Baptist church and influential in local politics, first as a Whig and later as a Democrat. He filled several offices of honor and trust. The mother of our subject died near Utica, Michigan, about 1834.

Edward R. Brown is the only one in the family of six children living in Wisconsin. He received a common-school education and during his youth learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked at intervals throughout life. In 1853 he first came to Portage, Wisconsin, where he spent one winter in the pineries, and then engaged in farming in Adams county for about twelve years, after which he located in Lewiston, Columbia county. Selling his property here in 1881, he went to Dakota, but not finding a suitable location he returned to Wisconsin. In 1884, however, he removed with his family to Walworth county, South Dakota, where he took up a homestead claim and lived for about eight years, dividing his attention between the cultivation of grain and stock raising. Since June, 1892, he has made his home in Portage, Wisconsin, and has followed the carpenter's trade.

On the 1st of October, 1864, Mr. Brown enlisted in Company F, Forty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and with his command reached Nashville in time to take part in the battle at that place, under General Thomas, against General Hood. There the regiment was ordered to take a position one morning at daybreak in the front of the lines, but was soon afterward replaced by a colored regiment, nearly all of whom fell victims to a Confederate battery which opened fire on that part of the works a few minutes later. The Forty-fourth Wisconsin supported Fort Negley during that engagement. Just previous to the battle a detachment of one hundred men, including Mr. Brown, were ordered to take a drove of fifteen hundred head of cattle to Pulaski, Tennessee, through a district infested by bushwhackers, but they were able to avoid them by information given by the negroes along the way. They were two weeks in reaching Pulaski, and then returned to Nashville by rail. From there the regiment went to Paducah, Kentucky, and were finally discharged in September, 1865.

Mr. Brown was married May 31, 1853, to Miss Sarah C. Worden, a native of Willoughby, Ohio, and a daughter of Holley G. and Mary (Warner) Worden, of Portage, who came to this state in 1851. Of the eight children born to our subject and his wife four are now deceased: Ella, who died at the age of eight years; Charles, who died at the age of five; Herbert, who died at the age of seven; and Kinney at the age of sixteen. Those living are Albert, a resident of Walworth county, South Dakota; and Uzell E., Winnie M. and Holley N., all of Portage. The family are connected with the Baptist church, and Mr. Brown is an honored member of the Grand Army Post of Portage, in which he has served as adjutant. He is independent in politics and has filled a number of local offices, serving as town clerk and assessor in Jackson, Adams county, Wisconsin; supervisor in Lewiston, Wisconsin; and justice of the peace in Walworth county, South Dakota. He proved a very efficient and capable officer and in all the relations of life has been found true to every trust reposed in him.

CHARLES MARTIN.

Charles Martin is one of the leading citizens and active business men of Dell Prairie township, Adams county, who operates a well-drilling machine and deals in windmills. Until a short time ago he owned a large and well-improved farm of three hundred acres of land, forty-seven acres of which was the homestead farm and was known as the L. S. Carter place, the latter being one of the earliest settlers of the county. Our subject improved the property and made a model farm of it, but sold it in the early spring of 1900.

Mr. Martin was born in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, March 29, 1854, and was the son of William and Sarah (Showman) Martin. His father moved from Maryland to Ohio, and was one of the early settlers of that state. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1861 went to Elkhart, Indiana, where he followed his calling until his death in December, 1864. His wife survived him twenty-five years and upon her death, July 8, 1890, was laid to rest beside her husband at Elkhart.

Our subject early began to assist in the support of his mother and the family of children, but did not slight his opportunities for education. He was an apt pupil and possessed a studious nature, and made use of every chance to improve his condition. At the age of nineteen years he came to Dell Prairie, Adams county, Wisconsin, and was employed by B. S. Bement, one of the prominent farmers of the county. After leaving his employ he purchased and sold land for some time, and then located on the farm mentioned above, which is situated in the best part of Dell Prairie township. Since about 1892 he has conducted a well-drilling, pump and windmill business, and finds all the work which two men can do. The labor and overseeing of the business calls him from home a great part of the time, and a comfortable income results from his work.

Mr. Martin was married July 27, 1873, to Libbie Carter, daughter of Lyman S. and Elizabeth Carter, of Dell Prairie township, who came to this region from Pennsylvania at an early day. Mrs. Martin's parents were married February 3, 1837, in Washington county, Maryland. Her mother died May 3, 1885, and her father died August 5, 1890, and both were buried at Kilbourn, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of six children, as follows: Sarah, now Mrs. E. Barton, of Hancock, Adams county, Wisconsin; Leslie, in partnership with his father in the pump business; Lottie, Louis, Clarence and Minnie. The four youngest children are at home with their parents. Mr. Martin is a Democrat in political sentiment, but does not take an active part in the movements of his party, nor accept any public offices, his business claiming his attention from his home district so often. He is interested in the welfare of his community, and has done all in his power to further its development and is one of the upright citizens of Dell Prairie township. He has resided among the people of that vicinity long enough to gain from them their respect, and they willingly accord him a name as a gentleman of excellent character and business ability. His home is one of the pleasant places within that fertile district, and he has devoted much time in the improvement of his property, and he accepts advanced ideas, and uses modern methods and machinery in every available way. He is progressive, industrious and honest, and well merits his success and good reputation.

CARL SCHNEIDER.

Carl Schneider, an influential and prominent citizen of Columbia county, Wisconsin, now living at Portage, in practical retirement, was born near Mainz, Germany, December 15, 1824, a son of John and Catherine (Stoll) Schneider. The paternal grandfather was John Peter Schneider, a farmer near Mainz, and the maternal grandfather, whose name was Stoll,was a cabinetmaker. The father, who had been a forester in the employ of the government of Hesse-Darmstadt, came to the United States in 1840, and located at New York City, but worked at Groton Point, Westchester county, New York, where he took charge of a nursery. He died in New York City in 1853, at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife passed away in 1851, at the age of eighty-one.

Carl Schneider received a common-school education in his native land and after coming to New York attended an evening school for a time, thus acquiring a good knowledge of the English language. While a young man he enlisted in the Washington Rifles, Thirty-eighth Regiment New York Militia. His only service was in garrisoning Fort Hamilton during the absence of the regular troops in the Mexican war, and in suppressing a riot between the Catholics and Orangemen in New York City. He was employed as state inspector on the enlargement of the Erie canal, near Rome, New York, and subsequently became foreman for the contractor. During the four years devoted to that enterprise he became personally acquainted with Governor Horatio Seymour and other state officers. In 1859, by the advice of the Governor, he came to Wisconsin, expecting to secure employment on the Fox and Wisconsin river improvements, but when he arrived in Portage the company having the work in charge had become bankrupt and work was suspended.

Mr. Schneider then opened an eating house in Portage, in connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway station, but soon afterward the building was burned with all its contents and he lost three thousand dollars—his entire capital. He then pre-empted forty acres of land on the bank of Silver Lake, within the city limits of Portage, and to the improvement of this wild tract he at once turned his attention, erecting substantial buildings and planting a vineyard and small fruits. He now raises considerable fruit, which he sells to the city markets.

In 1848 Mr. Schneider married Miss Lucetta Mehrhof, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and a daughter of Philip and Catherine Mehrhof, of Groton Point, New York. She died in Portage in 1849, at the age of thirty-two years, leaving five children, namely: Catherine, now the deceased wife of Henry Smith, of Hackensack, New Jersey; Eliza, wife of Washburn Snow, of Portage; Amelia, wife of T. C. Cunningham, ex-secretary of state of Wissin, and a resident of Chippewa Falls; Isabel, a resident of the same city; and Charles, a railroad conductor, who was accidentally killed at Water Valley, Mississippi. Mr. Schneider was again married in 1859, his second union being with Elizabeth Burbach, who was born in Braunfels, Germany, and came to the United States in 1855. To them were born seven children, three sons and four daughters: William; Louise, now the wife of Andrew Kiefer, a railroad mail clerk of Portage; Lillie, wife of Rev. Hermann Breckner, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; John, who died in 1886, at the age of twenty-three; Louis, who died in 1895 at the age of twenty-six; Helen, a teacher of Portage, and Jessie, who died in 1885, at the age of eleven years. The children were provided with good high school educations, and Amelia, Lillie and Helen have all been successful teachers. Mr. Schneider also has ten grandchildren living.

In 1863 he was appointed by the United States government engineer as overseer of construction on the Wisconsin and Fox river improvements, and spent four years in that capacity, constructing dams, locks, etc., between Portage, Sauk City and Princeton, Wisconsin. He served as an alderman in Portage for four years, highway commissioner two years, city marshal two years, and in 1877, 1879 and 1887 had charge of the documents of the Wisconsin assembly, and held a similar position in the state senate in 1893. He has discharged his various official duties with promptness and fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and his public and private life are alike above reproach. He is a consistent and faithful member of the Presbyterian church, while some of his family attend the German Trinity church. He cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848, but since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its stanch supporters, taking an active part in its work and doing all in his power to insure its success. He has learned by observation and practical experience that the prosperity of the country depends largely upon the policy of the government, in regard to revenue and has witnessed the disastrous results of a low tariff several times. He has always been a close student and extensive reader and has accumulated a well-selected library, with the contents of which he is familiar.

GUS DRAGER.

Gus Drager, a well-known conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and a worthy citizen of Baraboo, has made his own way in the world from an early age and now holds an honorable position with one of the greatest railroad corporations in the United States. He was born in Jefferson, Wisconsin, December 25, 1864, and is a son of John and Rosa (Drager) Drager, natives of Germany, who came to the new world in 1850 and located near Jefferson, Wisconsin, where the father died upon his farm during the infancy of our subject. The mother died at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, October 20, 1896, aged seventy years. Her father, Frederick Drager, died in Jefferson, Wisconsin, about 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was active and vigorous up to the time of his death.

The early boyhood of our subject was spent with his paternal grandfather and an uncle in Jefferson, and at the age of ten years he began earning his own livelihood by working on a farm. Three years later he entered the chain factory at Fort Atkinson, where he was employed until attaining his majority, and then secured a position as brakeman with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, with which corporation he has been continued almost continuously since. In 1891 he was made conductor, and most of the time has run a train on the Madison division of the line.

Mr. Drager was married, in 1891, to Miss Nellie Niland, a daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Boyle) Niland, of Fort Atkinson. Her parents were both natives of Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1823. After living for some years in Vermont, they came to Wisconsin about 1856. The father died in Fort Atkinson, August 8, 1875, aged fifty-three years, and the mother died in the same place September 30, 1896, aged seventy-two. Mrs. Drager is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church of Baraboo. Politically our subject is independent, and fraternally has been a member of the Order of Railway Conductors since 1898. His success in life is due to his integrity of character and faithful performance of duty, and he is held in high regard by all who know him.

MARTIN R. WOODRUFF.

Martin R. Woodruff, a native of Avon, Hartford county, Connecticut, born April 8, 1827, is one of the pioneer settlers of Adams county, Wisconsin, and has done much to promote its growth. He is a resident of Quincy township, and has gathered about him an estate, and a competence to tide him through his declining years. He is a progressive agriculturist, and his farm bears evidence of modern methods for the tilling of the soil and the care of his products. He engages extensively in stock raising, and has some fine specimens of sheep and hogs. He has erected a comfortable residence and commodious barns, and every detail of the work is done with the least labor possible and in the most approved method.

Mr. Woodruff was the son of Romanty and Nancy (Robbins) Woodruff. His maternal grandfather, John Robbins, fought in the Revolutionary war. His father was born in Avon, Connecticut, of English extraction, and the mother of our subject was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut. The father died in Avon, Connecticut, in 1839, and the mother's death occurred in the same town in 1880, aged about eighty years, and both were buried in Avon.

Martin Woodruff attended school and assisted his father on the farm until his twenty-second year, when he took a farm of Benjamin Sedgwick, of Goshen, Connecticut, father of General Sedgwick, which he conducted for about three years. In 1854 he decided to try his fortune in the west, and accordingly came to Wisconsin, and engaged in lumbering above Steven's Point and on the Yellow river. He stayed for a short time with his brother, Julius R., of Baraboo, a prominent farmer of Sauk county, and in 1880 came to Quincy township, Adams county, and purchased about five hundred acres, on which he makes his present home. Mr. Woodruff was married, December 25, 1869, to Mrs. Mary Chase, of Quincy, widow of Samuel Chase, and daughter of Winthrop and Roxanna (Sanborn) Hadlock, of Bath, New Hampshire. Mrs. Woodruff was born in Bath, New Hampshire, September 12, 1837, and moved when twelve years of age with her parents from Hartford, Connecticut, to Quincy, Wisconsin. They went by way of the lakes to Milwaukee and thence by ox team, one week being required for the overland trip. The country around Quincy was a wilderness, and there were but three white families in that vicinity. They went to Portage for mail and provisions. Bear and deer were plentiful, and other evidences of wild life were to be found. The Indians were numerous, but quiet, and no difficulties were experienced on their account. Her parents built a log house about two miles from where she now has her home, and there were no schools, but before going to Wisconsin she had learned to read and write, and continued her studies alone and gained a good education. When eighteen years of age, February 6, 1857, she married Samuel Chase, of Quincy. Mr. Chase enlisted in the Civil war, and went to New Orleans, where he died after three months' service. To Mr. and Mrs. Chase three children were born, as follows: Alvin, born May 3, 1859, residing at home; George, born Oct. 14, 1861, now at home; and Samuel H., born November 20, 1863, now at work in the woods of Wisconsin. Mrs. Woodruff's father met his death in a sawmill a short time prior to the death of the mother, who died in Delton, Sauk county, in March, 1893. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Marin Sanborn, of Bath, New Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff are the parents of three children, as follows: Alice M., born August 26, 1868, now Mrs J. Austin, of Vernon, Waukesha county, Wisconsin; Annie, born July 4, 1871; and Winthrop, born August 20, 1873, a mechanic, employed in the machine shops in Chicago. Mr. Woodruff is a member of Quincy Lodge, No. 72, A. F. & A. M. In political faith he is a free silver man and well versed on the topics of the day. He has been called upon to fill various township offices, and in every possible way has promoted the general welfare of Adams county. He is well known and has a host of friends who hold him in the highest esteem.

ALFRED ERNEST VAN AERNAM.

Alfred Ernest Van Aernam, an influential citizen of Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, represents one of the pioneer families of that thriving village. He was born in the town of Otsego, August 30, 1853, and is a son of Abram and Helen F. (Knight) Van Aernam. An ancestor of the family came from Holland and settled in the Mohawk valley. Abram Van Aernam was born in Easton, New York, and died in Rio, January 27, 1868, aged sixty. While a boy he was taken by his parents to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He was the oldest of ten children, and as his father was in poor health much of the care of the family early fell on his shoulders. When grown up he went to Virginia where he became an extensive contractor on public works. He settled in Wisconsin, in 1845, and found a home in Racine county, where his brother, Nathaniel Van Aernam, was already located. Some two years later he removed to Waterloo and engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills, being associated with a Mr. Ely under the firm name of Van Aernam & Ely. In 1850 he sold out, and, coming into Columbia county, took up government land, and made a home for his declining years on the southeast quarter of section 6, Otsego township. He put up the largest barn in the county at that time. It was 48x60 feet, and he lived in a part of it for a few months until he could erect a handsome and commodious frame house. The house is still standing, but the barn was struck by lightning in 1892 and consumed by fire. He became the owner of five hundred acres of land and carried his agricultural operations on an extensive scale. He was a stanch Republican, and has filled several of the town offices. He was a generous and public-spirited man, and he donated the right of way through his farm to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad on condition that a station be maintained in the present village of Rio. He also guaranteed the site for the station. His father's family included seven sons, he being the oldest: Abram, Nathaniel, John, William, Lafayette, Hiram, Henry and two daughters. Henry became a prominent physician at Franklinville, New York. He was a strong Republican, and represented his district for two terms in Congress. William and John went to California in 1849 and died there. Mrs. Helen Van Aernam still lives in South Milwaukee at the age of sixty-three. After the death of Mr. Van Aernam she married G. C. Bush. She was born in Pennsylvania. Her father, Cyrus Knight, came to this state about 1848, locating at Lake Mills. Later in life he removed to Minnesota, and died in that state at the age of sixty. Abram and Helen Van Aernam were the parents of three sons: Alfred E.; Judson, who died in infancy; and Charles A., of Rio.

Alfred E. Van Aernam was born in his father's barn, while it was being used temporarily as a house, according to the notation above. The farm has always been his home with the exception of about one year, when he tried Minnesota. This was shortly after his twenty-first birthday. He came back to his birthplace and took charge of the homestead farm. He now owns one hundred and twenty-eight acres, and is a careful and successful farmer. He gives much attention to the cultivation of tobacco and the raising of potatoes. He is, however, a general farmer, and has his land in fine condition. He is a Republican and has served as a delegate to the county and state conventions on several occasions. He has been president of the village, assessor, treasurer and other officers as the times seemed to demand. He was married in 1879 to Miss Eva A. Rice. She was born in Neosha, Wisconsin, and her parents died during her early childhood. She is the mother of three children, one dying in infancy; the others are: Blanche R. and Harold H. Mr. Van Aernam is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and a charter member of the Equitable Fraternal Aid.

GEORGE PERRY STANTON.

George Perry Stanton, a retired farmer, and a resident of Fall River, Columbia county, Wisconsin, is a son of Ledyard and Laura (Buck) Stanton, and was born in Constantia, Oswego county, New York, in 1842. His father was born in Connecticut, and when quite young was taken by his parents to New York. They were sturdy, honest people, and stood well in the community. The grandmother of our subject was a cousin of the illustrious Commodore Perry. The lines of the family history can be easily traced as far back as 1600. Ledyard Stanton and his family came west in 1848, and made their first stopping place in Whitewater, Wisconsin. Their stay here was brief, however, as they came to Fountain Prairie in the fall of that year, and bought government land. From that time they continued in Columbia county and here they spent their lives. He died June 29, 1871, and his wife April 12, 1899, aged eighty-seven years.

Mr. Stanton had his early education in the Fall River schools, and within a very few days after the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted, May 11, 1861, in Company B, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was sent directly to the national capital, and was there incorporated with the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Stanton was in the battle of Gainesville. He escaped unhurt, but shortly afterwards was prostrated with a severe sunstroke. He remained with the army, however, and completed his service. He was mustered out October 28, 1865, and made an honorable record, of which his friends are proud. Just before his return home he was seized with a severe fever, and when he reached Wisconsin he weighed less than one hundred pounds. He worked on the farm after his health was regained, and in 1876 married Adelia F. Montville, a lady of French descent. She died July 19, 1886, leaving one son, Perry, born in 1877. Mr. Stanton was remarried in 1892 to Mrs. Mary A. Buck. By a former marriage she was the mother of two children: William G. Buck, Marion, Iowa, in the service of the Milwaukee Railroad; and Susie M., the wife of Will Swarthout, an engineer on the Soo road. With the exception of two years, which he spent in a saw-mill in Clark county, Wisconsin, Mr. Stanton has always been a resident of Columbia county. He was appointed postmaster in Fall River under President Harrison, and served from 1889 to 1893. He has been town clerk several terms, justice of the peace fourteen years, and is now a notary public. He has been a Republican since he attained voting age, and is enthusiastic in support of its principles. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and serves as its trustee and recording steward. He is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, Columbia Camp 436, and of George A. Brayton Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic. This is a brief and inadequate notice of a noble life, though modest and humble, yet always true and genuine. He has been an honorable and useful member of the community, and has well served his generation.

WILLIAM STEVENS.

William Stevens, a native of New Hampshire, born in Meredith, July 19, 1819, has contributed much to the prosperity and good citizenship of Adams county, Wisconsin, by his fidelity to principles of right and justice, and his industry, energy and good management.

William Stevens was the only child born to John and Sarah Ann (St. Clair) Stevens. His father was of Scotch descent and his mother's family were English. The Stevens family settled in Maine at an early day, and his father became a sailor, making many voyages from Boston, New York and other leading eastern ports. When William Stevens was but three days old his mother died, and the father died when the child had reached the age of nine years. On the death of his parents he was placed in the care of an aunt (Elizabeth St. Clair), and he remained with her until he was twelve years of age. After that he lived about three years with an uncle at Cabot, Vermont. His education was somewhat neglected in those early days, and at the age of sixteen years he went to sea. During the four years that followed he made many trips from New York, a number of voyages to the West Indies, and two trips to Liverpool, England. He was also in a fishing fleet off the banks of Newfoundland. When he was about twenty years old he became a boatman on the Erie canal and followed that calling for seven years. In 1850 he made a trip to California, going by way of the Isthmus, and the vessel was lost near Acapulco, and the passengers were detained there about two months. Mr. Stevens returned to New York in 1855, and soon after again started for California, this trip taking about three months. He remained in California about five years this time, and engaged in mining, with fair success. He then returned to New York, and immediately left for Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1860. He purchased a farm of eighty acres near Oregon. After living there seven years he left the farm to his son, Weston O. Stevens, and came to Adams county.

Mr. Stevens settled on section 31, near the village of Easton, in 1867, where he has since resided. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, enhanced by valuable improvements, a fine residence and a large barn. He has been a prosperous agriculturist, and his thrift, good judgment and honesty have won for him not only a valuable property, but the confidence and esteem of the entire community in which he resides.

Mr. Stevens enlisted in November, 1863, in Company I, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. He saw severe service around Vicksburg and endured much privation and hardship. He was never wanting in courage, and bore his trials without complaint. He was honorably discharged in January, 1865, at Austin, Texas.

December 1, 1840, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stevens to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Smith) De Remmer. Their marriage was celebrated in Genesee county, New York. To this union three children have been born, named in order of birth as follows: Weston O., born October 12, 1843, now farming near Glidden, Iowa; Charles H., born November 17, 1848, now in the state of Washington; George W., born September, 1858, now operating the homestead farm. Though a man of many and varied experiences, and one who has endured great hardship at various times in his life, he retains his mental and physical vigor with wonderful tenacity. His eye is still bright and his step steady and strong, and his four score years seem to set lightly upon his shoulders. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 122, at Friendship, and in political faith has always been a Republican since the party was organized.

JAMES HENRY HASEY.

James Henry Hasey, the present chairman of the town board of Hampden, Columbia county, and one of the most active and enterprising young farmers to be found in that region, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Anderson) Hasey, and was born in Danville, Wisconsin, May 5, 1853.

Mr. Hasey comes of good ancestry. His father is a native of Vermont, and his mother of New York. His paternal grandfather, John Hasey, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his ashes fill an honored grave in the cemetery at Columbus. Mr. Samuel Hasey came to Wisconsin in 1845, and was among the earliest settlers of the central part of the state. He located in Dodge county, and after a few years moved into the city of Columbus. Mr. Hasey was reared a farmer, and finding a two-hundred-forty-acre tract of good land in Hampden upon the market, he bought it, and made the family home there for many years. About 1880 the family returned to Columbus, and their residence has since been maintained in that thriving city. Three children have been born to this excellent couple: James, the subject of this article; George E., a mining man, whose headquarters are at Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Mary Rhoda, now Mrs. Frank Austin, of Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Hasey and their children, alike, command the friendship of the entire community by their strict integrity, unswerving honesty and genial and hospitable spirit. They are well advanced in years and their declining days are brightened by the high standing of their children and the warm regard of a host of friends.

James Henry Hasey was educated at Danville, and attended the Jefferson Liberal Institute. He accompanied his parents when they settled on the Hampden farm, and when they returned to town took charge of it, presently bought it, and now owns one of the finest farms in the county. When he began farming for himself his principal capital was a stock of courage and a good name. He has not feared hard work and, being saving, out of the passing years he has won a success. He was married October 1, 1879, to Miss Lizzie McBurnie, a daughter of Robert and Agnes (Wilson) McBurnie, natives of Scotland, and among the earliest settlers of Hampden. Here they lived and died, leaving an enviable record of honest labor and good name. Mrs. Hasey's father died August 23, 1897, at the age of eighty-two, and her mother March 21, 1899, aged eighty-two. She has proved in every way a capable associate with her husband in the art and science of life, and is a lady of many amiable and attractive qualities. She is a member of a family of nine children: Mary and William are living in Hampden; Alice is Mrs. Charles Hoton, of Columbus; Thomas is at home; Agnes married Asa Baker, of Amboy, Minnesota; Christina is dead; Robert is dead; Lizzie is the wife of the subject of this writing; and Margaret, who has been dead these many years. Mr. and Mrs. Hasey are themselves the parents of four children: Raymond, Fred, Mary Belle and George. Mr. Hasey is a strong Republican and from time to time has been called to fill many of the town offices. He has been clerk of the school board for many years, and is much interested in the successful administration of the educational institutions of the time. He is popular in the community.

FREDERIC CHURCHILL CURTIS.

Frederic Churchill Curtis is among the most esteemed pioneers of the town of Lowville, Columbia county, which has been his home since 1847. He is a progressive farmer and dairyman and is now living in practical retirement from the active labors of life, and has his home in the neighborhood known as Rocky Run. He represents the ninth generation of his family in this country, and traces his lineage through Revolutionary and colonial sources.

Mr. Curtis was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, September 3, 1819, and is a son of Harvey and Fanny (Warner) Curtis. When he was seven years old he went to live with his grandfather, Lupton Warner, who died eight years later. He was a strong and sturdy lad, and at that time felt able to take the burden of his own support upon himself. At Pittsfield, Massachusetts, he learned the trade of harnessmaker, with which he subsequently combined that of saddlery and upholstery. In 1839 he went to Columbia, South Carolina, to take a position as foreman in a large saddlery establishment. For a portion of the year he was to travel through the south as a salesman. In this way he spent the next seven years, and becoming utterly disgusted with slavery and the politics of the south he returned to New England in 1846. He did not intend to remain long in his native land, and the following year he arrived in Wisconsin, and located in the town of Lowville. The country was very wild at that time, settlers were few and far between, but hope was high and hearts were strong. He built a log cabin, and then started back for the east, where he was engaged to be married at a certain time. Money which was due him failed to arrive, and he walked to Milwaukee, a distance of ninety miles, and worked his way on the lakes to Buffalo. He was married, as he deserved to be, and in due time returned to Wisconsin, began housekeeping on the Lowville farm, which has continued to be his home to the present time. The buildings on his place are mainly built of stone, so well and durably constructed that they will long remain monuments to this energetic pioneer.

To Mr. Curtis belongs the credit of putting down the first drilled well in Columbia county, and possibly the first drilled through rock in the state. It is one hundred and twenty-two feet deep. He had tools made from his own designs, and though he had never seen any rock drilling done, his designs were correct, and he not only drilled his own wells but many others in the neighborhood. These tools cost him about twenty-five dollars, a very considerable outlay in those days, but it was money wisely expended. Mr. Curtis became in time the owner of a very large estate. Much of his land, however, he has sold, but still holds a farm of three hundred acres. For many years he gave active attention to dairying, and was one of the pioneers in that industry in Columbia county. He devised a box churn, and began the manufacture of granular butter. He originated the idea of deep setting for raising cream, and for many years was one of the most prominent dairymen of the state. He was a frequent lecturer on dairying at farm institutes and dairymen's conventions. He never patented any of his devices, but aroused much antipathy on the part of the manufacturers of dairy goods,

F. C. CURTIS.

MRS. F. C. CURTIS

by his simple and clear statements of facts. The governors of the state have recognized his ability and standing by appointing him on four different occasions to serve as representative of the state in farmers' national congresses, held at St. Paul, Minnesota; Fort Worth, Texas; Boston, Massachusetts, and Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is a valued contributor of many farm journals, and he is a recognized authority on dairy matters.

Mr. Curtis and Miss Elizabeth Lea were married October 18, 1847. She was a daughter of George and Eleanor (Hollenbeck) Lea, and was a lady of much more than the usual gifts of heart and mind. She was born at Athens, New York, April 4, 1823, and died in Rocky Run February 10, 1892. Her father was a native of Yorkshire, England, and during the war of 1812 was pressed into the English navy. When the war was closed he was released and settled on a farm near Athens, New York, where he spent the rest of his life, and died at the age of eighty-four. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a gentleman of high character. Eleanor Hollenbeck was born in Athens, New York, and her ancestors came from Holland. Her family is one of the best known along the Hudson river. Mr. Curtis is the father of five children, one of whom died in infancy: Anna M. is Mrs. Orvis; Emma was the wife of the Reverend A. H. Carman, and died at Fairmont, North Dakota, January 10, 1899, at the age of forty-five years; Ella C. is Mrs. J. L. Farrington, of Rocky Run; and Lizzie. He has four grandchildren.

Mr. Curtis has been a member of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association for many years, and a lifelong member of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, which he helped to organize in 1851. It is the oldest agricultural society in the state, having a continuous existence. He was also a member of the old Wisconsin Agricultural Society until it was disbanded. He was chairman of the meeting at Janesville, Wisconsin, September 29, 1865, that organized the State Horticultural Society. He is a Democrat, and was nominated for state senator in 1856, and, though not elected, reduced the Republican majority about one-half. For several years he was on the county board, and served as chairman on several occasions, though a large majority of the members were opposed to him in politics.

As noted above, the Curtis family has been native to the soil of America for many generations. The first representative of the family on this side of the ocean was Henry Curtis. He was born at Stratford-on-Avon, England, in 1621, and came to New England in 1643. He was the first person to be buried at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he died November 30, 1661. He married Elizabeth Abel in 1645, and his descendants in a direct line were (2) Nathaniel; (3) Samuel, who married Lois Wentworth; (4) Elnathan, who bore the title of major; (5) Abel, who served in the Revolutionary army as a private, and died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1829, in the eighty-ninth year of his age; (6) Harvey, who was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and died in Canaan, New York, September 5, 1852; and (7) F. C. Curtis, the subject of this sketch.

The mother of our subject, Fanny Warner, was a direct descendant of Elder Brewster, who came over in the famous "Mayflower," and wrote the compact which became the constitution of the new colony. He died at Duxbury Massachusetts. (2) Jonathan Brewster commanded at Saybrook, Connecticut; (3) Benjamin; (4) Ruth, the wife of Thomas Adgate; (5) Matthew Adgate; (6) Lucy Adgate married Thomas Lord; (7) Anne Lord married Lupton Warner; (8) Fanny Warner married Harvey Curtis. She was born at Canaan, New York, and died there March 31, 1861, at the age of seventy-one years. Joseph Lord represented the fifth generation of his family in America. He was a descendant of Thomas Lord, who was born in England in 1585. Reverend Benjamin Lord, the father of Joseph, was a clergyman, and was in the sacred desk on Sunday morning when the news of the battle of Lexington reached the church. Instead of a sermon he gave a patriotic address. Joseph Lord was also a descendant of Governor John Haynes and Governor George Wyllis, of Connecticut. Lupton Warner represented the sixth generation of his family in America, his ancestor, William Warner, coming from England, and settling in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1758, and was taken to Canaan, New York, when only four years old. He served in the Revolutionary war as a member of the organization of "Minute Men." His second wife, Polly Beecher, was an aunt of the famous Henry Ward Beecher. A nephew of Mr. Curtis, Dr. Fred C. Curtis, of Albany, New York, has attained a world-wide reputation among medical men as an expert on municipal and state health. He, some years ago, in a report to the governor and legislature of New York, pointed out plainly the causes of typhoid fever at Port Jervis, and the remedy therefor, and his advice being followed at that and other points, the methods proved eminently successful. He was a ward of Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, senator and supreme judge, who took great pains with the young man's education, and was rewarded by seeing his ward attain a very high place in his chosen profession.

Portraits of Mr. Curtis and his most estimable and honored wife are presented upon pages of this volume elsewhere, and will be highly appreciated by their large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the state.

HON. BENJAMIN GREENE PADDOCK, DECEASED.

Young men in the past have often been deterred from devoting themselves to a business life because of the wide-spread impression that such a life yields no opportunity for the display of genius. The time, however, has gone by when, other things being equal, the business man takes secondary place to the lawyer, doctor, minister or editor. In fact, as a rule, let the business man be equally equipped by education and natural endowment and you will find him to-day in every community exerting a wider influence and wielding a larger power than a man of equal capacity treading other walks of life. The "men of affairs" have come to be in a large degree the men upon whom the country leans. The subject of this sketch was pre-eminently a "man of affairs."

Mr. Paddock, who had long been a resident of Lavalle, Sauk county, Wisconsin, was born in Vienna, Oneida county, New York, November 10, 1827, and was a son of Daniel and Louise (Eggleston) Paddock, who spent their entire lives there, the father being engaged in business as a carpenter and joiner and also manufacturing wagons to some extent. He was quite a successful and prominent business man and served as justice of the peace at Vienna for many years. The Paddock family is of English origin and was founded in this country about 1630 by three brothers, one of whom settled in New England, the second in the middle states, and the third in the south. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and lost a leg in the service. Both grandfather John D. Paddock and grandfather Eggleston were farmers of Oneida county, New York.

Our subject completed his education by two or three years' attendance at the Whitesboro Seminary, and began his business career as a clerk in a store first at McConnellsville and later at Vienna and Clinton, New York. Coming to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1858, he embarked in mercantile business on his own account at Ironton, as a member of the firm of Keith & Paddock. They purchased a store which had been established there three years before, and for several years conducted the only store at that place, remaining in business there for eighteen years and hauling all their goods by wagon from Kilbourn, a distance of eighteen miles. In 1873, when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was built through the county, they opened another store at Lavalle, and for some time conducted both. The firm dissolved partnership in 1876 and divided their property, which, besides their stores, included several farms. For some years they had operated stave mills at Reedsburg and Lavalle, and since 1872 Mr. Paddock had purchased railroad ties for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company at Lavalle, handling many thousands annually. His son, H. E. Paddock, now conducts the store at that place and enjoys a liberal patronage.

On the 10th of January, 1859, Mr. Paddock married Miss Harriet Ives, a daughter of Silas T. and Selinda (Beach) Ives, of Clinton, New York, where the father conducted a meat market for many years. The mother was a native of Connecticut. Our subject and his wife had three children: Cora Luella, wife of Richard Tennant, Jr., of Woodland township, Sauk county; Herbert Eugene, who is now connected with the store at Lavalle; and Carrie Marie. The children have all been provided with excellent school privileges, and the daughter is an artist of considerable talent, especially as an amateur photographer.

Mr. Paddock was a member of Reedsburg Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Reedsburg Chapter, R. A. M.; St. John's Commandery K. T., and Wisconsin Consistory, Valley of Milwaukee, and has filled all the chairs in the blue lodge. Since supporting John C. Fremont for the presidency, in 1856, he was ever a stalwart Republican, but formerly was a "Silas Wright Democrat" while in New York. For a number of years he served as postmaster at Ironton, and later filled the same office at Lavalle. He was sheriff of Sauk county for two years from January, 1871; and in 1889 ably represented his district in the state legislature. He proved a most efficient and popular official, who discharged his various duties with a promptness and fidelity worthy of all commendation. His career had ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of his fellow citizens, and he stood deservedly high in business, political and social affairs. He died March 2, 1900, at his home in Lavalle.

MARTIN G. SPERBECK, Deceased.

In the death of this gentleman Adams county lost a worthy citizen and excellent business man and farmer. He had resided in the vicinity of Plainville township for over a quarter of a century, and his estate, upon which he passed his last days, was a model one, and evidenced careful management and painstaking care. He had erected a commodious residence, in which he and his family were to enjoy the comforts of a home, when the angel beckoned him to the great beyond, and he passed away from their midst. He was well known throughout the county and surrounding country as a man of excellent ability, genial nature and mental strength.

Mr. Sperbeck was born in Fairport, Monroe county, N. Y., August 24, 1834, and was the son of John and Betsy Sperbeck, of New York. He went to Michigan at the age of twenty years, where he engaged in the lumber business, and came to Wisconsin about 1865, again engaging in the handling of lumber. The greater part of his life passed in the lumber woods of Michigan and Wisconsin, and for ten years he was in the employ of the Goodyear Lumber Company, of Marathon county, and had the entire supervision of the large interests of that company. His services were of the greatest value to the company, and his judgment displayed in the handling of the men under his supervision was remarkable. He was liked by all with whom he came in contact, and had an ease of manner when dealing with employer and employe alike. He purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Plainville township in the spring of 1885, on which he erected commodious and substantial dwellings and barns, and otherwise improved the property. The land was cleared for cultivation and the farm furnishes an ideal home.

In 1860 our subject was married to Sybil Carter, daughter of Lyman S. Carter, of Dell Prairie, Wisconsin. They lived together until 1878, when she died at the age of thirty-six years. They had no children. Our subject was married, April 24, 1879, to Lottie L. Atcherson, daughter of Thomas H. and Lorenda (Stoddard) Atcherson, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. Mrs. Sperbeck's parents came to Wisconsin in 1855, locating at Plainville, Adams county, where her father was known as one of the most progressive farmers of the vicinity. He died suddenly April 7, 1885, and was buried at Plainville. The mother of Mrs. Sperbeck still survives, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. M. G. Sperbeck, of Plainville. She is remarkably active, although she has reached the advanced age of eighty-five years, and is in the full enjoyment of her physical and mental faculties, and is even able to read without the aid of glasses. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sperbeck, as follows: Alva, born May 27, 1880; and Fred, born April 8, 1883. Both are at home and are gaining a liberal education. Mrs. Sperbeck resides on the homestead, and for the past seven years has had charge of the postoffice of Plainville. Mr. Sperbeck's death was caused by heart disease, and occurred August 24, 1888, aged fifty-four years. He had just reached the meridian of life and was preparing to enjoy his declining years when the fatal stroke came. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, which order conducted his burial, members attending from the lodges at Tomah, Sparta and Kilbourn. He had taken the Knight Templar degree, was a member of the Consistory, and was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He lived an honorable and upright life, and had a host of friends, who mourned his death and felt a personal sense of loss.

MILO G. TUCKER.

Milo G. Tucker, a highly-esteemed citizen and able business man of Pardeeville, has become thoroughly identified with the enterprise and thrift of Columbia county, having been a resident there for over thirty-five years. He was born in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 8, 1843, and was a son of Daniel G. and Eunice E. (Nye) Tucker.

The grandfather of our subject, Ephraim Tucker, was a native of Connecticut, and was a man of remarkable mechanical ingenuity. He died at Dalton, Massachusetts, at the age of sixty-six years. The father of our subject came to Wisconsin in 1866 and settled in the town of Springvale, near the "Slab School House," where he lived for some years. He was a successful farmer and possessed remarkable executive ability. His death occurred at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, in February, 1891, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. The mother of our subject was born in the town of Colerain, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and was a daughter of Daniel Nye, who was a wealthy farmer of his day. He died at Dalton, Massachusetts, at the age of sixty-eight years. Our subject's mother died October 17, 1866, aged forty-five years and two months.

Milo G. Tucker attended the district school at Dalton, Massachusetts, and also a select school and academy at Jonesville, New York, and later completed a commercial course at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating in 1864. He taught in Berkshire Hills, at the age of seventeen years, and in 1866 came to Wisconsin. He taught both the district and graded schools of Pardeeville and Cambria for several years and about 1871 entered the employ of E. M. Harney in the compilation of county maps. He assisted in making maps and atlases of several counties in Wisconsin and later became a partner in the business and spent about ten years at this work. For some years past he has conducted a fire-insurance business in connection with other business and enjoys the largest business of the kind in Pardeeville. He is notary public and conducts a life insurance, real estate and loan business.

Our subject was married October 22, 1868, to Mary E. Briggs, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (McGinley) Briggs. Mrs. Tucker's father was born near Frederick City, Maryland, and came to Wisconsin in 1852. He was closely identified with the history of old Fort Winnebago and was a master mechanic in the line that he represented and died at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1884, aged seventy-six years. Her mother was of Scotch lineage, and was a daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth McGinley. Mrs. Tucker's mother died at Medina, Ohio, at the age of thirty-one years. Mrs. Tucker was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and came to Wisconsin about 1852. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Louis J., who is a prominent teacher of Columbia county and the state. He was assistant sergeant at arms in the Wisconsin state Republican convention in 1900. Mrs. Tucker had three brothers in the Union army during the Civil war, one of whom, James, was killed at the battle of Antietam. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and takes an active interest in all work pertaining to that organization. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which denomination Mr. Tucker has been a member since he was fourteen years of age. He is an active worker in that church and is a man of exemplary character and most highly honored by his fellows. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln on his twenty-first birthday in 1864. He has filled the important offices in Wyocena township, and is a member of Pardee Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

GEORGE DEAVOLD APPEL.

George Deavold Appel is a prominent farmer of Sauk county, Wisconsin, now living retired near Reedsburg. Although born on the other side of the Atlantic, he is thoroughly American in thought and feeling, and that he is patriotic and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes was manifest by his service in the Union army during the Civil war. He was born near Strasburg, Bavaria, Germany, March 29, 1841, a son of Deavold and Maria Elizabeth (Fotúre) Appel. The father was also born near the same place and was drowned in the Rhine in 1848. For thirty years or more he served in the French army, being an officer part of the time, and he was with Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, where he was shot through both legs. After his recovery he was employed as drill master, etc., in Italy and elsewhere. The paternal grandfather of our subject also served as an officer in the French army most of his life. The mother was born in France, just across the Rhine from Strasburg, Germany, and was a daughter of a farmer. She came to the United States in 1849, and died the same year in Pennsylvania, at the age of sixty-six years.

George D. Appel, of this review, is the youngest in a family of ten children, two of whom were drowned in Germany, but the others all came to America. He was in his ninth year when the family crossed the ocean and took up their residence in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until after the opening of the Civil war. In October, 1862, he offered his services to his adopted country, enlisting in Company K, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the department of the Mississippi, under command, first, of General McPherson and, later, of General Blair, of the Seventeenth Army Corps. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign. After the capture of Atlanta he was on detached duty guarding a wagon train from Huntsville to Atlanta, and in a skirmish with Confederate cavalry about twenty miles from the latter city, he was knocked from a wagon by a bursting shell and the wagon passed over his body. He was first sent to the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky; later to New Albany and Evansville, Indiana; was next transferred to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri; and from there to Madison, Wisconsin, where he was finally discharged on account of disability in March, 1865. He has never fully recovered from his injuries, which still occasion him considerable suffering.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Appel settled on a farm in Washington township, Sauk county, where he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1892, when he rented the place and has since lived retired from active labor in the suburbs of Reedsburg. He was a thorough and systematic farmer and prosperity crowned his well directed efforts.

On the 21st of April, 1866, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Appel and Miss Miranda Grover, who was born in Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, though then a part of Delaware county, and came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1861. Of the three children born of this union, one died in childhood. Those living are Ulysses S., who is now engaged in farming on the homestead in Washington township. He married Lucy Sutton, who died at the birth of their first child in 1891. He again married in 1895, his second wife being Miss Pearl Stroud. They have two children, Florence Lucile and George Irving; and Florence N., living with her parents. Mrs. Appel's parents were William and Maria Grover, and the father, who was a farmer and shoemaker by occupation, died in Morrow county, Ohio. Later the mother came to Wisconsin, and passed away in Ironton township, Sauk county, in December, 1872, at the age of fifty-two years. Her grandfather, John Robinson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, came to this country in colonial days and fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. He died at Pompey, New York, when nearly eighty-eight years of age. His father participated in the troubles between England and Scotland. While a young man he had been a fellow student of one of the officers of the British army, and as a token of their perpetual friendship they exchanged rings. This officer commanded an expedition sent to capture him, but he escaped by climbing from the window into a treetop nearby, and his family were spared upon exhibiting the ring.

Mrs. Appel and her daughter are earnest members of the Presbyterian church, and the latter is connected with the Daughters of the Revolution. Socially our subject holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar Mason; also belongs to the Knights of Malta and the Grand Army of the Republic; and for some years was also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Most of his life he has affiliated with the Republican party, but of recent years he has voted independently. He has been called upon to fill numerous township offices of honor and trust, and as justice of the peace usually succeeded in prevailing upon litigants to settle their differences without recourse to law. In this way he lost many a fee, but gained what is far more valuable—the friendship and esteem of his fellow citizens.

J. MONROE BUSHNELL.

J. Monroe Bushnell, a leading and influential citizen of Wyocena, Columbia county, represents one of the pioneer families of that village, and one which has been instrumental in moulding much of the public sentiment prevailing there.

Our subject was born near the village of Wyocena, Columbia county, Wisconsin, July 14, 1851, and was a son of Daniel Spencer and Sarah Ann (Brown) Bushnell. His father was a native of Waitsfield, Vermont. His ancestors, Francis and Maria Bushnell, left London in the ship "Planter" in June, 1635, and settled near Saybrook, Connecticut. Our subject represents the eighth generation of their descendants. Their posterity is widely scattered at the present time. Among those who have achieved distinction may be named Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, and Rev. Asa Bushnell, a noted Presbyterian divine of Saybrook, Connecticut. Members of the family were in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of our subject, Francis Bushnell, served in the war of 1812. He was then living near Ticonderoga, New York, and heard the firing while in church and with other members of the congregation seized his musket and joined in the conflict. He was a sailor in early life and, later, a farmer, and he reared a family of eight sons and three daughters. He attained the age of over eighty-two years. Two sons, Daniel S. and William B., became residents of Wyocena, Wisconsin. The father of our subject left home at the age of twenty years and went to Jefferson county, New York, and from thence in 1848 drove overland to Walworth county, Wisconsin, taking his wife and four children thither. In the fall of 1848 he settled at Wyocena, where he spent the balance of his life. He died September 8, 1887, aged eighty-four years. He was a successful farmer of thrifty habits and was a stanch Republican from the organization of the party. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but when a young man became a Universalist and assisted in the organization of the Universalist Society at Wyocena and contributed to the support of that denomination until his death. The mother of our subject died April 13, 1894, aged seventy-three years. She was born in Shingle Creek, St. Lawrence county, New York, and was a daughter of William Brown, proprietor of a saw-mill there. Our subject's father was twice married, his first wife being Ann Rogers, who died in Jefferson county, New York, leaving three children, who were as follows: Charles R., now residing in Santa Cruz, California, and is a retired civil engineer; Ophelia, who became the wife of Amasa Carpenter, and died at the age of twenty-eight years; Maroa, now Mrs. L. J. Smith, of Pardeeville, Wisconsin. The following are the children of the second marriage: J. Monroe, our subject; Clovis died in 1864, while in the U. S. service in Company B, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of typhoid fever at Memphis, Tennessee; Marietta, now Mrs. G. W. James, of Neillsville, Wisconsin; and Ella widow of N. B. Mains, of Abbottsford, Wisconsin.

J. Monroe Bushnell attended the public schools at Wyocena and spent some time in the Oshkosh Normal School and at the age of sixteen years went west and spent four years in travel, and afterward resumed his studies at Oshkosh and then taught about six years, four years in Columbia county, and was principal at Wyocena, Randolph and Poynette successively. He spent four years as a contractor on the construction of the C. M. & St. P. R. R., in Minnesota and Dakota, and also on the B C. R. & N. R. R. He spent one year in mercantile pursuits in Cannon Falls, Minnesota; since the fall of 1889 he has spent most of the time as traveling representative for a firm of manufacturing stationers, and has traveled through Wisconsin and also in other states. He owns the original homestead farm and has made other investments in real estate.

Our subject was married June 12, 1874, to Jennie M. Scott, a daughter of Samuel and Caroline Scott, of Rio, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bushnell died June 5, 1880, aged twenty-seven years. She was a member of the Universalist church of Wyocena. Mr. Bushnell was married to Ida A. Westcott February 28, 1884. Mrs. Bushnell is a daughter of A. J. and Celia A. Westcott, of River Falls, Wisconsin. She was born in St. Lawrence county, New York. Mr. Bushnell is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is the state consul for Wisconsin. He is also a member of the Rio Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also Fulton Lodge, No. 1, of Fulton, Illinois, of the Mystic Workers of the World. He is serving his second term as chairman of the town board of Wyocena and in political matters of the Republican party takes a hearty interest and has been delegate twice to state conventions of his party.

SHELDON WATSON RUDD, Deceased.

Sheldon Watson Rudd, deceased, formerly of Reedsburg, was for many years one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Sauk county. He was born in Willoughby, Lake county, Ohio, March 2, 1828, and passed to his rest February 8, 1900. Within these limits is measured a noble life. He was the son of David and Julia (Boyce) Rudd. They were married in Ohio, though both were natives of Massachusetts, and brought to the making of their western home the thrift and character of the east. They were intelligent and public-spirited, interested in every move and measure that made for the general good. The paternal Rudd was born at Beckett, Massachusetts, and was of Scotch lineage. He came west when a young man, and was one of the pioneers of the Willoughby settlement, where he lived

SHELDON WATSON RUDD. (Deceased.)

on a farm and did much to help in the transformation of the wilderness into a garden of civilization. He removed to this state in 1854, and settled on a farm near the present city of Reedsburg, and there he lived until his death in 1865, at the ripe old age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Julia Rudd survived her husband some seven years, and died in 1872. She was born in Blanford, Massachusetts, and when quite young was brought by her parents to Lorain county, Ohio. There her father, David Boyce, spent the remaining years of his life, and died when over eighty years of age. He served in the American army during the war of 1812, and was always a good neighbor and an upright man.

Sheldon Watson Rudd spent his early life on the Ohio farm, and grew to manhood under the parental eye. When he reached the age of twenty-one he left the old homestead to seek his fortune in what was then the wild and unbroken regions of Wisconsin. He drove seven head of cattle through from Ohio to Walworth county, in the southeastern part of the state, where he traded his cattle for two yoke of oxen. He had made the long journey on horseback, and showed a sturdy physique and a ready mind. He found a home in Sauk county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Excelsior township. Here was his home for many years, and here he made a name as a model farmer and an honorable man. Following his coming to this state he spent the greater part of three years in charge of a crew of loggers at Rudd's Mills, getting out timbers for the mills at that point under the charge of his brothers.

Mr. Rudd was a gallant soldier in the Union army, and did good service in the great struggle for liberty and the Union. He enlisted February 20, 1864, and was with the Army of the Potomac until the great Rebellion was finally crushed. He was assigned to Company B, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and joined his command at the close of the battle of Spottsylvania. He participated in every subsequent engagement in which his regiment bore a hand, and made a good record. He was in the closing scenes at Appomattox, and with swelling heart marched in the Grand Review at Washington. He was one of seven men who enlisted in Madison on the same day, and of these seven three were killed, one badly wounded, one died in the rebel prison, and one from disease. Mr. Rudd was the only one of the seven who returned home alive and uninjured.

Mr. Rudd was married in March, 1858, to Miss Ann Tator, of Reedsburg. She was born in New York, and her father died at Delavan, Wisconsin, during her childhood. After his death her mother settled in Reedsburg. Mrs. Rudd died in August, 1864. She was a member of the Congregational church, and left two children: Louis D., an extensive farmer of Excelsior township, and Julia I., formerly a stenographer in the office of Governor Scofield, of Madison, now the wife of J. W. Hill, of Richland Center, Wisconsin. Mr. Rudd's second marriage was made in 1871 with Miss Emily Cady, of Buchanan. She died in 1884, leaving one son, Harry. He passed away in 1894, at the early age of twenty-two.

Mr. Rudd was conspicuous for his genial disposition and affable manners, and took a prominent part in public affairs. He was deeply interested in religious matters, and helped to found the Congregational church of Reedsburg, to which he was always a liberal contributor. In 1893 he sold his farm and moved into the city to spend his remaining years. He was a member of the H. A. Tator Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, named in honor of his wife's brother, a gallant member of the Nineteenth

Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Rudd was an ardent Republican and a devoted friend of education. He held various important local offices, and for two years was chairman of Excelsior township. Long will he be remembered by a host of friends for his many admirable qualities and kindly spirit. A portrait of him appears on another page of this volume.

FRANCIS MARION ROUS.

The calling to which this gentleman has devoted his attention is one of the honorable pursuits of men, and he has made a success through the exercise of the characteristic features of the vocation, perseverance, honesty, industry and kindness. His home is situated on section 20, in Monroe township, and Adams county can boast no pleasanter home or better improved farm.

Mr. Rous was born in Otsego county, New York, May 10, 1854, and was the son of Israel C. and Margaret (Gardner) Rous. His father was a cooper by trade and also followed farming. He worked at his trade in Lawrence, New York, and in 1856 came to Adams county, Wisconsin, and located in Preston township. He purchased two hundred acres of wild land, and now has about one hundred acres under cultivation. He was among the earliest settlers of the township, and still resides on his homestead, and engages in general farming. He has reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and enjoys good health, while his estimable wife is eighty-three years of age, and is possessed of good health. Eight children were born to them, of whom our subject was the seventh in order of birth.

Francis M. Rous attended school and later assisted his father on the farm until he reached his majority, when he moved into Big Flats township, and engaged in farming there about three years. He then removed to Monroe township, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, on section 20, which is his present home. He has about fifty acres under cultivation and has erected a substantial and commodious dwelling and barns, and engages in general farming. His farm is not among the largest in the vicinity, but for its size is one of the best, and a visit to the estate would at once convince one of his thrift and the care exercised in its management.

Mr. Rous was married February 22, 1873, to Charlotte Gleason, daughter of Ira and Eunice Gleason, of Monroe township. Ira Gleason was a farmer and removed with his family from Cattaraugus county, New York, to Adams county in the winter of 1856. He settled down to farming, in which he prospered and continued during his life. He died in 1864, his wife preceding him to the grave three years. They had three children: Charlotte, Harriet and Eunice. The father married a second wife, Mary Bassett, by whom he had two children, Ira E. and Mariette. Mr. and Mrs. Rous are the parents of seven children, as follows: Charles L., residing in Mellon, Wisconsin; Clement R.; E. Winifred; Edna M.; B. Harry; Nye M.; and Mattie A.

Mr. Rous is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is at present clerk of the Spring Creek Lodge of that order. In political faith he is a Republican and takes an active part in the affairs of his party, and has attended as delegate numerous conventions of the party. He has filled various offices of trust in his township, and is at present chairman of the township board, and has been clerk, aside from other positions. He wields an influence for good which is felt throughout his county, and his name would frequently occur in a history of that vicinity. He is ever looking to the better interests of his community, and, although he does not seek public favor, is well known and enjoys an excellent reputation.

JAMES E. JONES.

James E. Jones, editor and proprietor of the "Kilbourn Mirror-Gazette," is a man of prominence in his profession. He was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1849, and was the son of Archibald M. and Susan M. (Daly) Jones.

James E. Jones was the youngest of a family consisting of three sons and three daughters, and attended school at Lynchburg and other places in his native state. He enlisted in September, 1864, in Company C, Second Colorado, at Kansas City, where he had gone for the purpose of enlistment. He served about one year on garrison duty and frontier service in Kansas and Arkansas. In December, 1866, he enlisted at St. Louis, in the regular army, serving five years in the Third United States Cavalry Band, playing different instruments. He spent six more years in government topographical work, covering all states and territories from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. He then went to Chicago, where he engaged in journalism, as proof reader on the "Daily News" for some time, and at other special work on different journals, and in 1884 came to Kilbourn, and established the "Mirror-Gazette," which he has since published. The "Mirror" was established in 1856, in the first building ever erected in the town. The paper flourished for a time, and when our subject took charge of it and became proprietor he revived it and soon after combined it with the "Gazette." It has a wide-spread circulation, and is considered one of the brightest exchanges of the newspaper world. Mr. Jones is original in his writing and possesses a remarkable degree of distinctiveness of thought and language, and many of his articles are copied by leading journals of the state and nation.

Our subject was married in 1888 to Anna Bauer, daughter of Fred and Helen Bauer, of Kilbourn. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones upon whom they have bestowed the name of Vera. Mr. Jones has been a consistent member of the Methodist church for a number of years, and takes an active part in the affairs of that denomination, and especially the choir work. He is active and prominent in secret society circles, holding membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and John Gillespie Post, No. 51, G. A. R. In the last named he was commander three years, adjutant six years and chief of staff for the department of Wisconsin for two years, and an aide on the national staff for one year under Commander Weissert, of Milwaukee. He is ever ready to promote any movement for the advancement and upbuilding of the town of Kilbourn and his county and state, and justly occupies a prominent place in the minds of the people of Columbia county.

AMOS COTTINGTON.

Amos Cottington was for many years one of the leading and representative farmers of Winfield township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, but is now retired from the active labors of life and is enjoying a well earned rest. He was born in Sussex, England, December 14, 1838, and is a son of Jesse and Rebecca (Forward) Cottington, also natives of Sussex, who were among the most esteemed pioneers of Sauk county. On crossing the Atlantic in 1841 the family first settled in Madison county, New York. In his native land the father followed farming, making a specialty of hop culture, in which branch of agriculture he continued to engage during his residence in New York. In October, 1851, he came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and settled on section 26, Winfield township. To him is due the credit of having first introduced the culture of hops in this county. The next year after his arrival here he imported roots from Waterville, New York, and cultivated the crop successfully for many years, both before and after the crisis in the market, which occurred in 1868. Many of the first hop yards in the vicinity are propogated from roots which he furnished. He also gave some attention to improving the wild hops which grew in profusion about the woods, but did not obtain satisfactory results therefrom. Besides his own crops, he dealt more or less in hops and filled large contracts at Portage and Madison, the price fluctuating from six to sixty cents per pound. He was a prominent man in his community, a stanch Republican in politics and filled the principal offices in Winfield township. He died at Webster City, Iowa, May 26, 1893, aged seventy-seven years, but his wife, who was born in Ticehurst, Sussex, England, May 26, 1815, is still living in Reedsburg and is quite active for one of her years.

In the family of this worthy couple were four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons, including our subject, were soldiers of the Civil war. Levi, now a resident of Webster City, Iowa, was a member of Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. Jeremiah P., of Dallas, Brown county, Wiscon, enlisted in 1861, in Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, later known as the Fourth Cavalry, and served all through the struggle. The other son is Robert, a physician of Bloomer, Wisconsin; and the daughters were Mrs. Hannah Ellinwood; Agnes, who married O. F. Gregory and died in Carthage, Missouri, and Mrs. Mary Spaulding, of Webster City, Iowa.

Amos Cottington came with his parents to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1855, and was reared in much the usual manner of farmer lads in his day. He received but limited educational advantages, but always made the most of his opportunities and has become a well-informed man. He purchased a farm adjoining his father's, where he still owns one hundred and sixty acres, having sold a forty-acre timber tract which formerly belonged to it. For many years he was a very strong, robust man, but was injured by the kick of a horse several years since, which finally resulted in the amputation of his right foot.

On the 3d of December, 1862, Mr. Cottington was united in marriage with Miss Elmira M. Fish, who was born in Albany county, New York, July 19, 1836, and died January 17, 1896. Her parents were Elisha and Polly (King) Fish, the former also a native of Albany county, N. Y., and a member of the Society of Friends. Her mother lived to the advanced age of ninety years and twenty days. To our subject and his wife were born two children: Orna E., of Winfield township; and Edna E., now Mrs. C. S. Powell, of the same township.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Cottington enlisted in Company F, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until hostilities ceased. He is now a member of H. A. Tator Post, G. A. R., and the Modern Woodmen Camp at Reedsburg, in both of which he has held office, and has been a life member of the Sauk County Agricultural Society at Baraboo for many years past. In his religious views he is liberal and in political sentiment is an ardent Republican, taking an active and prominent part in the work of his party and serving as a delegate in many of its county conventions. As one of the popular and influential citizens of his community he has been honored with several official positions; has served as chairman of the town of Winfield for many years; as school treasurer twenty-eight consecutive years; and a member of the United States jury at Madison for several terms. As a citizen he has always been true and faithful to every trust reposed in him, so that his loyalty is above question, being manifest in days of peace as well as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battle fields.

HUGH DONNELLY.

Hugh Donnelly, an influential and leading citizen of Springville township, Adams county, has earned his present prosperity by his energy, natural business ability, and his honesty and fairness in all his dealings. For more than a third of a century he has occupied his present homestead, and to him as much as to any other man is due the development of Adams county.

Mr. Donnelly was born in Lexington, Ohio, June 11th or 13th, 1830. His parents, John and Sarah (O'Neill) Donnelly, were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1812, taking up their residence in Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg. They followed farming, and in about the year 1830 moved to Ohio. They died in that state in the city of Lexington.

Hugh Donnelly was the first born of a family of four children. He remained at home working for his father until he was twenty-three years of age. He obtained a fair common school education, which he has extended by reading and observation. Upon leaving home Hugh Donnelly worked for some time in the quarries at Lancaster, Ohio, and afterward for the Central Ohio Railway Company for about four years.

In 1856 Mr. Donnelly determined to see what the west had to offer for a young man, and we find him in Wisconsin, where he finally determined to locate, taking up his residence in Adams county. He worked for others for a few years, and it was in 1863 that he purchased the farm which has since that time been his homestead. It consisted of one hundred and twenty acres at that time, but his hard work and judicious management of his estate have enabled him to add to it until he is now the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of excellent farming and pasture lands, about one hundred acres of which are cultivated annually. He conducts general farming, devoting much attention to stock. He has made a success of his line of business, and his honesty, liberality and steadfastness of character have won him the respect of all those among whom he has lived so many years.

Hugh Donnelly was married February 18, 1848, to Mary Hinman, daughter of James and Eliza (Seeley) Hinman, who came from the state of New York to Adams county about 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly nine children have been born, eight of whom still survive. John, now living in Waukesha, Wis.; Edgar; Frank, living in Waukesha, Wis.; James, deceased, whose death occurred in 1873; Sarah, now Mrs. J. Collins, of Waukesha, Wis.; Joseph, at home: Thomas; Hugh J.; and Mary. The family are members of the Catholic church of Briggsville. In political sentiment Mr. Donnelly is a Democrat, though he does not take an active part in political affairs at the present time. He has held a number of township offices, was chairman of the board five years, and has also held the office of township treasurer. He has witnessed great changes in the condition of his county and state, and has himself been a potent factor in the advancement of all those interests which tend toward the general good. His name is inseparably connected with the history of his county.

CECIL ROSSOU ERNSPERGER.

Cecil Rossou Ernsperger, an enterprising young business man of Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin, was born in Rochester, Indiana, September 19, 1863. His father was Frank B. Ernsperger, and was born at Rocky Ford, Wood county, Ohio, October 14, 1839. The latter was the son of Christopher and Julia A. Ernsperger, natives of Maryland. The grandfather of Christopher Ernsperger came from Switzerland and settled in Maryland before the Revolutionary war. His son George, father of Christopher Ernsperger, served in that war, and in the war of 1812. Soon after his marriage Christopher Ernsperger removed from Maryland to Wood county, Ohio, and lived on a farm near Sandusky for some years. In 1857 he went to Fulton county, Indiana, where he died in 1878, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Julia A., also died at Rochester, Indiana, in 1896, aged eighty-five years. Her parents came from Maryland and died in Wyandotte county, Ohio. Frank B. Ernsperger, the father of our subject, received a common school education and spent one year at the University of Fremont, Ohio. At the age of fifteen years he entered a general store at Fremont, Ohio, and in the fall of 1859 he went to South Bend, Indiana, and two years later embarked in business at Rochester, Indiana. In the fall of 1879 he came to Portage, Wisconsin, where he carried on a mercantile business for about one year, then purchased a stock of goods at Cambria, and continued in business there until 1890, when he was elected county clerk of Columbia county on the Democratic ticket, and returned to Portage to live. At the expiration of his office he assumed management of the "Portage Democrat" and conducted it for three years. Since that time he has been justice of the peace, and is now serving his third term. He devotes most of his time to the business that comes to him in this line. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1862, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has filled the principal offices in the Masonic lodge. He was an active member of the I. O. O. F. for about thirty years, but has never affiliated with the local lodge.

The mother of our subject was Mrs. Mary A. (Lyon) Ernsperger. She was born in Rochester, Indiana, the daughter of B. S. Lyon, a tailor and dealer in general merchandise at Rochester, and who sold his business to Mr. Ernsperger, and moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he died at an advanced age. Frank B. Ernsperger and Mary A. Ernsperger had four children, namely: Lillie V. (now Mrs. Charles Leavens); Cecil R., the subject of this sketch; Laura May, now Mrs. J. E. Williams; and Edgar B., of Oakland, California. The mother died in 1895 at the age of fifty-five years. Frank B. Ernsperger was married in Indiana to Olivia A. Hebron, and has two sons by this marriage: Samuel B. and Frank B., of Portage.

Cecil R. Ernsperger attended the Rochester common and high schools, completing the course at fifteen years of age. Then he came to Wisconsin and entered his father's store at Portage and later at Cambria. He spent two years as traveling representative for a firm of implement manufacturers in Minneapolis. He then returned to Portage and was employed for one year by J. Simon & Co., in a general store. He took charge of the grocery and crockery department of the great Bee Hive Department Store at Portage for two years, and in January 21, 1899, the firm of Scott & Ernsperger was formed, succeeding the firm of C. H. Green & Company, at Cambria, in the general merchandise line.

Mr. Ernsperger was married September 1, 1890, to Maggie A. Andrew, daughter of Edward and Magdalene Andrew, of Cambria. Mr. and Mrs. Ernsperger have one child, Laura May. Mr. Ernsperger is a member of McQueeny Lodge, No. 104, K. of P., at Portage; Fidelity Camp, No. 1161, M. W. A., at Cambria; Silver Lodge, No. 19, A. O. U. W., of Portage. Mr. and Mrs. Ernsperger are also connected with the Royal Neighbors, Juniata Lodge, No. 2051, of Cambria, and Mrs. Ernsperger is serving as marshal of the lodge. Mr. Ernsperger is a Democrat in political faith, and has always taken an active interest in public matters.

JOSEPH TILLOTSON.

Joseph Tillotson, one of the oldest conductors in years of continuous service on the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, now making his home in Baraboo, was born in Leeds, England, June 4, 1844, and is a son of Joseph and Alice (Waite) Tillotson, also natives of the same place. When only six years of age the father began work in a woolen factory of Leeds and was employed in the large industrial concerns of his native city until his emigration to America. Having attained his majority he married Alice Waite, the wedding taking place March 24, 1842. Her father was also employed in one of the factories of Leeds, where he died at the age of thirty-five years. About 1849 Joseph Tillotson, Sr., came with his family to America, locating in the town of Madison, Dane county, where he resided on a farm for many years, becoming one of the successful, prominent and influential agriculturists of the community. He spent the last two years of his life in Madison city, where he died April 25, 1885, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a man of strong convictions and decided views, and neither fear or favor could turn him from a course which he believed to be right. Of the Methodist church he was an active member, and in politics he was a Republican for many years, but in later life voted with the Prohibition party. Although he resided in a Democratic township, he filled the office of town clerk and other official positions, for all recognized his worth and ability, and his fidelity to the trusts reposed in him. His wife, a most exemplary woman and a devout Christian, died in Madison April 25, 1887, in her sixty-seventh year. In their family were eight sons and six daughters, and eight are yet living.

Joseph Tillotson, whose name heads this sketch, was only five years old when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. He early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and assisted in the work of the farm until August 14, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, being mustered out June 14, 1866, after three years and ten months of loyal and valiant service. His regiment was assigned to the Department of the Mississippi, and took part in the battles of Haines Bluff, Arkansas Post, and in the Vicksburg campaign, where 5,000 prisoners were captured. The regiment spent the winter of 1862-63 in digging the famous canal near Vicksburg and then took part in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, including the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and after the capture of Vicksburg participated in the expedition to Jackson, Mississippi. Later they were stationed for two months at Vicksburg and were then transferred to the Department of the Gulf. At the battle of Carrion Crow, the company to which Mr. Tillotson belonged was almost totally demolished, he being one of nine that was fit for duty at the close of the engagement. He took part in the Red river expedition under General

Banks and the campaign against Mobile, and later the regiment was stationed in Texas for two months, after which it returned to New Orleans. Mr. Tillotson was made second lieutenant of Company I, Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry, and sent to Fort Rice where the Sioux Indians were still on the war path. He spent the winter of 1865-66 at that post—the easiest service he found while in the army. He escaped wounds, although he was never out of the ranks when there was duty to be performed, and with an honorable military record he returned home.

After the war Mr. Tillotson engaged in farming in Iowa county, Wisconsin, for six years, and in 1876 entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, since which time he has been constantly in the train service, and for more than twenty years has served as conductor, being in charge of a train running between Baraboo and Milwaukee at the present time. His long service stands in unmistakable evidence of his ability and capable service. He is popular with the patrons of the road and has the entire confidence of the railroad officials under whom he works.

Mr. Tillotson has resided in Baraboo since 1877, and in 1882 erected a pleasant home. He was married in October, 1869, to Sarah E., daughter of Henry and Sarah Higham, of the town of Fitzburg, Dane county. She was born in New York and came with her parents to Wisconsin in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Higham now reside with their daughter and both are eighty-five years of age. The former followed farming during his active business career. Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson have one child, Earle C., who is a graduate of the high school of Baraboo, of the Wisconsin University, and of the law department of that institution. He is now employed as cashier by a large manufacturing firm of Madison. The parents are members of the Methodist church of Baraboo, of which Mrs. Tillotson is serving as steward, being also president of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Tillotson is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Order of Railway Conductors. He is senior conductor and a member of the board of trustees of Baraboo Division, No. 68, and was sent as its representative to the Grand Division at Detroit, in the spring of 1899. He has always been a Republican in his political affiliations, but has never had time nor inclination for public office, although he is to-day as true and loyal to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the stars and stripes upon the battle fields of the south.

WILLIAM HUGHES.

William Hughes, one of the leading business men of Pardeeville, has achieved success from his humble beginning and is recognized as one of the most public-spirited and progressive citizens of that thriving village. He was born in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, in October, 1854.

The father of our subject, Michael Hughes, is a native of county Mayo, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1846, settling at Norwich. He was employed in a hammer factory at that place, where he assimilated many American ideas and developed that love of liberty for which his countrymen have ever been distinguished. Soon after the Civil war began he demonstrated his patriotic instincts by entering the service of his adopted country and devoted three years to the cause as a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry. He participated in a number of important engagements and suf-

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM HUGHES.

fered a sunstroke, which caused partial deafness. In 1867 he became a citizen of Wisconsin and resided in Columbia county until 1894, since which date he has lived in Kingston, Green Lake county, where he is now in the enjoyment of the ease and comfort which he merits by a long and busy life, he having reached the advanced age of eighty years. Besides William, he has a son, Charles, living in the town of Wyocena, and a daughter, Mary Ann, now Mrs. Stafford O'Brien, of Kingston, Wisconsin.

William Hughes has lived in Columbia county from the age of thirteen years. He grew to manhood on a farm and while a young man taught several terms of school. He was ever on the alert for an opportunity to better his condition, and, after spending three seasons as traveling representative of a leading nursery firm, in 1884 he established a grocery store at Pardeeville. He has been continuously engaged in mercantile business since that time, adding other lines of goods from time to time as his means would permit, and for some years past he has handled one of the best assorted stocks of general merchandise to be found in Columbia county. Since 1893 he has also dealt in grain and all kinds of farm produce, shipping large quantities to Chicago, Milwaukee and other markets. His success is due to the exercise of judgment, integrity and fair dealing, which has inspired the confidence and good will of his patrons and associates and insured a liberal share of the custom which is attracted to Pardeeville by the enterprise of its business men.

Our subject was married in 1886, to Miss Maggie Eagan, a native of Portage, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Patrick Eagan, of Marcellon township. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, who bear the names of Roy W. and Charles. The family is connected with the Catholic church at Buffalo, Wisconsin. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, which is one of the most attractive in the village, with its well kept grounds, denotes the taste and culture of its inmates. In political principles Mr. Hughes has always been a Democrat and exerts no small influence in the local councils of the community. He has filled numerous positions of trust and responsibility and his personal popularity is attested by the fact that, although a large majority of the people of Pardeeville are opposed to him in political sentiment, he is now serving a third term as president of the village.

MORRIS JOHN ROWLANDS.

Morris John Rowlands is one of the most successful and influential citizens of Cambria and has displayed an active interest in the growth and development of that thriving village. He represents one of the earliest Welsh families which located in Columbia county and one which has been identified with many of its most vital interests and cherished institutions.

His father, John R. Rowlands, was employed for many years in a slate quarry in Cærnarvonshire, Wales. Having accumulated a few hundred pounds sterling by honest toil and thrifty habits, in 1845, he headed a party, which included six of his neighbors with their families, and set out for America. Though their knowledge of this country was limited, they believed that it offered opportunities for bettering their material fortunes and that they would find ideal conditions for promoting the moral and intellectual culture which they aspired to bequeath to posterity. Upon landing at New York, they came to Wisconsin, attracted no doubt by the fact that a colony of their countrymen were already located near Racine. Leaving their families at that place, these seven men started on foot to seek a desirable location for settlement. After several days' travel they reached Columbia county and Mr. Rowlands selected a "claim" on section 15 in what is now the township of Springvale, the immediate locality being better known as "Welsh Prairie." He purchased several hundred acres of government land which is still owned by his descendants, built a log house and brought his family there the same season. Several of his associates settled near him and this was the beginning of an extensive colony of which the village of Cambria became the social and commercial center. The people composing this settlement have always ranked among the most intelligent and progressive citizens of Columbia county. John R. Rowlands was distinguished for remarkable physical activity and possessed may estimable qualities of mind and heart worthy of the emulation of rising generations. He continued to reside upon the farm until his death, which occurred January 19, 1883. Though he had attained the age of eighty-three years, he was able to walk from Cambria to his home, a distance of six miles, only a few months before his demise. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Closs, departed this life September 21, 1869, at the age of seventy-four years. Her father, John Closs, came from Yorkshire, England, and died in Wales.

Morris J. Rowlands, whose name heads this article, was born in Cænarvonshire, Wales, July 4, 1840, and has lived in Columbia county from the fifth year of his age. His educational advantages were limited but he acquired a fund of general information which natural judgment and experience enables him to put to practical use. After living for more than forty years upon the homestead farm, in 1886 he removed to Cambria where his present home occupies a sightly location and is one of the most conspicuous residences in the village. For eight years he dealt in grain and lumber as a partner with Edward Harris, who was also proprietor of the Bank of Cambria. Upon the death of Mr. Harris in 1894 he purchased that institution, which has since been conducted by M. J. Rowlands & Son and is recognized in financial circles as one of the most reliable concerns in Columbia county. The firm is also interested to a considerable extent in real estate. It has erected a number of buildings, in the village and, besides the original homestead of the family, has acquired several other fine farms. Mr. Rowlands was one of the first farmers in the county to introduce the breeding of thoroughbred Durham cattle and has also given some attention to Clydesdale horses. Every enterprise in which he has become interested owes its success in great measure to his thoroughness and foresight.

He is a member of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church of Cambria, and has always lent encouragement to enterprises calculated to cultivate the finer instincts of the people. He has given considerable attention to music and for forty years has been a leader of church choirs. Belonging to a race which is famous the world over for musical talent, he and his associates have established an enviable reputation in the culture of that art and visitors have been attracted from all parts of the world to the musical conventions held in Cambria. Mr. Rowlands helped to organize the Cambria Music Hall Company, which has recently built an elegant opera house, such as would be a credit to any large city, and which forms a source of just pride and delight to every patriotic citizen of Cambria and is one of the most noteworthy public buildings of the county.

Mr. Rowlands is identified with the Masonic fraternity. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and has always supported the principles of the Republican party.

Though he never seeks official honors, he has frequently been called to the discharge of local positions of trust and responsibility. For ten years he served as town clerk of Springvale and for eight years filled the same office in Courtland township. He was elected the first president of the village under the state charter and served two years in that capacity.

In 1866 he was married to Miss Catherine Owens, daughter of David and Jane Owens, of Springvale township. Mrs. Rowlands was born in Wales and came to the United States with her parents in 1847. One son, David Morris Rowlands, is now his father's partner in business. This gentleman was born January 19, 1868. After leaving the public school and taking a course at a business college in Milwaukee, he began his business career in the lumber office of Harris & Rowlands. In 1890 he became a partner with H. F. Schemmel in a general store at Cambria. Three years later he sold his interest in this establishment and entered the Bank of Cambria in the employ of Mr. Harris. Upon the death of that gentleman, as previously stated, he acquired an interest in the concern and has since filled the responsible position of cashier.

July 6, 1898, occurred the wedding of David M. Rowlands and Miss Emma Davis, daughter of Edwin and Jane Ann Davis, of Cambria. Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands are the happy parents of one boy, Morris David, born July 21, 1899. They are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church and Mr. Rowlands is identified with the Masonic order. He has filled the chair of junior deacon in Cambria Lodge and also holds membership in Fort Winnebago Chapter at Portage.

ROBERT GALSTON.

Robert Galston, a prosperous agriculturist residing on section 36 in Adams township, Adams county, is an early settler of that region. He has passed more than a quarter of a century within the borders of Adams county, and has lent his influence for the welfare of his community. His estate comprises one hundred and sixty acres, and he has added such improvements as make it one of the leading farms of the vicinity. He engages in general farming and is interested to some extent in stock raising. He has met with success in his chosen calling and has gained the respect of his fellows.

Mr. Galston was born at Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, August 24, 1835, and was the son of James and Elizabeth (Fulton) Galston. His father was a baker by trade, and conducted the business at Dalry. He died in 1859 and was buried at Dalry, and the mother died in 1834, and was laid to rest at Beith.

In a family of twelve children our subject was the sixth in order of birth. He was given educational advantages and acquired a good education. At the age of twelve years he was started to learning the baker's trade, but not taking kindly to that trade he decided to learn the shipwright's trade and at the age of seventeen years was apprenticed for that purpose. He served four years with a firm in Glasgow, Scotland, and worked at his trade for about ten years. He came to America in 1870, locating at Chicago, where he was employed for some time. He came to Adams township, Adams county, in 1872, and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 36. He has about eighty acres under cultivation, and has prospered. He erected a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and is surrounded by all the comforts of rural life.

Mr. Galston was married November 3, 1865, to Marion Hamilton, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Semple) Hamilton, of Little Gill, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Four children have been born to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Galston, named as follows: James, born January 1, 1865, died November 27, 1869; Sarah, born April 13, 1868, died November 17, 1869; James, born March 12, 1870, now living at home; and Alexander, born July 22, 1872, now residing in Black River Falls.

Mr. Galston is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has held various offices of local importance, including treasurer of his township, supervisor, justice of the peace four years, and assessor about five years. He is non-partisan in politics, voting for the ticket which meets his favor, ever looking to the interest of the community where he has made his home for so many years. He has always been found standing on the side of right and justice, and no public enterprise which he deemed feasible passed him without his hearty support. He is one of the public-spirited men of Adams county, and all who honor good citizenship and honest industry hold him in the highest esteem. His name has been linked with many of the important public movements and to write a history of Adams county would of necessity frequently bring his name before the readers of such a volume.

ROBERT MORRIS WILLIAMS.

Robert Morris Williams, publisher of "The Crank" at Pardeeville, is probably the oldest born native of Columbia county now residing therein. He was born in the town of Marcellon, September 16, 1850, and was a son of Morris Sibley and Phœbe C. (King) Williams.

The parents of our subject sprang of New England families, who were distinguished for patriotism. Joseph Williams, the grandfather of M. S. Williams, enlisted as a private and was promoted to captain of New York troops at Saratoga and did valuable service throughout the Revolutionary campaign against Burgoyne. His musket is preserved by our subject. The grandfather of our subject, Ebenezer Williams, served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and took part in the engagement at Sacket Harbor. He was a farmer and hop grower in Oneida county, New York. He first came to Wisconsin in 1848 and was one of the pioneers of Marcellon township, settling there in 1850, where he at once began the culture of hops, and this was probably the beginning of that industry in Wisconsin. He died at the age of sixty-eight years. The father of our subject was born in Sangerfield Center, Oneida county, New York, November 3, 1830, and came to Wisconsin in 1850. He lived on his father's original homestead until his death, October 4, 1868. He kept a country hotel on the road between Portage and Fox Lake, and was celebrated for his musical talents. Being owner of the first melodeon brought to Columbia county, he furnished inspiration for many frontier dances and other public occasions. It was doubtless owing to this gift that he received the name of "Jenny Lind" Williams, and his house was known far and wide as the "Jenny Lind Tavern." He enlisted in Company I, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and served until discharged at the close of hostilities. Further notice of the mother of our subject will be found in the sketch of James Scott, found elsewhere in this volume.

Robert M. Williams attended the district school and lived on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age, since which time he has followed various occupations in different states and acquired a valuable fund of experience and general information. He began the publication of the "Pioneer" at Glidden, Wisconsin, in 1876, the second paper in Ashland county, where he lived nine years, serving as postmaster, town clerk, town treasurer, and in various other official capacities. He then went to Florence, Alabama, where he conducted a photograph gallery three years and then continued in the same business in Nashville, Tennessee, six years. He returned to Pardeeville in 1898 and began the publication of the "Crank," a journal devoted to independent reform. It has achieved noteworthy popularity among the people of Columbia and adjoining counties. Mr. Williams has also given a great deal of attention to hypnotism as a science, and possesses remarkable magnetic power, and he has many original ideas on various subjects. He is a Spiritualist in faith.

Our subject was married in 1868 to America A. Smith, a daughter of Nathaniel and Angeline Smith, of Marcellon township. Mrs. Williams was born in Livingston county, New York, but came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of five living children, who are as follows: Angeline, now Mrs. A. G. Cox, of Chicago; Morris L. K.; Daisy L.; Robert Asa; and Russell C. One child, Leroy, was drowned in the Chippewa river, at Glidden, Wisconsin, at the age of two years.

HENRY SAWYER.

Henry Sawyer, one of the most successful farmers of Columbia county, is now residing in the village of Cambria. Mr. Sawyer was born in Burslem, Staffordshire, England, March 25, 1840.

Henry Sawyer is the son of John and Elizabeth (Ellis) Sawyer, both natives of Burslem, England. The grandfather, Ralph Sawyer, lived and died in England, and was a miner and collier by trade. John Sawyer, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a potter by trade and became a specialist in the art of turning cups, saucers, etc. He was connected in England with the Potters' Emigration Society, and was appointed as one of a committee of three to seek a location for planting a colony. This committee came to America, and on reaching New York City left their families there and proceeded to Washington, D. C., to obtain desired information regarding lands, etc. They then brought their families to Milwaukee, where they left them while they made a trip to Columbia county. Here they selected two thousand acres of land in Scott township, which they purchased of the government at one dollar and a quarter per acre. They surveyed and divided this into one hundred lots of twenty acres each, 20x160 rods, most of which were occupied the next season by emigrants sent over by the Society from Staffordshire. Being a man of genius and original ideas, John Sawyer made a more successful farmer than most of those who formed this colony. His family joined him in July, 1846, at the season when wild strawberries were ripening. Between Fox Lake and Portage at that time there was but a single habitation on the stage route. Mr. Sawyer and his colleagues built eight log cabins the first season, each of which sheltered several families. He afterward removed to another farm in Scott township, where he owned three hundred acres of land. He acquired several other tracts of land, which he improved to some extent. He drew logs to the mill at Cambria from which lumber was sawed for his buildings, and he roofed them with rough boards, which warped in the sun and let in the rain freely. John Sawyer was a man of firm convictions, and held independent views on most public questions. At various times he filled the principal township offices of Scott township and during the Civil war was active in raising bounties for volunteers, and only one draft was made in that township. His first wife was the mother of our subject, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis Sawyer. She died in 1847, at the age of about twenty-eight years. Her father, Richard Ellis, was an engineer in a coal mine at Burslem, England. Henry Sawyer, the subject of this sketch, was her only child. John Sawyer afterward married Edna Smith, who died without children. He married a third time, Hannah Whittingham becoming his wife. She also died childless. John Sawyer lived to be seventy-three years of age, his death occurring December 15, 1893.

Henry Sawyer went to school for the first time at the age of sixteen years. At the age of twenty-three he began farming for himself in Scott township, where he has lived the greater part of his life. He is the owner of the original farm of one hundred and twenty acres which he purchased in 1862 and cleared from the forest. In addition to this he owns a farm of six hundred and eighty acres in Springvale township, a portion of which he rents to tenants. He has divided his attention between grain and stock.

Since 1899 Mr. Sawyer has made his home in the village of Cambria, though he still conducts his farming business. Mr. Sawyer was married November 20, 1865, to Ann P. Baillies, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Baillies. Mrs. Sawyer was born in Paisley, Scotland, and came to America with her parents in 1849, settling in Scott township, where Mr. Baillies died January 13, 1894, aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. Elizabeth Baillies died in 1892, at the age of sixty-five years. Her father, John Hamilton, was a native of Scotland, and died in Scott township, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a weaver of Paisley shawls, and acquired great skill in this branch of trade. Alexander Baillies, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Sawyer, was a soldier in the British army, and was stationed in Ireland at the time of the birth of his son, Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have five children, namely: Elizabeth Jane, now Mrs. Charles Healy, of Ironwood, Michigan; Mary Ellen, now Mrs. John Dodge, of Springvale township; Jessie Ann, now Mrs. Samuel Dodge, of Springvale township; John Henry; Hugh Thomas, the two last named being at home. Mr. and Mrs. Sawver have four grandchildren.

Mr. Sawyer is a member of the A. O. U. W., the M. W. A., and the I. O. O. F. His fraternal connections are with the lodges at Pardeeville. While he has always been a valued citizen and a supporter of the principles of good government, he has never sought political preferment. In political views he is a Democrat. Without his seeking it, he received the nomination for member of the general assembly on the Democratic ticket, in 1900.

HENRY AMMIRAS DARROW.

Henry Ammiras Darrow, a well-known citizen of Winfield township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, is descended from worthy New England ancestry and exhibits many of the sterling qualities which characterize the people of that section. He was born in Mecca, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 20, 1839, and is a son of H. Ammiras and Luceba (Dann) Darrow, both natives of New York, the former born in Albany county, the latter in the western part of the state.

The paternal grandfather, Ammiras Darrow, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, made his early home in Connecticut, and when the father of our subject was four years old removed, with his family, from Albany county, New York, to Booneville, Oneida county, that state, where he built and operated a tannery. This establishment was afterward burned down, causing him a serious loss. He died in Booneville. He was of Scotch descent, while his wife, Sarah Fisher, was of Irish extraction, her father being a native of the Emerald Isle and pressed on board a British man-of-war, from which he escaped and came to America. She was born in New London, Connecticut, and was nine years old when the place was burned by General Arnold, whom she had known before he entered the army. She died in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Soon after his marriage, H. Ammiras Darrow, the father of our subject, removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, and in the fall of 1839 came to Wisconsin, first locating in Walworth county, and became one of the pioneers of Allen's Grove, where he lived upon a farm for twelve years. When he located there the nearest postoffice was at Beloit. In 1851 he came to Sauk county and took up his residence in Winfield township, where he died in his ninety-sixth year. He was always a vigorous and rugged man, and when sixty-five years old walked to Madison from Winfield and returned in three days. His first trip to this county from Allen's Grove, in 1851, was made on foot. When the town of Winfield was separated from Reedsburg, in 1852, he suggested the name, in honor of Winfield Scott, who was at that time a candidate for the presidency.

At the age of thirty-nine years, H. Ammiras Darrow married Miss Luceba Dann, a daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Rull) Dann. The former was a descendant of Francis Dann, who founded one of the earliest Episcopal churches in New England, at Danntown, Connecticut, in 1675. Mrs. Darrow was also a representative of the Underhill family, mentioned by Whittier in one of his famous poems. She died a few years before her husband at the age of seventy-two years. In their family were ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are still living, namely: Elizabeth; Adelia R.; Phœbe M.; Henry Ammiras; Nathaniel; Sarah, wife of L. N. Fish, of Winfield; Albert; George; Caroline, widow of Sherman Winfield; and John, of Barron county, Wisconsin. All are residents of Wisconsin with the exception of Albert, who lives in Iowa.

Mr. Darrow, whose name introduces this review, was a lad of twelve years when he came with the family to Sauk county. During his boyhood and youth he attended school during the winter months, while through the summer season he engaged in farm work. At the age of twenty-one he started out in life for himself, and a few years later bought a part of his present farm, which at that time was wild land. He has since owned two hundred and eighty acres, but of that amount he has sold forty-one acres. He now has one hundred and fifty acres under a high state of cultivation, and improved with good and substantial buildings. He was one of the incorporators of the State Bank of Reedsburg, in 1898, and is a business man of more than ordinary ability. He was a member of the Wisconsin Grange for a time, and has affiliated with the Republican party since voting for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. Most creditably has he filled the offices of town superintendent of schools, clerk of his school district twenty-five years and town treasurer, and is recognized as one of the most public-spirited and progressive citizens of his town.

JOHN WILLIAM VROMAN.

Prominent among the agriculturists and pioneer settlers of Adams county, Wisconsin, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review. He is a resident of Jackson township, and many are the stories of early life in Wisconsin told by this leader in the march of civilization.

John William Vroman was born in Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, January 5, 1829, the son of Josiah A. and Elizabeth (Fritcher) Vroman, both natives of Sharon, New York, where the father was born December 24, 1799, and the mother in 1803. In 1841 our subject's father, Josiah Croman, came with his family to Wisconsin, locating at Darion, in Walworth county, where he lived about ten years, and then settled in Adams county. He died at Oxford, Wisconsin, at the age of sixty-eight years.

John William Vroman settled upon his present farm in 1857, staking off a "squatter's" claim, and a few years later purchased it from the government at one dollar and a quarter per acre. He is the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of excellent land, with a high class of improvements and conveniences added by his own industry. He now rents his farm to his son, and gives his own attention to an apiary, with which he is meeting with success. He spends much of his time now in fishing and hunting, and in the enjoyment of a well-earned competence. He has been a great hunter in his day, and when large game was more plentiful than now his chosen sport was the deer hunt. At three different times in his life he has killed two of these animals at one shot, a fact which is testified to by living witnesses in whose presence the deed was done. For several years his larder was supplied with choice venison killed upon his own lands.

Mr. Vroman was married to Miss Mary Murphy May 10, 1852. Mrs. Vroman was born in Albany, New York, December 24, 1828. Her parents died during her infancy. After many years spent in faithful duty to her family and kindness and Christian helpfulness to her friends and neighbors, Mrs. Vroman passed away April 21, 1884, her death occurring in Jackson township. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vroman, namely: Mary E., who died September 10, 1872, aged eighteen years; George W., now a farmer of Adams county; Charles Henry, born September 29, 1857, and died December 28, 1893; Hattie J., a professional nurse, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Frank C., who now carries on farming on the old home farm, and was married December 28, 1892, to Miss Maud Smith, of Oxford, Wisconsin.

Mr. Vroman is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M., in which he has been an officer several years. He voted for General Winfield Scott for the presidency in 1852 and since that time has lent his support to the men and measures of the Republican party, never missing a vote at a presidential election. He has held several local public offices, and enjoys to a high degree the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens, of all political beliefs.

JAMES WHIPPLE ROBINSON.

James Whipple Robinson, Poynette, Wisconsin, is now living in honorable retirement in that village, and is numbered among the older and more venerable residents of Columbia county. He was born in Castleton, Rutland county, Vermont, October 3, 1822, and is a son of Dean Tyler and Tryphena (Whipple) Robinson. He was educated in Castleton Seminary, and came to Wisconsin in 1846, settling in the town of Leeds, Columbia county. He bought seventy-six acres of land upon his settlement in the town, and as he made progress he bought more land from time to time until

J. W. ROBINSON.

MRS. J. W. ROBINSON.

the farm consists of a half-section of as desirable land as is to be found in the county. His first stay in the state was rather brief, as he returned to Vermont in the spring of 1848, and kept store for some months for a railroad company then building a line from East Rutland to Whitehall, New York. The summer of 1849 he spent on the banks of Newfoundland engaged in fishing, going out from Provincetown in May and returning in October. He was seeking the improvement of his health, which at that time was somewhat impaired. On his return from this prolonged stay among the cod fishermen he was quite well again, and in November of that year he was married to Miss Theresa, the daughter of James and Sophia (Brayton) Flagg, of Hubbardton, Vermont. She was born in that place, and was a graduate of Castleton Seminary. She was a very successful teacher and had taught a number of terms previous to her marriage. The young couple came on immediately to their Wisconsin home and here four children were born to them—James F., Jane, Ada Theresa and Dean Tyler. At the birth of the latter the mother passed away. James F. was born October 12, 1851, and is now living in Denver, Colorado. The other children died in infancy and early childhood, James F. was married in September, 1885, to Miss Alma Curtiss, the daughter of Elbridge Curtiss, of Lowville. They were the parents of two children—Arthur and Mary Theresa. Mrs. Robinson died in 1892; he married again in 1892, Miss Helen Scott becoming his wife. She is the daughter of Smith J. and Marian Scott, of Lowville. They are the parents of two children—Marian Theresa and James Scott, who died in infancy.

James Flagg had a large family, which he reared upon an extensive Vermont farm. They were: Theophilus, born in 1819, and died in Parishville, New York, at an advanced age; James Madison, 1811, died in Chicago; Amasa Wesson, 1813, died in Castleton, July 9, 1870; Orlando died in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, in 1896; Stephen B. died in Hubbardton, Vermont; Minerva married Elisha Cook, and is now living in Leicester Junction, Vermont; Theresa, the wife of J. W. Robinson, was born August 20, 1821, and died December 2, 1855; Charles is now living on the old homestead in Hubbardton; and Horatio died in early manhood. These children, on the mother's side, had an uncle, the Rev. Durlin L. Brayton, who was a missionary in Burmah for nearly sixty years and who recently died. Two children died in early childhood. Conspicuous among these children was James Madison, who graduated at Middlebury College, in 1835, and served one year in the college as a tutor. He studied law and settled in southern Indiana. While there he was employed by the heirs in a disputed will case involving eighty thousand dollars in mining lands in the mountains of Tennessee. Mr. Flagg's fee was one-half if he won the suit for the heirs. He handled the case skillfully, met all the assaults of the enemy boldly, and won the suit and got his fee. A son of Amasa Wesson is the Rev. Rufus Cushman Flagg, D. D., now president of Ripon College, Wisconsin.

The second wife of J. W. Robinson was Sarepta, the daughter of Halsey Scovill, of the state of New York. They were married in 1856, and this union was blessed by two children—Edward Miner, who was born in Columbus, Wisconsin, in 1858, and married Clara Bowman. She was a daughter of Adam Bowman, of Lodi, and had one son, Adam James. Horton Boardman, her other son, was born in Columbus, Wisconsin, in 1859. He married Miss Mina Thomas, the daughter of Enoch Thomas, of Poynette, Wisconsin. Horton died in 1888.

In 1856 Mr. Robinson, at the time of

his second marriage, left his farm, and resided in Columbus for about five years as a buyer of wheat and other farm produce. Wheat was then a staple commodity in Columbia county. Mr. Robinson exchanged his Columbus property, consisting of two warehouses, a house and lot, for eighty acres of land adjoining his home farm. He came back to the farm, and turned his attention to stock raising, taking much interest in Percheron horses. It was largely through his efforts that the Presbyterian church in Lowville was instituted. He was an elder in this organization for many years. He voted for Henry Clay for president and has been an active working Republican since the organization of that party. He was town clerk for several years, assessor and school superintendent He has always been a devoted friend of the public schools, doing what he could to promote their efficiency. In 1893, having passed the allotment of three score years and ten, he commenced selling his farm in parts as opportunities occurred, and, after closing out the whole, bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Lowville, which he now owns.

Peter Robinson, the grandfather of J. W., was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1757. He married Jane Carlton in 1781. He emigrated with most of the Robinson family in 1790, and settled for a time at Georgia, Vermont, where Dean Tyler was born in 1794.

Dean Tyler Robinson married Tryphena Whipple in 1815, and died in 1862, at the age of sixty-nine. Peter Robinson was the father of nine children: Nancy, born in 1781; William R., 1784; Polly, 1786; Amelia, 1788; Joseph, 1790; Betsy, 1792; Dean Tyler, June 4, 1794; Peter, 1799; and James, who died in 1891. William was the father of one son, Charles, born in 1823, and several daughters. Joseph was the father of one son, Dean Tyler, born in St. Albans, Vermont, in 1828, who is now living in Rock Island, Illinois. Spencer R., a son of Dean Tyler, was born in Rock Island in 1870. Peter Robinson had three sons and one daughter, and the only one of the family now living is the Rev. Charles E. Robinson, who married Clara Vale. He is now the pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Scranton, Pennsylvania. They have one son, Allen R. James Robinson died in Parishville, New York, in 1891. He was the father of one son, Porter, and three daughters. Dean Tyler Robinson, the father of the subject of this sketch, had four children—Sarah A., born 1817; she married Edward H. Denison, of Castleton, and was the mother of four children. Her daughter Anna married the Rev. John A. Williams, twenty years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Peacham, Vermont. Of her sons, William is a merchant at Pittsford, Vermont; Francis was appointed consul in New Brunswick, and Edward was an assayer and died out west. Samuel M. Robinson was born August 31, 1818, in Hubbardton, Vermont, and moved to Castleton, when a child. He went to Cincinnati in 1840, and shortly after to Watertown, New York, where he practiced dentistry nearly forty years. In 1846 he married Anna Foreman, of Seneca Falls, New York. A daughter of this couple was Anna F., who was born August 20, 1849, at which time the wife and mother passed away. Mr. Robinson married Maria H. Bingham May 16, 1851, and she became the mother of four children—Allen B., Angie, John Sterling and John Carlton. Allen died in 1877. Sterling married Miss May Flower in 1879. She was the daughter of George W. Flower, and a niece of ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York. He died September 19, 1896, leaving a son, Anson F. Robinson, born September 23, 1881, in Watertown, New York. He is now in Columbia College, New York City, with his mother and other members of his family, who are in the banking business at No. 49 Broadway. The biography of James Whipple forms the theme of this writing. The youngest daughter of this family, Jane Carlton, who was born September 18, 1845, died December 3, 1855.

Asa Robinson, the father of Peter Robinson, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1725, and married Maria Hovey, who was born in 1723. Dean Robinson, the father of Asa, was born in Andover in 1699, and married Sarah Perley in 1723. Dean Robinson was born in 1672 and married Miss Mary (her parents' names are not legible in the record) in 1697. Joseph Robinson was born about 1640, and married Miss Phœbe Dean, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dean, the first pastor of the first church of Andover. Isaac, the father of Joesph Robinson, married Margaret Hanford, of Scituate, Massachusetts. The Rev. John Robinson was born in 1575, entered Cambridge University, England, in 1590, and was made Fellow of the University in 1599. He was pastor of the Pilgrim church in Holland, and died in Leyden in 1625. His widow and son, Isaac, followed the Pilgrims to America and settled in Scituate. In closing this article Mr. Robinson says: "If any family has a right to be grateful for an honored ancestry we have reason to be so, for we are descendants of so great and good a man as John Robinson, the minister of the Pilgrims." The historian adds that to the eye of the thoughtful student of history there is scarcely more significant scene than the affecting parting of Pastor Robinson with his faithful followers on the sands of the Holland shore as they were about to sail for the new world, leaving him behind, and he took up the Bible and pressed against the heart of their leader, saying "Take this book, and treasure it, for new light is about to break out of its sacred pages." The light has burst, and the world is made anew, and its present peace and liberty is largely due to the piety and devotion of such men as Pastor Robinson.

BENJAMIN SHELDON BEMENT.

Benjamin Sheldon Bement, one of the most successful farmers of Dell Prairie township, Adams county, is one of the early settlers of that region. He was born in Mason township, Cass county, Michigan, August 8, 1839, and was the son of David and Roxana (Schutt) Bement. The father was a native of Connecticut, and was of English lineage. He moved with his father, Sheldon Bement, in 1820, while still a youth, to Manchester township, Ontario county, New York, where his father followed his trade, that of carpenter, and spent the remainder of his life in New York. Our subject's father was born October 12, 1813, and went to Cass county, Michigan, in 1838, where he resided on a farm until his death, December 8, 1879. He was a reserved man, careful in business detail, and was successful, and enjoyed the respect of all. The mother of our subject was born June 21, 1819, in Ontario county, New York, and was the daughter of Benjamin and Christina (Bruzee) Schutt, who were of Holland Dutch descent. Her father was a thrifty farmer, and both parents died in Cass county, Michigan. Mrs. David Bement passed away in Cass county, Michigan, June 26, 1889.

The family to which our subject belonged consisted of the following children: George, residing in Ontwa township, Cass county, Michigan; Edwin, also a resident of Cass county; Harley died at the age of thirty-six years; Martha, who married Lewis Thompson, and died in Michigan; and Arthur died in childhood. Benjamin S. Bement attended the district school and received a good education. He worked in a grist-mill for a few years after he reached his manhood, but later lived on a farm in Ontwa township, Cass county, remaining there until 1872. He then came to Wisconsin, and purchased a farm in section 12, Dell Prairie township, Adams county. The "Campbell Railroad" had been surveyed across the county, and land values were at the highest mark. His original farm, comprising two hundred acres, cost three thousand dollars, and he paid five hundred cash at the time of purchase, and has since cancelled the balance. Eighty acres were cleared, and he was successful in his business. He now possesses nine hundred and twenty acres, some of which has been apportioned among his sons. He has raised some fine crops of clover seed, and also gives some attention to stock raising. He erected a fine brick residence in 1884, which is one of the best in Adams county, and the other buildings and improvements on the farm are of the best and built with an idea to comfort and convenience.

Mr. Bement enlisted at the first call for volunteers in 1861, in Company A, Chandler Horse Guards, which was recruited at Coldwater, Michigan. He served three months and twelve days, when the company was discharged. He then enlisted for three years, but owing to some technicality in the enlistment rolls the regiment was mustered out.

Our subject was married January 25, 1862, to Eliza Kellogg, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann (Neal) Kellogg, of Ontwa township, Cass county, Michigan. Mrs. Bement was born in Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, and her father was a native of the same county, and was of English descent. Her mother was born in England of Scotch parentage and died in Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1880, aged seventy-three years. Three sons and one daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bement, as follows: Georgia, who married Andrew J. Tuesley, and who died March 31, 1888, aged twenty-five years; Sidney, farming in Dell Prairie township; Harley, also farming in Dell Prairie township; and Frank, who conducts the homestead farm. Mr. and Mrs. Bement have four grandchildren. Mrs. Bement was reared in the Baptist faith, and is a lady of refinement and kindly feelings. Our subject is a member of Delle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Kilbourn, and has been a member of the order for over thirty years. He adhered to the Greenback movement in early years, and of late has become affiliated with the Populist party. He is a gentleman who keeps posted on important issues, and is strong in his convictions. He has filled several township offices, and is one of the prominent men of his community, and highly esteemed for his good qualities.

REV. JOSEPH FRANKLIN BACON.

Rev. Joseph Franklin Bacon, who is practically living a retired life in Kilbourn City, was born in Seneca county, New York, February 7, 1824, a son of Noah B. and Charlotte (York) Bacon. His paternal grandfather was Elijah Bacon, who came to this country from England in colonial days, and aided the colonies in their struggle for independence as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject was born in Cayuga county, New York, December 19, 1799, and is still living, his home being in Des Moines, Iowa. He is a man of considerable literary talent and on each birthday writes a poem. In 1842 he came to Wisconsin and first located in Mukwonago, Waukesha county, but afterward lived in La Grange, this state, and still later in Adams county. His wife, who was a native of Canada, died in White Creek, Adams county, Wisconsin, in May, 1874, at the age of seventy-six years. Her parents were of Holland descent and died in Batavia, New York.

In early life the subject of this sketch learned the blacksmith's trade in New York, and after coming to this state, at the age of nineteen years, he followed that trade in Mukwonago for several years. Subsequently he conducted a shop in La Grange and also did more or less wagon work. He next made his home in Oregon, Dane county, where he erected a stone shop and carried on business until his removal to Easton, Adams county, where he worked at his trade and also engaged in farming. Later he lived two years at White Creek and ten years at Briggsville, where he carried on a shop for a time, and from there removed to Portage, but since 1895 he has made his home in Kilbourn City.

On the 27th of July, 1845, Mr. Bacon married Miss Ann Algard, a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Remer) Algard. Of the nine children born to them, one died in infancy and three died of diphtheria within eight days at Easton, Wisconsin—Laura D., at the age of eleven years; Henrietta, at the age of six; and Jay, at the age of three. The others are as follows: William, a farmer of Easton township; Frank, who was drowned at Briggsville in his twentieth year; Charlotte Eliza, wife of H. S. Worden, of Portage; Bertia F., a resident of Madison, Wisconsin; and Carrie May, at home.

Mr. Bacon experienced religion at a revival meeting in Bath, Steuben county, Wisconsin, and was at once appointed class leader. He began preaching at that place at the age of sixteen years. He became a great Bible student, but was accused of skepticism and infidelity by the elders of the church on account of his peculiar views. He invited his neighbors and associates to come and hear him express his views on a certain date, and at the close of the service was congratulated by a Universalist minister, who happened to be present—the first person of that faith whom he had ever met. He preached occasionally thereafter, but was not identified with any church. While living at Easton, Wisconsin, he began to hold regular services. He joined the Universalist conference and was ordained a minister at Plainville, Adams county. Subsequently he organized a society at Briggsville and built a church there. Though the first building was destroyed by a cyclone, in two years he succeeded in rebuilding it, devoting four years of almost constant labor to the building of that church. For some years past he has not been actively engaged in the work of the ministry, though he is frequently called upon to officiate at funerals. He has always been a contributor to religious publications and still does more or less literary work. Even while holding regular religious services, he labored daily at his trade, and is still noted for his industrious habits, as well as his honorable and upright life.

JAMES L. BONHAM.

James L. Bonham, a leading and prominent attorney of Baraboo, Wisconsin, is one of the native citizens of Sauk county, his birth having occurred in Troy township, August 28, 1862. His parents were George and Ruhamah E. (Jacoby) Bonham. The father was born in Buckinghamshire, England, October 15, 1821, and in his native land learned the trade of a baker and also worked as a common laborer. While a young man he became interested in religious matters and was made a licensed preacher in the Methodist church. As early as 1835 he came to the United States and first located near Mansfield, Ohio. A few years later he became one of the pioneers of Sauk county, Wisconsin, locating on a farm in Troy township. He took an active part in organizing the Methodist church in this section and often officiated at funerals and on other occasions when no regular minister was at hand, his services always being gratuitously given. He also took an active interest in organizing and maintaining good schools, though he himself never attended school but eighteen days. He was, however, a natural orator and a tireless student who kept himself well informed on the leading topics and questions of the day. He died September 4, 1892, honored and respected by all who knew him. His widow is still living in Spring Green, at the age of sixty-three years. She was born in Stark county, Ohio, of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage, and was married May 5, 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Bonham the following children were born: Susan E., who married Benjamin Young and is now deceased; Hollis G., who died near Nelson, North akota; Phœbe A., wife of Amos D. Henry, of Kempton, North Dakota; Lucy L., wife of W. H. Palmer, of Marshall, Minnesota; James L., our subject; John E., a farmer of Troy township, Sauk county; and William B., who operates the homestead farm.

After leaving the common schools James L. Bonham entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, where he pursued a scientific course and was graduated with the class of 1889. He then matriculated in the law school of the State University at Madison, and was graduated from that institution in 1891. He at once opened an office in Baraboo and has since successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, making a specialty of probate law. Soon after coming here he was appointed police justice of the city, which office he most creditably filled until the fall of 1897, when he was appointed justice of the peace, for the first ward.

On the 15th of January, 1895, Mr. Bonham was united in marriage with Miss M. Grace Stanley, a native of Baraboo and a daughter of William Stanley, a leading citizen of that place, and they now have a little daughter, Mabel L. They attend the Methodist church, where Mr. Bonham has sung in the choir for many years. He is also second tenor in the Columbian Male Quartet, an organization of considerable local repute, which is engaged for many public occasions throughout the state. He is a prominent member of Baraboo Lodge, No. 47, K. P., in which he has passed through all the principal chairs and has recently been elected chancellor commander. He is also captain of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, and a member of Baraboo Lodge, No. 34, A. F. & A. M. Since attaining his majority he has affiliated with the Republican party and has stumped the county in three different campaigns, speaking in nearly every voting precinct. Genial and affable in manner, he makes many friends and has the happy faculty of being able to retain them.

JAMES AUGUSTIN SWEANY.

James Augustin Sweany, an influential farmer of Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, represents one of the oldest and most progressive families of that locality. He was born in Luny, county Londonderry, Ireland, August 1, 1840, and is a son of John and Mary (McWilliams) Sweany, natives of the same county. His paternal grandparents, Lawrence and Mrs. (Kelley) Sweany, lived and died in Ireland, but the maternal grandfather, Andrew McWilliams, came to America about 1830 and located in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, his death occurring at Burlington, Vermont. Several of his sons became prominent citizens of that locality, and there representatives of the family still live.

In his native land John Sweany, the father of our subject, followed the occupation of a farmer and linen weaver until 1842, when he came to the new world, being eight weeks in crossing the Atlantic from Belfast to Quebec, Canada. He first located in Burlington, Vermont; later he spent two or three years in Plattsburg, New York, and two in St. John's, Canada, where he and his elder sons were employed in a glass factory. Subsequently they engaged in the same business near Hookset, New Hampshire. In 1849 the father came to Wisconsin by way of the lakes to Milwaukee, where he arrived June 15, and first located in Sun Prairie, Dane county, but two months later came to Fort Winnebago, which had recently been vacated by the garrison. He made a squatter's claim on lands which had been granted to the state by the United States for improvements on the Fox river, and a number of years later bought the same. The odd numbered sections were included in this grant. Mr. Sweany built a log house on section 26, which was the home of the family for eleven years, and to his original purchase he added from time to time until he and his sons had about one thousand acres before his death, most of which is still owned by the family. He continued to actively engage in farming until a short time before his death, which occurred December 3, 1874. He was one of the organizers of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Portage, of which he was always a prominent member, and to which he was a liberal contributor. On becoming an American citizen he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party and remained one of its stanch supporters. His worthy wife survived him many years, dying January 29, 1896, at the advanced age of ninety years, retaining her physical and mental faculties until the last. They were people of more than average intelligence, and took great pains in cultivating the mental and moral qualities of their offspring, most of whom attended high schools or colleges and became capable men and women, several occupying important public positions. The following is a brief record of the children: Lawrence is ex-municipal judge of Palestine, Texas; Andrew is mentioned below; John was engaged in the manufacture of glass at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1892, aged fifty-nine years; Charles, a resident of Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, died in 1895, aged fifty-nine; Isabella C., James A. and Michael A. occupy the old homestead; Bernard J. died in 1865, aged twenty years; Mary J. is Sister Mary Philip, of the Dominican Order at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin.

From early boyhood James A. Sweany has resided on the home farm in Fort Winnebago township. He attended Regiopolis College, Kingston, Ontario, and also took an elective course at the Wisconsin University with the view of fitting himself for the legal profession, but owing to illness and death in the family he did not complete his studies at that institution, where he was a classmate of John C. Spooner, now United States senator from Wisconsin. Since 1872 he and his brother, Michael, have carried on the homestead, consisting of over six hundred acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. They give considerable attention to the raising of high grade stock, and in connection with his agricultural pursuits our subject has at different times been interested in other enterprises, having taught school for several years in the surrounding country. He always keeps abreast of the times, being well informed on the leading questions and issues of the day, and is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. For several terms he was chairman of the town of Fort Winnebago, and was a member of the building committee which had charge of the erection of the county insane asylum at Wyocena in 1891. He was the candidate of his party for county clerk in 1874, and clerk of the court in 1878, and received a very flattering vote, but as the Democrats were in the minority he failed of election. He is, however, one of the most influential and prominent men of his community.

Andrew Sweany, a brother of James A., was born in the town of Luny, county Londonderry, Ireland, October 29, 1829, and died in Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, March 20, 1873. He came with the family to America, and before their removal to Wisconsin, he engaged in school teaching in the east at the age of fifteen years. The following year he commenced study for the priesthood, but owing to ill health never entered the church. Some time previous to his death he was a student at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee. He was elected town supervisor of Fort Winnebago in 1852; town clerk in 1855; and was chairman of the committee on the poor in 1857 and 1858, being one of the chief promotors of the system still in vogue in caring for the poor of the county. From an obituary written by a personal friend and acquaintance of this gentleman, we quote the following:

"He was of remarkable depth of mind, gifted with a clear, well-poised intellect and good natural endowments, his apprehension quick and judgment accurate. No one could more nicely or justly discriminate the defects or excellencies of a performance or exhibition of talent or genius, but his good sense and self-diffidence generally suppressed the declaration of his sentiments. He valued and appreciated erudition in all its branches and for all its legitimate purposes, and strove patiently and laboriously to acquire an extensive knowledge of sound literature. He was a rapid, correct and instructive writer. He could speak, too, and when he did so it told with effect—it was always to the point. He was a firm, consistent and conscientious Catholic, but his homage was a reasonable one. He was not fanatic or visionary. His veneration for religion and its ministers was not servile or forced, not springing from ignorance or superstition, but voluntary and enlightened. For those who differed from him in his religious convictions he retained neither hatred nor prejudice. His nature was to show respect and proper appreciation for the honest opinion and convictions of his fellow creatures, but he did not display aggressiveness even when convinced of the justness of his cause; hence the respect in which his opinions were ever held by those who did not agree or coincide with them."

REV. ROBERT B. CONDON.

Rev. Robert B. Condon, of Reedsburg, Sauk county, is a native of Chicago, Illinois. His father was Thomas D. Condon and his mother, still living, Katherine M. (Carberry) Condon.

Father Condon completed his classical and philosophical courses at Camsius College, Buffalo, New York, in 1891, graduating with the highest honors, first in his class. Upon his graduation he received the degree of A. B., the next year the degree of A. M. He pursued his theological studies at St.

REV. ROBERT B. CONDON.

Thomas' Seminary, St. Paul, and at St. John's Seminary, Collegeville, Minnesota. After his ordination Father Condon was assistant pastor of St. Gabriel's church, Prairie du Chien. He was then appointed pastor of St. Phillip's church, Crawford county, and is now pastor of Sacred Heart Catholic church, Reedsburg, with Winfield and Dellona as missions.

Father Condon is identified with many public movements. He was president of the committee for organizing the public library of Reedsburg. He was one of the first contributors to the pubilc library fund, and delivered a lecture for the benefit of the library. As an evidence of his widespread and general popularity he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket from his district, the third Wisconsin, but positively declined to enter the political arena.

An extract from a Memorial Day address of Father Condon is the leading article in the Memorial Day pamphlet issued by the state department of public instruction for 1900.

As an orator, it is universally conceded, Father Condon has no superior, and as a citizen and a man is held in the highest esteem. Ever ready for the advancement and welfare of his fellow man, he is a model worker, sparing no time or labor to enhance the advantage and enlarge the interests of the city, county and state of his residence. A portrait of this noble Christian gentleman, who has won the warmest regard of all who know him, is shown elsewhere in this volume.

JOHN PARDEE, Deceased.

John Pardee, deceased, was, during his residence in Columbia county, one of the prominent pioneer settlers of Pardeeville, which place was founded by his son, John S. Pardee. He was born in Norfolk, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 15, 1796, and was a son of Ebenezer and Anna (Miner) Pardee. His ancestors came from France and were among the first Huguenots to come to America. Her father was a shoemaker in early life and spent the greater part of his declining years on a farm in New York state.

The grandfather of our subject, Ebenezer Pardee (1) was married to Anna Richards. He enlisted in Captain Rogers' Company of Continental Troops at Cornwall, Connecticut, and participated in numerous engagements, including the battle of White Plains, where he was severely wounded and died there a few days later.

When our subject was but sixteen years of age the father's death forced the care of the family upon him. He served during the war of 1812 as a lieutenant, and in 1824 went to Wadsworth, Ohio, where he followed mercantile pursuits successfully until 1849, when he removed to Pardeeville, Wisconsin, where he continued to reside until his death.

Our subject chose Eunice Chamberlain, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Harris) Chamberlain, as his life companion. Mrs. Pardee was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1800, and died July 2, 1869. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pardee, as follows: John S., founder of Pardeeville, died at Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, while serving as United States consul; Caroline, who became the wife of William N. Pardee, and died at Battle Creek, Michigan; Emily, who married A. M. Hanchett and died at Marshall, Wisconsin; Minerva, widow of Joseph Utley, of Hagerstown, Maryland; Charles J., for some years a prominent citizen of Pardeeville, died at Fox Lake, Wisconsin; Kirby died in childhood; Virginia Maria, now Mrs. Y. Ashley, of Pardeeville, Wisconsin; and Jane, now Mrs. George Vilas, of Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Mr. Pardee died in Pardeeville, Wisconsin, June 26, 1873. He was one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity, and was also prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and large numbers from both orders participated in the funeral services. He was liberal in his political and religious views, and was firm in his convictions.

HON. YATES ASHLEY, DECEASED.

Among the prominent and influential pioneers of Pardeeville a foremost rank was accorded this gentleman during his residence there. He labored zealously for the advancement of his community and was deeply mourned at his death. Mr. Ashley was born in West Bloomfield, New York, September 10, 1824, and was a son of Daniel and Hattie (Cooper) Ashley.

Our subject's father was a descendant of Robert Ashley, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was a prominent pioneer of that place. When our subject was about three years of age he removed with his parents to Nunda, New York, where he attended the district school and Nunda Literary Institution, where he studied surveying and civil engineering. He later clerked in a store there, and in 1844 he went to Madison, Indiana, and later visited New Orleans and other southern cities. His former employer at Nunda solicited him to join him at Milwaukee and accept a position in his store there, and he reached that city in January, 1845. He then made a trip to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, where he and his father entered claim to six hundred acres of government land, and our subject continued his clerkship in Milwaukee until the spring of 1849, when he joined John S. Pardee at Pardeeville, and assumed charge of his store there and grist-mill, then in course of erection. He was soon afterward appointed the first postmaster of Pardeeville, and later spent one year at Whitewater and about a year in the engineer corps of the Milwaukee & LaCrosse Railroad Company. In April, 1855, he acquired an interest in the water power at Pardeeville and proceeded to complete the mill, which began operation in November, 1856, and he retained an interest in the property until his death. Mr. Ashley was appointed mail clerk on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. March 3, 1869, and continued as head clerk until 1885, when he was discharged for political reasons, being the first postal clerk in Wisconsin to be removed for political reasons under the Cleveland administration.

Our subject was married October 4, 1855, to Virginia Maria Pardee, a daughter of John and Eunice (Chamberlain) Pardee, of Wadsworth, Ohio. Five children were born to this union, who were as follows: John Stanley, residing in Cleveland, Ohio; Carrie Frances died in October, 1863, aged three years; Ernest Partridge, of Pardeeville, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Louis Pardee, of Pardeeville; and Jessie Helen, now Mrs. H. E. Spear, of Pardeeville. John Ashley was born in Pardeeville, Wisconsin, September 12, 1856, and was educated at the public schools and at a private school in Oconomowoc. He learned telegraphy in Pardeeville and followed the same at different stations until 1890, since which time he has been local managing agent of the M. A. Hanna Company, an extensive coal company of Cleveland, Ohio. Louis Pardee Ashley was born June 15, 1868, and was educated in the public schools. He spent several years in a store at Pardeeville, and one year in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

Company, and later conducted a mercantile establishment at Dorchester, Wisconsin, where he continued about five years. Since 1895 he has devoted his attention to carpenter work and the study of architecture.

Hon. Yates Ashley died at Pardeeville, June 23, 1897. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a charter member of the Wisconsin Consistory of Milwaukee, and a charter member of Pardee Lodge at Pardeeville. He was elected a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1862 and re-elected the following year. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Lewis as a trustee of the Wisconsin Hospital for Insane and served until that board was abolished. Politically he was a Republican.

ERNEST PARTRIDGE ASHLEY.

Ernest Partridge Ashley, a well-known citizen of Pardeeville, commands the highest esteem and respect of his associates, and was an active candidate for sheriff of Columbia county, before the convention in 1900. He is public-spirited and progressive and is a thorough business man and exemplary citizen. He is a native of Pardeeville, and was born February 15, 1862.

A biography of the father of our subject, Hon. Yates Ashley, appears elsewhere in this work. Ernest P. Ashley attended the public school and worked in his father's mill a number of years. He entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Company in 1885, and became a conductor on the Northern division, and was in their employ about ten years. Since 1895 he had charge of the mill at Pardeeville until the spring of 1900, when the property was sold. He then became a candidate for sheriff of Columbia county.

Our subject was married October 28, 1896, to Effie Amelia Hood, a daughter of Isaac L. and Amelia (Ellis) Hood, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Mrs. Ashley was born in Belvidere, Illinois. Her father was a native of New York and came to Wisconsin and settled at Ashippun about 1861. He enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Company D, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, July 23, 1865. Mrs. Ashley's mother re-married and became Mrs. Lorenzo D. Livermore, and now resides at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Ashley is a member of the O. R. C. and Ft. Winnebago Lodge and Ft. Winnebago Chapter, A. F. & A. M. He is a man of prominence in his community and represented the village on the county board of supervisors five years, and is now a member of the village board of trustees, these facts attesting the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

CHARLES H. HOUGHTON.

Nature and her phenomena make every man a student, but it is only those who follow agriculture as a pursuit who are closely linked with her many forms. They have the opportunity to observe her every change, and take advantage of the more propitious ones. In the pursuit of this calling the gentleman above named has met with success, and only through keen observance and earnest efforts. He has been a resident of Adams township, Adams county, for thirty years and in that time has witnessed the growth and development of that region and assisted it to its present high plane. He had naught with which to begin, aside from a courageous heart and willing mind, and a good physique, and is now one of the substantial men of his community.

Mr. Houghton was born at Lyndon, Caledonia county, Vermont, January 26, 1833, and was the son of Horace and Adeline (Balch) Houghton, natives of Vermont. His father was a carpenter by trade, and went to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, in 1839, where he remained until his death in 1849. The mother died in 1884 and is buried in Kenosha.

Our subject came to Wisconsin with his parents when six years of age, going with teams from Vermont to St. Joe, Michigan, thence by boat to Chicago. He attended the public schools and received a good edution. At the age of twenty he learned the trade of iron molder at Kenosha and worked there until 1861. In that year he enlisted in Company A, McClellan Dragoons, and served as body guard for General McClellan. He later enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and became a member of Company H. He saw service at Gettysburg, and was under Burnside, Hooker and Meade. He was discharged in 1866, his being the last Illinois regiment mustered out of service. For about three years after he left the service he worked at his trade in Kenosha, and in 1869 came to Adams township, Adams county, and purchased two hundred acres of land. It was almost all wild land, and the only dwelling was a log cabin. He now has seventy acres under cultivation, and has erected a comfortable house and good barns, and engages in general farming. For a number of years after he took up his residence in Adams county, he went to the city to work at his trade during the winter months. For three years he worked for the Esterly Harvester Works, at Whitewater, Wisconsin, which furnished him lucrative employment for the winter and early spring and permitted him to work the farm during the farming season.

Mr. Houghton was married in 1866 to Elizabeth Park, daughter of Elisha Park, of Kenosha, Wisconsin. Mrs. Houghton died November 20, 1894, and rests at Friendship, Wisconsin. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, as follows: Jennie A., now Mrs. Frank Pease, of Chicago; and Horace H., residing at home. The son was married September 30, 1894, to Lena Iveson, daughter of Henry and Cynthia Iveson, of Adams township.

Mr. Houghton is a member of Badger Post, No. 122, G. A. R., at Friendship. He is a Republican in political sentiment, but does not take an active part in politics. He is interested in the welfare of his township and county, and is one of the loyal men of Wisconsin, and enjoys the respect of his entire community.

GEORGE TITUS SIMONS.

George Titus Simons is one of the best known citizens of Lodi, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and a man of much character and influence. He was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York, April 7, 1829, and is a son of Titus and Elizabeth (Sharp) Simons. The father was born in Montgomery county, and died about 1833 at the age of fifty-five. During the war of 1812 he kept a boarding house in Quebec. Mrs. Elizabeth Simons was born near Quebec, and died at Amsterdam when about sixty-five years old. Her parents were of Holland lineage. She was the mother of eight sons and one daughter. One son died in infancy. William C. died in Lodi. John D. died near Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and Joseph, who went to California in 1849, died in that state. Ann is the widow of A. W. Kline, and lives at Amsterdam. Roswell D. died in Lodi. James and George T. are still living.

George Titus Simons attended school in his native place and in 1846 left home for Wisconsin. He made the journey around the lakes, landed in Milwaukee, and walked a good part of the way to Lodi.' Here he hired out as a farm hand for seven dollars a month. Two years later the young man thought he would secure a home, and, as the saying is, "took up" a nice tract of land, comprising one hundred and twenty acres a mile or so from Lodi, and when he had perfected his title went back to the east, and worked for several years in a piano factory at Albany, and became skilled in fine cabinet work. In the fall of 1851 Mr. Simons came back to Lodi, and in order to recruit his health spent the following winter on an island in the Wisconsin river below Merrimac, engaged in cutting wood which he sold to steamboats the next summer. There were three steamers then making regular trips in the Wisconsin river traffic, all doing well, running between Prairie du Chien and Portage. He also kept a small store opposite the present village of Merrimac. In 1852 Mr. Simons began the manufacture of fine cabinet goods at Lodi. He found a ready market at home for everything he could produce. For some years he and his partner were the only mechanics in the town. In 1856 he opened a hotel, the Simons House, and conducted it himself for about a year. It was headquarters for the stage line between Madison and Baraboo. Mr. Simons was engaged in farming for a time, and in 1865 resumed the hotel business and was in it for about four years. In 1871 he went on the road with a patent broom which took him over Wisconsin and part of Michigan. In the meantime he had a livery stable which he ran from 1860 to 1894. This business was his main occupation and he found it the most satisfactory and profitable of all his enterprises. In 1878 Mr. Simons re-furnished and enlarged his hotel and opened it once more for the public patronage, and was its active landlord until 1892, since which time he has lived in practical retirement. This establishment, known as the Briggs House, is still the leading hotel of the town.

In 1855 Mr. Simons was appointed deputy sheriff at Lodi, and continued to fill the duties of that position for twelve years. He conducted a paint shop for a long time, and was a capable and efficient house and sign painter. He has erected at different times a number of buildings in Lodi, and still owns several of them. Mr. Simons has in his own home several pieces of very fine and artistic furniture, which were made by him throughout. He is a horseman of zeal and knowledge, and has owned some of the best bred horses in the state. He owns at the present time "Ben Bolt," a fine bred stallion, combining some of the best strains of driving horses in the world, and capable of showing astonishing bursts of speed.

Mr. Simons was married to Miss Melissa Burroughs, May 3, 1853. Her father, William Burroughs, was a captain in the United States army during the war of 1812, and spent the last few years of his life in Columbia county. He died in Lodi. Mrs. Simons died in Lodi, January 1, 1892, at the age of fifty-seven years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and left three children: Harley N. is a banker of Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, and was formerly a banker at Evansville and Albany, Wisconsin. Jessie is the widow of M. Hayden, and lives in Lodi. Etta married Burt Clements and lives in Albert Lea, Minnesota. There are eight grandchildren in the family.

Though he makes no religious professions, Mr. Simons has contributed very liberally to the general growth and development of all the churches and many other public enterprises in Lodi. He has been a Republican since the formation of the party, though he has never sought an office.

ALEXANDER RODGERS.

Alexander Rodgers, one of Adams county's most successful agriculturists, whose pleasant home is situated in Jackson township, is a native of Marquette county, Wisconsin, born in the township of Moundville, March 19, 1852. His parents, John and Margaret (Giller) Rodgers, were natives of Scotland. The father, a typical Scotchman, was born in Markinch parish, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 15, 1819. He came to America in 1849, settling at Fox Lake, and later in Marquette county, where he died January 31, 1891, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a very successful farmer, and a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church. Our subject's mother died about three years before the death of her husband.

Alexander Rodgers was reared to manhood in Marquette county. In 1879 he purchased his present homestead farm, in Adams county, and he is now the owner of two hundred acres of the best land in the county, well improved and enhanced in value by the addition of many modern conveniences of rural life, including a large and commodious residence, erected in 1885. He gives considerable attention to live stock, and has made farming a success.

Mr. Rodgers was married December 13, 1877, to Eliza M. Round, daughter of Rev. Almon L. and Henrietta (Clark) Round. Mrs. Rodgers was born at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, March 4, 1853. She taught school several years in Columbia and Marquette counties. Her father was a native of Taunton, Massachusetts, and was a Baptist minister. He preached some years in Marcellon and elsewhere in Columbia county, Wisconsin. He came to Wisconsin in 1850, and died in Marquette county March 20, 1880, aged fifty-nine years. His wife was born in Willett, Cortland county, N. Y., and is still living at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers are the parents of five children, named in the order of their birth as follows: Carrie, now Mrs. Fred Gorsline, of Buffalo township, Marquette county; John; Ray; Almon, and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers and their daughter Carrie are members of the Presbyterian church at Oxford, where the family worships. Their home is one of refinement and culture. Mr. Rodgers has turned his success in his calling to the providing of those means of education and refinement so rarely found in country homes, and it is difficult to estimate the great influence for enlightenment and good exerted by such homes in advancing the better interests of the communities where they are found. Mr. Rodgers is a member of the Oxford Camp, M. W. A. He has been a life-long Republican, but has never sought political preferment. He is held in high respect and esteem by the entire community in which he resides.

STEPHEN HOFSTATTER, DECEASED.

Stephen Hofstatter, deceased, was a thrifty and prosperous citizen of Baraboo, Wisconsin, who took an active part in promoting its substantial improvement and material development. An adopted son of America, his loyalty was above question and his labors in the interests of the city and county were most effective and beneficial.

Mr. Hofstatter was born in Munich, Bavaria, March 17, 1819, and died in Baraboo, May 21, 1890. His parents were Robert and Agnes Marguerite (Schutte) Hofstatter. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, spent his entire life near Munich. Five of his sons were soldiers of the Bavarian army, including our subject, who was in the service for a number of years. In his native land he learned the carpenter's trade, and remained there until 1856, when he emigrated to the New World and located on a farm on Sauk prairie, Sauk county, Wisconson, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his energies for twelve years. That place is in the possession of his heirs. In connection with the operation of his land he also worked at the carpenter's trade, erecting a number of buildings for the early settlers in his neighborhood.

Mr. Hofstatter manifested his patriotism and love for his adopted country by his service in the Civil war, enlisting February 24, 1863, in Company A, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Under command of General Hancock he took part in several important engagements, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, and the battles of Deep Bottom, Reams Station and Hatchie's Run. At Reams Station, while going after water, he was captured August 25, 1864, and confined in Libby prison until February 20, 1865, when he was exchanged and came home on a furlough to try to recuperate, his health being ruined by the abuse he suffered there. He was finally discharged May 11, 1865, as hostilities had ceased and his services were no longer needed.

Finding himself unfitted for farm labor, Mr. Hofstatter removed to Baraboo in 1868, and for a time was engaged in business there, but spent most of the remainder of his life in retirement from active business. He erected a two-story brick store building, which is still one of the principal business blocks of the town, and in other ways was prominently identified with public affairs.

On the 14th of February, 1854, Mr. Hofstatter married Miss Carolina Fredericka Schwerdtfegger, who is still a resident of Baraboo. She was born at Geratstatten, near Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, Germany, a daughter of Gottlieb and Katherina Marguerite (Leder) Schwerdtfegger. Her father was a dealer in glassware. To our subject and his wife were born four children, namely: John Robert, a well-known merchant, of Baraboo; Katherina Marguerite, wife of George McCaskey, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Matilda Louise, wife of James A. McCaskey, of St. Paul, Minnesota; and William Tobias, a journalist, who has spent some time as a reporter for newspapers in New York and other cities.

Mr. Hofstatter was reared in the Roman Catholic faith, but never united with any church in Baraboo. He was a member of Joseph Hooker Post, No. 9, G. A. R., of Baraboo, and was a stanch supporter of the Republican party but never an office seeker, preferring the peace and contentment of private life except when he felt that the preservation of the nation demanded his services. He was always found true to every trust reposed in him and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact either in public or private life.

PETER NELSON PETERSON.

Peter Nelson Peterson, a prosperous agriculturist and dairyman, residing in Jackson township, Adams county, is one of the foremost men of his calling, and has been a resident of that region for many years. He is among that class of farmers who progress in their work and modern methods are used in carrying on his estate. He has made a success, and is respected throughout his community, as a gentleman of integrity and honest dealings.

Mr. Peterson was born near Copenhagen, Sjæland Island, Denmark, January 3, 1846, and was the son of Nels and Margaret (Albright) Peterson, natives of the same locality. Her father was a farmer in his native land, and was employed for some time at road building. He came to America with his family in 1867, and after seventeen days on board the steamer landed at New York. He settled in Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1868, and now resides at Oxford, Wisconsin, aged eighty-three years. The mother of our subject is seventy-six years of age, and both she and her husband are still active and industrious and have gained a comfortable competence by their labors.

Our subject remained with his parents until 1881 when he located on his present farm, which adjoins the homestead farm. He is the possessor of one hundred and thirty acres of well improved land, and his farm is supplied with a complete set of farm buildings, part of which he has erected since taking up his residence thereon. He gives his attention chiefly to dairying, and his herd of cows consists principally of high grade Durhams.

Our subject was married April 20, 1879, to Mrs. Mary Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, and the daughter of Oliver and Elsie Strusley, of Houston, Minnesota. Mrs. Peterson was born in Norway and came to America with her parents when she was but five years of age. Her father was a farmer and settled first on the site of the present city of St. Paul, Minnesota. He afterward moved to Houston when that locality was a wilderness, where both he and his wife died. Mrs. Peterson died March 13, 1899, aged fifty-two years. She had one daughter by her former marriage, Lottie, now Mrs. A. Conger, residing in Jackson township. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, as follows: Charles, Laura and William. Mr. Peterson became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and has since voted the Republican ticket. He is a gentleman who is well versed on the topics under daily discussion, and takes an interest in the welfare of his community.

JOHN GINDER.

John Ginder, a prominent contractor and builder of Portage, Wisconsin, has for over half a century been identified with the development and prosperity of that city, and on all sides may be seen evidences of his handiwork. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His grandfather, Philip Ginder, was born in Germany, and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war. He made the first discovery of coal in Pennsylvania, and it proved to be the world renowned Lehigh Valley coal. While out hunting he came across a tree which had been uprooted and blown over. In the excavation he discovered what he thought to be a peculiar kind of rock, and taking a piece showed it to one of his neighbors, Thomas Wise, who investigated and found it to be hard coal. As the land on which it was found belonged to the government, Mr. Wise entered it and afterward purchased the same, but did not have the means to develop the property and afterward sold it to a company, who founded the present Lehigh Coal Company. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Philip Ginder was one of the first to shoulder a musket and go to the defense of the colonies, serving throughout the entire eight years of the war.

Jacob Ginder, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1780, and followed the occupations of a farmer and millstone cutter. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and fought under General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. On receiving his discharge he resumed farming in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he re-

JOHN GINDER.

MRS. JOHN GINDER.

mained until his death, which occurred in 1846. In 1814 he married Catherina Daubenspeck, and to them were born ten children, one of whom died at the age of five years. They were: David; Pauline; Isaac; Jacob; James, a live stock buyer of Nebraska; Philip, a carpenter of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania; Catherine; John, our subject; and Daniel, also a carpenter of Portage, Wisconsin.

It was in 1847 that our subject left his native state and came to Wisconsin. After spending some time in Milwaukee, he removed to Portage in January, 1850, and here he has since made his home. On locating here the town was known as Gougeville, and all the business was done at Fort Winnebago, the present site of Portage being at that time Indian land. Mr. Ginder bought the place where he now resides in 1855. Here he has worked at the carpenter's trade with good success, and has erected some of the best buildings in the city.

On the 13th of October, 1855, Mr. Ginder married Miss Hannah Slifer, who came to Portage from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with her parents in 1849. Her father was also a carpenter by trade, and continued to follow that occupation throughout life. To our subject and his wife have been born nine children, namely: Charles Francis, a locomotive engineer, residing in Portage; Eliza Sophia; Hannah L., wife of John Brenner, of Olympia, Washington, who is a contractor in the lumber woods and the owner of a large oyster bed at that place; George W., also a railroad engineer; Esther E., wife of Daniel Hill, a farmer living near Huntley, Minnesota; Sarah; Addie N.; Daniel I. and Mary J.

Since casting his first presidential vote for James K. Polk, Mr. Ginder has been unwavering in his support of the men and measures of the Democratic party. For thirty-eight years he has been an honored and prominent member of Winnebago Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., in which he has filled nearly all of the offices. In all the relations of life he has been found true to every trust reposed in him, and is held in high regard by his fellow citizens. A portrait of him appears upon one of the pages of this volume, and will be duly appreciated by his numerous and admiring friends.

JAMES PRICE.

James Price, an honored veteran of the great Civil war, in which he conducted himself with such signal bravery and displayed such ability that he rose from the ranks to become a lieutenant, is now passing the evening of his days in the quiet and peace of the little village of Poynette, Columbia county, far removed from the thunder and lightning of that gigantic struggle in which he played such a manly part.

Mr. Price was born in Albany, New York, September 12, 1832, and is a son of John and Mary (McGann) Price. John Price was for twenty-one years a gallant soldier of the British army, and it may be well said that his martial spirit descended to his son, who proved himself no unworthy offspring of such a warlike sire. He was a native of Cheshire, England, and during the war of 1812 came to this country. He fought at the battle of Plattsburg, where he was severely wounded. He was in the battle of Waterloo under command of the Duke of Wellington. When peace returned he was stationed in Ireland, where he married Mary McGann. After the expiration of his services as a soldier he came to the United States in 1831, lived in New York, where he died four years later at the age of sixty-five. His widow afterwards married Michael Early, and died in New Lebanon, New York, in March, 1850, at the age of forty-five. Her husband survived her many years, and died in Dekorra township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, when over eighty years. John and Mary Price had eight children, and Mr. and Mrs. Early became the parents of four.

James Price spent his early days on a farm in the state of New York, and in 1850 made his first appearance in Wisconsin. Five years later the young man bought two hundred acres of land in Lowville township, and devoted his life to its improvement and cultivation. He occupied it until 1899, when he rented it to his son, and moved into the village of Poynette where he owns a neat and comfortable residence. As noted above, Mr. Price has a most creditable record as a soldier of the Union. He enlisted September 9, 1861, in Company E, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and was discharged December 16, 1865, a period that covered the most exciting scenes of the greatest and most magnificent war the world has ever seen. During this time he was mainly engaged in the Department of the Mississippi, being frequently employed on scouting and outpost duty. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and had a hand in many of the greatest battles of the west. Twenty-three of his company were captured at Yazoo City in December, 1864, though he escaped. He covered many thousand miles in the saddle, and had many interesting and thrilling experiences. One week he rode from St. Louis by way of Jefferson City, Springfield and Ozark, to Helena, Arkansas, a distance of nearly five hundred miles.

Mr. Price and Miss Emily S. Mason, a daughter of Boomer and Sarah (Ripley) Mason, were married November 5, 1855. Mrs. Price was born in Rutland, Vermont, and came with the family to Wisconsin in 1853. Her father died in Adams county, Wisconsin, when over eighty-six. Her mother lived to be eighty-four. Her ancestor, Nathaniel Ripley, came to this country in the "Mayflower," and a number of generations of his descendants made their home in Vermont. The father of Mrs. Sarah Ripley served in the war of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Price have had a numerous family, and their oldest son, James C., lives in Belgrade, Montana. Maria E. married C. M. Theissen and died in Leeds township, Columbia county; Ella A. is the wife of Ira C. Luce, of Poynette; Lewis died when eighteen months of age; Sarah E. lives in Lowville; Mary A. died in 1888 at the age of nineteen years; Fred C. is in the bank at Poynette; Charles Elwyn lives in Lowville on the home farm; Albert E. lives in Belgrade, Montana; he served in Company F, Third Wisconsin Infantry, during the Cuban war; Nettie May married Hugh Jamieson and lives in Poynette; Otto W. is in Lowville; Leonard A. is a farmer in Adams county, Wisconsin. There are six grandchildren in the family.

Mrs. Price is a member of the Presbyterian church of Poynette. Mr. Price belongs to Rousseau Post, No. 14, Grand Army of the Republic, at Portage, and is a Democrat of independent proclivities. He has held all the local offices in Lowville, been chairman of the town board six years, clerk six years, and while a member of the county board served on the committee that purchased and established the poor farm at Wyocena. He also took an active part in the establishment of the Columbia County Insane Asylum, and the erection of suitable buildings for it.

CHARLES MAIR.

Charles Mair, one of the leading farmers of Arlington township, Columbia county, is widely known as the proprietor of the

"Fairview Stock Farm," and a man of industrious habits and upright character.

Mr. Mair was born near New Milns, Ayrshire, Scotland, December 13, 1844, and is a son of Thomas Mair, whose biography appears on another page of this work. He came with his parents to the United States in 1849, and never set eyes on his native land again until 1897, when he had the pleasure of spending some months in that storied land. He spent his early boyhood in the town of Lima, Grant county, Wisconsin, and in 1855 came into Columbia county. In 1868 Mr. Mair, at that time a young man of twenty-four years of age, bought one hundred acres of land, which became the nucleus of one of the most attractive and pleasant farms in Columbia county. He has increased his acreage by subsequent purchase until he is now the owner of a half section of tillable land. He has erected fine buildings in the center of the tract, and given it the name of "The Fairview Farm." It is one of the most valuable rural estates in Columbia county.

Mr. Mair has given his attention very largely to the raising of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China swine. Much of his stock is finely bred, and is rapidly improving. He sends to market annually about four car loads of stock, and his cattle run well to the head of the market He is also a large stockholder in the Marengo Farm and Live Stock Company, which owns about ten thousand acres in northern Wisconsin. This corporation is paying large returns on the investment and contemplates some material improvements in the near future. The Mair family are associated with the United Presbyterian church at Arlington, and Mr. Mair is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat but exercises the privilege of independent voting. He has filled several important town offices, and is a man who commands the confidence and respect of his associates in agriculture and in business in this part of the county, not only by his excellent business habits but also by his upright character and kindly disposition.

Charles Mair and Margaret Caldow were married July 4, 1865. She is a daughter of William and Janet (Kenneth) Caldow, and was born on a farm called "Chippelton," near Stewarttown, Ayrshire. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mair are Nettie K.; Thomas H., a grain dealer at Morrisonville, Wisconsin; William, a grain dealer at Charter Oak, Iowa; Hugh C.; Agnes, now Mrs. James W. Stevenson, of Rice Lake, Wisconsin; and John R. All these children have had good educational advantages and Hugh C. is a graduate of the Story Business College at Portage.

In 1852 William Caldow started for America with his family in the sailing vessel, "Ellen Thompson." The ship was wrecked on the banks of Newfoundland, and the passengers rescued by a salt vessel. The "Ellen Thompson" sank twenty minutes after the last person was taken off. Mr. Caldow and his family saved only the clothes they wore. They came through New Brunswick and thence to the west. They made a protracted stay in Illinois, and in 1856 located in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, and lived there many years. Mr. Caldow spent his last days in the town of Arlington, where he died March 9, 1888, in his eighty-third year. Before he left Scotland he was a member of a cavalry regiment of home guards. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a Republican. He was a member of the town board and of the county board for some years. Mrs. Janet Caldow died in January, 1869, at the age of sixty years. She was the mother of four sons and five daughters: Adams, of Winneshiek county, Iowa; William, cashier of the bank at Lodi, Wisconsin; Peter K., now living a retired life at Janesville, Wisconsin; and John, a merchant at Coleman, South Dakota. All are accomplished business men and stand well in the world. Anna married Alexander Harvey and died at Aurora, Illinois, in 1868; Elizabeth is the wife of Robert Caldwell, one of the most successful farmers in the town of Arlington. Mrs. Caldwell died in 1888; Janet married William Dunlop and died at Poynette February 27, 1892; Margaret is Mrs. Charles Mair; and Martha is Mrs. John Neal, of Arlington.

WILLIS ELLSWORTH SNYDER.

Adams county, Wisconsin, is not without her full quota of intelligent and enterprising farmers, and foremost among those of New Haven township stands the gentleman whose name introduces these paragraphs. He has not engaged in that calling many years, but has steadily pushed himself to the front and is recognized as one of the rising young men of his community. He is a member of one of the leading families of Adams county, and at present resides on the Snyder homestead, and aside from his farming, devotes a share of his time to teaching.

Mr. Snyder was born in Kilbourn, Wisconsin, April 29, 1867, the son of Alfred and Jane (Whipple) Snyder. The great-grandfather of our subject came from Germany and settled in New York, and the grandfather, George Snyder, moved to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he died, his wife, Caroline Snyder, passing away in New York. Our subject's father, Alfred Snyder, was born in Sardinia, Erie county, New York, September 19, 1833, and died in the town of New Haven, Adams county, Wisconsin, June 3, 1886. He lived some years in Pennsylvania, and came to Wisconsin about 1854, locating at Stevens Point, where he was engaged in lumbering, and also had more or less logging contracts. He later lived in Marathon county, and in 1863 moved to Adams county. He enlisted in Battery F, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, August 19, 1864, and on account of disability was discharged February 23, 1865, after he had spent some time in Fort Lyon hospital. After the war he was employed in operating a ferry on the Wisconsin river at Kilbourn and in 1874 he purchased a farm in section 16, New Haven township, Adams county, where he resided until his death. He cleared most of the land and made improvements, and left the farm to his heirs at his death. He had filled the principal offices in his township, and for a time was under sheriff of Adams county. He took an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, and attended numerous conventions. He was a Republican in political faith and worked zealously for his party. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and John Gillespie Post, G. A. R., at Kilbourn. His marriage to Jane E. Whipple, the mother of our subject, occurred January 28, 1856. Mrs. Snyder was the daughter of Samuel and Marcy (Aldrich) Whipple, the father of Welch lineage, and both natives of Vermont. Her father settled in Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and died June 8, 1867, aged seventy years. Her mother died in Pennsylvania, in 1843, aged forty-four years. Mrs. Snyder is the mother of three sons, Charles L., a resident of New Haven township; Frank L. died in 1866, aged two years; and Willis E., our subject.

W. E. Snyder attended the public schools of his native place and in 1894 completed a course in the Capital City Commercial College, at Des Moines, Iowa. He taught school for several years, and for a time was employed in a store at Victor, Colorado. Since 1896 he has resided on the homestead farm in New Haven township, Adams county, and the estate bears evidence of prosperous management and care. He also spends a portion of his time as an instructor in the public schools.

Mr. Snyder was married September 14, 1892, to Beulah Powers, daughter of Oscar and Louise (Rider) Powers, and a native of Adams county, Wisconsin. The father of Mrs. Snyder died in Canada, and her mother resides in Big Springs, Wisconsin. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Snyder: Marjorie and Wesley Howard. Both our subject and wife are members of the Congregational church at Big Springs, and Mr. Snyder holds membership in Hustler Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, and is treasurer of the local lodge. In political sentiment he is a Republican and stands firmly for the principles of his party. He is awake to the needs of his community, and is one of the public-spirited men of New Haven township.

GEORGE CHARLES KEITH.

George Charles Keith, a successful farmer and citizen of Columbia county, whose long and honorable career is a credit to the state, is now living in retirement in the town of Scott. He was born in Geauga county, Ohio, April 24, 1830, and is a son of Charles and Arethusa (Clark) Keith, both natives of Massachusetts. The father went to Ohio while a young man and there settled on a farm where he died December 29, 1829. The mother died in Juneau county, Wisconsin, in 1863. After the death of Mr. Keith she married Joseph Hewitt, who died in Todd county, Minnesota, in 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-five. The parents of Mrs. A. Keith were pioneers on the "Western Reserve" and died in Geauga county, Ohio. She bore three children to Mr. Clark: Charlotte, who married twice, her husbands being named C. Clark and Henry McClutchins; she died in Minneapolis; Mason, living in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and George C., the subject of this biographical review. To her second husband, Joseph Hewitt, she bore a numerous family: John, Clarissa, Lena, Joseph and Clark (twins), Charles, Carlisle, Henry and Arethusa.

Mr. Keith lived with his step-father during the first fourteen years of his life, and accompanied the family in their removal to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1841. Two years later he left home, and in 1847 came to Columbia county. The next year he took up government land in the town of Scott, which he afterwards sold. He spent ten years in Marquette county. In the spring of 1867 he bought his present farm of two hundred acres in the town of Scott. It had but poor improvements at the time, but today it shows the touch of a master hand. There are one hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, and has ample and commodious buildings. Mr. Keith now rents it to his son-in-law.

Mr. Keith and Ann E. Turner were married October 16, 1852. She died December 6, 1885, while still a young woman. She was born May 20, 1832, in the city of New York, and was a daughter of William and Mary (Wood) Turner, who came to this country from Leeds, England. Her father died in the town of Scott in 1874, at the age of eighty-four. Her mother died in the town of Lyons, Walworth county. Mrs. Keith was a woman of exemplary character, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was the mother of seven children, of whom six are still living: Marinette died at the age of seven months; William D., of Pardeeville; Willard B. and George E., of the same place; Henry N., of the town of Scott; Espy R., of Pardeeville; and Mary A., who married Stephen Hanson and lives on the old homestead.

Mr. Keith enlisted in November, 1862, in Company A, 34th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and spent a year at the front. He re-enlisted in 1864 as a member of Company G, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was discharged at the close of the war, June 27, 1865. His first term of service was spent on detached duty along the Mississippi river, and his second term was spent on guard duty at Arlington Heights, Virginia, and elsewhere. He is now a member of the William Payne Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Pardeeville. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and has filled several local offices. He was a member of the town board a number of years. He is a genial and hospitable gentleman, is full of reminiscences of early days, and has vivid memories of the great "hard cider campaign."

EDWARD N. TRUMBULE.

Edward N. Trumbule, the genial proprietor of the North Freedom Hotel, Sauk county, and an honored veteran of the Civil war, comes from a family that through many generations has been celebrated for its loyalty. His grandfather, John Trumbule, came to this country from Ireland in 1773, and as a British soldier served for two years. After receiving his discharge he enlisted in the patriot army in the Revolution and aided in the defense of the colonies until their liberty was secured, winning the rank of major by meritorious conduct. After the war he located in Connecticut, where he married. He was a tanner and currier by trade. His son, Ebenezer Trumbule, father of our subject, was born in Connecticut and when a young man removed to New York. He established and operated a tannery in Ellisburg, Jefferson county. For a number of years he served as a captain in the United States army, taking part in the war of 1812. He was wounded at Sacket Harbor, and after the war he had command of the fort at that place for about thirty years. During the Mexican war he accompanied General Scott's army to the city of Mexico on detached service. In the spring of 1849 he was placed on the retired list, and came to Wisconsin, locating at Lake Hoshkonong. Later he engaged in farming at Lemonweir, Juneau county, where he died in April, 1853, at the age of seventy-eight. In politics he was a Whig. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Temple, and was born in Leatherville, Montgomery county, New York, where her father, Richard Temple, a native of Holland, followed farming. Her death occurred in Lemonweir, in 1870, at the age of sixty-eight.

Edward Nelson Trumbule, subject of this review, was born in Schenectady, Montgomery county, New York, September 17, 1842, and came to Wisconsin with his parents when seven years of age. He pursued his education in the country schools during a few winter terms, and at the first call for volunteers, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted April 14, 1861, at Mauston, in Company K, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, with the "Lemonweir Minute Men." On the expiration of the three-months term he re-enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was wounded in the right hand and hip at Pittsburg Landing, which necessitated his discharge November 14, 1862. On the 1st of May, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company K, of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, which formed a part of the "Iron Brigade." On the 8th of April, 1865, he was wounded at

Spottsylvania in the left leg, and remained in the Emergency Hospital in Washington until discharged, June 25, 1865. He participated in twenty-five important engagements, including the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the seven-days battle of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Dunby's Mill, Gravelly Run, Five Forks and Appomattox. Throughout his service he was ever loyal and brave and was frequently called upon to perform special duty involving considerable danger and responsibility. At Gettysburg he was sent in charge of several wagonloads of ammunition to replenish a battery, to reach which it was necessary to cross an open field exposed to the enemy's fire. Several of the mules attached to the wagon were killed, but he reached the battery in safety.

In 1866 Mr. Trumbule began farming in the town of Freedom, Sauk county, and since 1880 he has lived in the village of North Freedom. For a number of years he conducted a livery stable, but since 1888 has engaged in the hotel business. He was proprietor of the Hackett House for several years, but since 1896 has been widely known as the genial and obliging host of the North Freedom Hotel, which he is successfully conducting, furnishing first-class entertainment for his guests.

On the 17th of May, 1867, Mr. Trumbule was united in marriage to Miss Mary Waddell, daughter of James and Betsey A. Waddell, of the town of Freedom. Only one child has been born to our subject and his wife, Edward James, and he died at the age of two years. They have many warm friends in the community and are widely and favorably known. Mr. Trumbule has always upheld the policy of the Republican party, and has served in several local positions, having filled the offices of police justice, marshal and street commissioner in the town of Freedom, in a most acceptable manner. In business he is ever honorable and upright in his dealings, and he enjoys the confidence and good will of all with whom he comes in contact.

GEORGE THOMAS WILSON.

George Thomas Wilson, the editor of the "Columbia County Reporter," exerts a wide influence in this part of the state, and has quite a reputation as an able country newspaper man. He was born in Carlisle, England, March 20, 1862, and is a son of George and Margaret S. (Moffatt) Wilson. His parents still live at that place, and there his father carried on a business as carriage blacksmith until failing health compelled his retirement. The Wilson family is of Scotch extraction, and the grandfather of the subject of this article was born in Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, and was taken to England in his early childhood. His father, George Wilson, was a veterinary surgeon and horseshoer and was in business at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for many years. He died when over seventy years of age. Thomas Moffatt, the father of Mrs. Margaret S. Wilson, was a tailor and had a shop in the same city. He died during the last cholera epidemic in England.

George T. Wilson was educated in the local schools of Carlisle, and when fourteen years old was apprenticed to the printing trade in that city. After the old English fashion he learned his business thoroughly and has made it his life calling. In the spring of 1889 he came to this country and secured employment at the case in the office of the state printers at Providence, Rhode Island. He worked in a job office at Boston, and on the opening day of the year 1892 he reached Portage, Wisconsin. In 1895 he went into the office of the "Wisconsin Rundschau," and remained there until the fall of 1899. That year he came to Rio and took charge of the "Columbia County Reporter," which has continued under his management to the present time. He became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in England, and united with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Portage. He was reared in the Church of England. He takes an active part in the Calumet Club, and was instrumental in its organization.

JOHN LAFFAN.

John Laffan, one of the enterprising and successful hop growers of central Wisconsin, was born in March, 1857, in the town of Newport, Columbia county, and is a son of Thomas and Maria (Croke) Laffan, who were pioneers of that locality. The father was born at Newport, Ireland, and when a young man crossed the Atlantic, locating in Canada, where he owned and operated a grist-mill. In the year 1850 he came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and named the town of Newport in remembrance of his birthplace. He secured a squatter's claim of one hundred and sixty acres, for the land was not then on the market, and not only developed a fine farm, but became one of the leading and influential citizens of the community. He was a highly educated man, served as town superintendent of schools for some years, was town clerk for a long period and also held the office of town treasurer. Tax receipts which he signed are still to be found in the county. He not only witnessed the progress and advancement made in the county in early days, but took an active part in the work of improvement and left the impress of his individuality upon the public life of the county. He met death by drowning June 22, 1858, and was buried at Portage, Wisconsin. His widow is still living and makes her home with her son John, who kindly cares for her in her declining years. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, all of whom are residents of Dakota, with the exception of Thomas and John. The former was born in 1858 in the town of Newport, Columbia county, and was educated in the common and high schools of Kilbourn City. For many years he occupied a position as salesman in the store of Dixon & Sons, at Kilbourn, and later was traveling salesman for the firm of John Tollman & Company, of Chicago. Still later he engaged as a clerk for Mr. Jones, of Baraboo. He is now a representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Northwestern Insurance Company.

John Laffan, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days on the home farm, and at an early age, his father having died, he assumed management of the place. He obtained his education in the schools of the neighborhood, and was well equipped with a good knowledge of the English branches, for the practical duties of life. With the exception of one year passed in Dakota, he has spent his entire life upon the home farm, and by his perseverance and industry he has met with excellent and well-deserved success. He has ninety acres under a high state of cultivation; most of it being planted to hops, and his place is known as the Newport hop farm. He is thoroughly informed as to the best methods of producing hops, and his large sales each year indicate the success of his efforts.

In politics he is a stanch Democrat, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party, and in its success he takes a deep interest. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called upon him to serve in local offices and his

JOHN LAFFAN.

duties have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity. He is a reliable citizen and one who commands the respect of all. For three years he has been chairman of the town board, a position which he fills with credit to himself and to the gratification of his constituents. A portrait of Mr Laffan may be found on another page of this volume, the prominence it occupies being entirely due to the leading part he has taken in the upbuilding and development of the county.

JACOB C. EVANS.

Agriculture yields a reward for intelligence in its conduct perhaps greater than any other calling. Those who bring to its prosecution a fund of experience, clear foresight and industry find a ready response in liberal returns and the steady accumulation of valuable property. The subject of this review bears testimony to the truth of these assertions, as will be observed in the well-kept estate, of which he is the owner, situated in section 1, New Haven township, in Adams county.

Mr. Evans was born in Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. His parents were William and Betsey (Morgan) Evans, natives of Wales, where they grew to maturity and were married. The father was a coal miner, and came to America after the war and engaged in mining at Minersville, Pennsylvania, where he died about 1852, at the age of fifty years. The mother's death occurred about 1842, when she was about forty years of age. They were members of the Welsh Baptist church. They were the parents of four children, two of whom still survive. Their names are as follows: Thomas, of Minersville, Pennsylvania; Abram died at Minersville, Pennsylvania; Isaac also died at Minersville; and Jacob C., our subject. The last named two were twins.

Soon after the death of his mother young Jacob was bound out to a Mr. James Spencer, with the condition that he was to receive two suits of clothing each year, and one year of steady schooling at the age of eighteen years. His guardian was a miner, but removed to Wisconsin in 1850 and engaged in farming in Marquette county, where he died a few years later. Thus the latter clause of the contract was never carried out. Nevertheless Mr. Evans made the best of his opportunities and managed to get a thorough knowledge of the ordinary affairs of life, and improved his mind by much reading and observation. In 1854 he purchased his present farm, then in a state of nature, though to obtain it he was compelled to purchase the claim of a "squatter" for seventy-five dollars, and to pay the government a dollar and a quarter per acre. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-five acres of excellent land, nearly all under a high state of cultivation, and improved by a substantial farm house, large barns and commodious outbuildings. He devotes his attention to grain and stock raising, and has succeeded admirably, by means of his own perseverance, industry and intelligent management.

Mr. Evans enlisted August 23, 1864, in Company K, Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and his company was stationed at Cairo, Illinois, where he did duty in guarding government property and in garrison. His company was afterwards stationed at Chicago for about three months, six weeks of which time our subject was in the Marine Hospital. He received his honorable discharge at Madison, Wisconsin, June 20, 1865.

December 25, 1855, Mr. Evans was married to Thurrissa S. Jackson, daughter of George and Margaret (Chapin) Jackson.

Mrs. Evans was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and came to Wisconsin in 1846. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and died in New Haven township, Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1885, aged eighty-four years, and the mother passed away in 1875. They were both natives of the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of the following children: William J., who died in February, 1898, at the age of forty-three years. Mary M., who married Mr. I. Mitchell, and is now Mrs. D. Drinkwater, of Marquette county, Wisconsin. George W., of Marquette county. Daniel J., of New Haven. Elnora E., who died in 1885, at the age of twenty-two years. Emma L., who died in infancy. Cora T., now Mrs. Charles Witt. Eva E., now Mrs. George Byers, of New Haven, Wisconsin. Charles I., of Jackson, who married Lottie Vroman. Elizabeth M., now Mrs. Ed. Wardner, of Portage. Frank A., at home. Minnie A., now Mrs. Schellkopf, of Marquette county, Wisconsin. Isabelle L., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have thirty-six grandchildren. The family are nearly all members of the First Congregational church of Jackson, which Mr. and Mrs. Evans helped to organize, and of which he is a trustee. He holds membership in the Joseph Miller Post, G. A. R., at Oxford. He has always been an ardent Republican, but has never sought political preferment.

EDWIN O. CLAPP.

Edwin O. Clapp, a native of South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, born December 20, 1840, has been a resident of Adams county since his seventeenth year, and it is but natural for him to be well known in that vicinity, and, in view of the excellent traits of character which have actuated him throughout his career, it is also natural that he should occupy his present high place in the minds of his associates. He resides on the homestead in Adams township, and is surrounded by all that goes to make farm life a pleasant one.

Mr. Clapp is the son of Edwin H. and Mary A. (Searles) Clapp. The family resided in Massachusetts many years, and the father was a paper maker, and worked in the mills at South Hadley, and was very proficient in his calling. He came to Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1856, and took one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 29, in Adams township. The land at that time was wild, and for the marketing of their grain they drove to Oxford. The country abounded with wild game, and Indians were plentiful. The father died in Adams township, in 1895, aged eighty-two years, and was laid to rest in Friendship. The mother still survives at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and lives on the old home farm with her son, Edwin, our subject. Four children, three of whom are living, were born to this worthy couple, as follows: Charles, in Gettysburg, South Dakota; Mary, now Mrs. Woolsey, of Easton; and Edwin.

Edwin O. Clapp came to Adams county with his parents when seventeen years of age, and prior to that had attended school and obtained a good education. He assisted in clearing the land, and is now in possession of four hundred acres, with one hundred under cultivation, and engages in general farming and stock raising. He enlisted August, 1862, in Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and was under Sherman and accompanied him on his famous march to the sea, thence went to Washington and participated in the Grand Review. He saw hard service, and was in the hospital at Memphis for about one month. After three years of service he was discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, June 24, 1865. He did not once shrink from duty, and was always found with his regiment, ready for whatever came.

Mr. Clapp was married February 6, 1866, to Sarah S. Phillips, daughter of Joseph Phillips, of New York state, who settled in Wisconsin in the early days of the history of this state. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clapp, as follows: Frank, residing in Cranbrook, British Columbia; Lester, in Colfax, Washington; William, working with his father on the farm; and Mary Adelaide, at home with her parents. Mr. Clapp is a member of Badger Post, No. 122, G. A. R., of Friendship. In political faith he is a Republican and takes an active interest in the movements of his party, but does not seek public office, and prefers to advance the interests of his township and county in other ways. He is public-spirited and progressive, and every man who knows him is his friend

ROBERT F. ROBERTS.

Robert F. Roberts is an honored and respected citizen of Randolph, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he has spent his career and engaged in active business pursuits. He is a native of the town of Randolph, Columbia county, and was born July 12, 1858.

Our subject was the only son born to F. R. and Catherine Roberts, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. His parents emigrated from Llanddeiniolan, Cærnarvonshire, North Wales, in the fall of 1844 and came direct to Wisconsin, where the father entered a claim to land in section 12, in Randolph township, Columbia county, and in November of that year settled on the place. This land is now possessed by our subject. The parents, with the grandmother, Catherine Foulks, two uncles and some other families, settled there at the same time and were the first Welsh people who settled in the county and this small band was the nucleus of the afterward flourishing Welsh settlements Blæn-y-Cæ, Lake Emily, Proscæron, Rock Hill, Portage Prairie and Welsh Prairie, which was at one time the largest Welsh settlement in America devoted to agricultural pursuits. Our subject had four sisters, all of whom are natives of Columbia county, Wisconsin, and are now living, with the exception of Sarah, Mrs. R. P. Wynne, who died in April, 1899.

Our subject was the youngest of the family of five children. After he attained his majority he assumed charge of his father's estate in Randolph one year, and then purchased a farm in the town of Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and remained at farming there four years, when he disposed of the land and purchased the old homestead farm from his father. He remained there until 1898 and made a success of the work. In 1896, while grinding feed with a geared windmill, he was caught in the belt of the machine and was so badly injured as to necessitate amputation of one limb. He retired from his farm in 1898, renting the land to his brother-in-law, and moved to the village of Randolph, and there engaged in the agricultural implement business under the firm name of Roberts & Williams. The firm dissolved partnership in the fall of 1899, and our subject is at present engaged as traveling salesman for a manufacturing company.

Mr. Roberts was married September 9, 1880, to Margaret Ann Jones, a daughter of Owen W. and Ann (Davis) Jones, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Mrs. Roberts' father was the son of John Jones, of Tynygraig, Llanfihengel, near Carwen, Merionethshire, North Wales, who was a shoemaker by trade. Owen W. Jones came to America from Wales in 1851, and after remaining in Ohio until 1853 came to Wisconsin, and settled near Oshkosh, where he followed farming. The mother of Mrs. Roberts was a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Davis, of Oshkosh, who emigrated to America from Tregaron, Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1847, when Mrs. Jones was twelve years of age, and settled in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where they followed agricultural pursuits. The parents of Mrs. Roberts were married in the fall of 1857. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, who are as follows: Jennette, aged eighteen years, and Catherine Ann, aged thirteen years, both of whom reside at home and attend school. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church, in which denomination he was reared and is a consistent and active member of the same. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and E. F. W., and politically is a stanch Republican.

CHARLES HENRY STODDARD.

Charles Henry Stoddard, an old and honored resident of Prairie du Sac, Sauk county, Wisconsin, was born July 10, 1831, at Colebrook, New Hampshire, and is the son of Asa Stoddard, who was the son of Lemuel Stoddard, and the grandson of David Stoddard, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. The Stoddard name has a high place in English annals. According to the records of Heraldry "William Stoddard, a knight, came to England from Normandy in A. D. 1066, with William the Conquerer, who was his cousin." A descendant of his was Richard Stoddard, of Nottingham, Kent, near Elthan, about seven miles from London bridge, where was located the family estate of about four hundred acres of land, which was in the possession of the family as early as 1490. It remained in the family hands as late as 1795, when it was divided under the law, as there was no one to succeed Nicholas Stoddard, who was a bachelor, and died in that year. Thomas Stoddard lived at Royson; John at Grindon; William and John at Royson; Anthony, Zadean, Anthony, William and Anthony. This last Stoddard emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, about the year 1639, and became the ancestor of the American Stoddards.

Asa Stoddard, the father of the subject of this article, was the fifth child of Lemuel, who was himself the fifth child of his father. David Stoddard served in the Revolutionary army as an officer of considerable note, and was engaged in the battle of Bennington, and the record is that he died on his way home from the army, but no date has been preserved. Asa Stoddard was first married to Lucinda Swears, of Dummerston, Vermont, about 1822, and one son, Benjamin, was the issue of this marriage. He was born in 1823 and died in 1891. Asa Stoddard was next married to Sarah Roger Littie, of Colebrook, New Hampshire, January 20, 1828, and five children were born of this marriage; William Little, born December 18, 1828; Charles Henry, July 10, 1831; Abbie Elsie, September 18, 1833; Calvin Thomas, August 29, 1835; Emma E., July 19, 1841,—all being born in Colebrook, where the wife and mother died May 21, 1842. The bereaved husband was again married to Philinda Frizzle, March 2, 1843, and three daughters were the fruit of this marriage: Sarah A., born at Canaan, Vermont, February 3, 1845; Lucinda N., Lemington, August 16, 1847; and Fanny M., Lemington, March 6, 1850. Mr. Stoddard moved from the east to Prairie du Sac in 1884. He located his family upon a farm, and preached occasionally as a supply. He died in April, 1884, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, his wife dying the following April at sixty-four. They are both buried in the Prairie du Sac cemetery, and are tenderly remembered by a host of friends and relatives. They left eight living children. His son, Benjamin, was twice married, at North Adams, Massachusetts, and was the sire of a large family. He was a farmer and died in North Adams in 1891. William L., the oldest child by his second marriage, wedded Luvie Elliott, of Brookfield, Canada, and had one son and two daughters. He came to Prairie du Sac in 1865, and spent three years in this vicinity, and then removed to Laddonia, Missouri, where he died April 25, 1900, leaving a wife and two children. His youngest daughter, Lillian, had married some years before, and both she and her husband had died, leaving one son. His son, Fred, is married and lives at St. Louis, and his daughter, Adda, is at home in Laddonia with her mother. Abbie Elsie married Walter Baldwin in 1857 at Coatcook, Canada. She was the mother of two sons and one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin came to Prairie du Sac from Canada in 1870, and settled with the other members of the family in this vicinity. They left three children: Wright is a railroad engineer, is married and lives at Los Angeles, California; Walter is a dentist at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and Edith is Mrs. Hewitt, of Oconomowoc. Calvin Thomas is a machinist at Sewardtown, New Hampshire. Emma E. is Mrs. Hugh Shull, of Prairie du Sac. She was married in 1869, and has one daughter. In April, 1900, they moved to Pennsylvania, where they now reside. Lucinda N. is Mrs. Albert Clough, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Fanny M. married Joshua B. McCoy, now and for the last four years a policeman in the state capitol at Madison.

Charles Henry Stoddard, the subject of this article, learned the trade of carpenter and house-builder, under his father's instructions while still a resident of Colebrook, and there he was married in the early part of 1855. That year his wife came west with her people and settled on what was known as the Sauk Prairie, while he remained to close up certain business transactions that needed time for their adjustment. He appeared in Prairie du Sac July 10, 1855, and taking land began farming. He also worked at his trade and when his brother, William L., came west, they formed a partnership, and set up a wagon and carriage factory. This they conducted for some three years with varying fortunes, but finding they had anticipated the growth of the country, they dissolved their business relations, and William L. left the country, while the subject of this review applied himself with redoubled vigor to the work of winning success out of a hard fortune. He built houses, dug wells, put up windmills, and fairly forced a way into the high road of success. He was left a widower by the death of his wife December 16, 1861. She left one son, Herbert Alvin, who grew up, married and died in Rockford, Illinois, March 23, 1889, leaving a widow and two sons, Richard and Herbert. He was an educated man and a teacher of wide reputation. At the time of his death he was part proprietor of a commercial school at Rockford, with a branch at Freeport, and an enrollment of five hundred students.

Mr. Stoddard was married a second time, July 3, 1871, Florence O. Higbay, of Prairie du Sac, becoming his bride. She is a daughter of George and Clarinda Higbay. Her maternal grandfather, Jonathan Hatch, is remembered as the first to run a furrow in Sauk county in the spring of 1843. Mrs. Stoddard is the mother of four children, three sons and one daughter: Lawrence Calvin was born November 2, 1872, was married to Lucy Young, September 11, 1897, and has one son, Ralph Herbert, born in September, 1898; George Bruce, was born May 27, 1875; Roy Charles, July 7, 1881; and Myrtle A., December 16, 1884. They are all at home, and are co-operating with their parents in work and planning.

Mr. Stoddard has always been a busy man, and though his educational opportunities have not been great, yet he has a knowledge of men and affairs seldom surpassed. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for General Fremont in 1856. He has generally voted with his party, though he has prohibition ideas. He is a close sympathizer with the doctrines of the Baptist church, and attends its services quite regularly. He has a reputation widespread for character and ability, and for nine months had charge of the exhibit of the Baker Manufacturing Company at the Chicago World's Fair.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, Deceased.

In the death of the late Thomas Reynolds Adams county lost an influential and respected citizen who had resided in Springville township for nearly forty years. He had transformed a wilderness into a pleasant home, and at the time of his death was well-to-do.

Mr. Reynolds was born in West Felton, Shropshire, England, August 8, 1816. He received a fair education and about 1853 came to the United States and lived six years in Willoughby, Ohio. From thence he came to Wisconsin, settling in Springville township, Adams county, where he spent the remainder of his life, and resided thirty years on one farm.

Mr. Reynolds was married in England; his first wife, who died there, left one daughter, Libbie, now Mrs. Theodore Cummings, of Point Bluff, Adams county. Mr. Reynolds married Bessie Meredith, a native of Shropshire, England, in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of three children who reached maturity, as follows: William Henry died October 14, 1898, aged forty-three years; George E.; and Andrew T.

Mr. Reynolds died in Springville township, Adams county, Wisconsin, January 12, 1896, and his wife survived him but one year, passing away February 27, 1897, aged seventy-nine years. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Reynolds took an active part in the affairs of that denomination. He was a Republican in political sentiment, but was of a retiring disposition and did not seek public favor. He was a gentleman of sterling qualities, and left a large circle of friends to mourn for him.

George E. Reynolds was born in Willoughby, Ohio, February 1, 1858. He came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was but one year of age, and has been a resident of Adams county since that time. He gained a liberal education, attending the district school, and at the county institute, and began teaching at the age of eighteen years, and for several years followed that vocation. He was elected county superintendent in 1890, on the Republican ticket. He organized the first summer school for teachers in Adams county, and continued the same annually, thereby adding greatly to the educational standard of Adams county.

George W. Reynolds was married November 11, 1885, to May Bacon, daughter of David N. and Caroline Bacon, of Point Bluff, Wisconsin, notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Reynolds is a native of White Creek, Adams county, Wisconsin. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, as follows: Bessie and Glenn David. Mr. Reynolds has filled the office of auditor, clerk and chairman of Springville township, and has gained the entire confidence of the people of his community. He is a gentleman of refined and marked literary ability, and is a contributor to numerous publications.

Andrew T. Reynolds was born in Springville township, Adams county, Wisconsin, November 4, 1859. Since reaching his majority he has followed the calling of an agriculturist, and with much success. In 1884, in company with his brother, George E., he purchased part of his present farm on section 27, in Springville township, and the brothers now own three hundred and twenty acres, all of which was wild land when they purchased it. One hundred and ten acres have been cleared for cultivation, and on the estate they have erected substantial and convenient buildings, and added other improvements, and aside from general farming are interested in the raising of horses, and have some choice specimens. Both are well-known members of the community of Springville township, where they have passed their lives, and enjoy the highest respect of their associates. They are intelligent and progressive and well merit success.

FRITZ WITT.

Fritz Witt, a prominent miller of Adams county, residing in Easton, was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, January 18, 1844. His parents, Christian and Dorette (Muller) Witt, were natives of the same country, and the father was a miller by trade, and conducted the business until his death, about the year 1863. The mother died about 1852, and both rest at Mecklenburg. Of a family of six children, our subject was the second in order of birth.

Mr. Witt attended school until fifteen years of age, and then learned the miller's trade and worked at it in his native land until nineteen years of age, when, in the spring of 1866, he came to America, and located at Lewiston, Columbia county, Wisconsin. He worked with different farmers until he had acquired a fair knowledge of the English language, and then went to Portage and worked in the mill at that place for about two years and went from thence to Delton and worked in the two mills of that town. He next moved to Arkdale, Adams county, in 1873, where he remained until 1880. He purchased the mill property in White Creek, in 1882, and has operated it continuously since. The power is good and they grind wheat and all kinds of grain. Mr. Witt and sons own the mill at Easton, where they grind buckwheat and feed. Their business is extensive and they are well known as men whose thorough knowledge of their calling entitle them to the best patronage.

Mr. Witt was married April 4, 1868, to Cathrina Paulson, of Frorop, Holstein. Six children have been born to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Witt, as follows: Christian, residing at Wildrose, Waushara county, Wisconsin; Frank, in charge of the mill at Easton, Wisconsin; Charles, residing in Plainfield, Waushara county; Ernest and Irwin, twins, residing at home; and Harry, at home.

Mr. Witt is a member of the Lutheran church. In political sentiment he is a Democrat, but takes no active part in political movements, and has not aspired to public office. He pursues the even tenor of his way, attending to his business, and making friends wherever he is known. He is one of the sons of the German empire whose business ability and thrift are noticeable in whatever they undertake, and in his adopted land he has acquired a place among the foremost of his fellow men, through the exercise of those dominant traits of character, which are ever bound to meet with gratifying results. He is progressive and practical and in every way suited to his calling, has made it his lifelong study, and is competent to pursue that line.

JOHN C. HENRY.

John C. Henry, a well-known undertaker of Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, has resided here for over thirty-three years, and his name is inseparably connected with its business interests. His thoroughly American spirit and great energy have enabled him to mount from a lowly position to one of affluence. One of his leading characteristics in business affairs is his sense of order and complete system and the habit of giving careful attention to details, without which success in any undertaking is never an assured fact.

Mr. Henry was born in Canada in November, 1842, and is a son of John and Esther Henry, natives of Scotland. His parents emigrated to America in 1843, landing in New York City, and settled in Canada, where both died. Our subject obtained his literary education in the common schools of Canada, and remained at home until sixteen years of age, when he started out in life for himself, working for the first few years on a farm for his uncle. He continued to follow farming for several years, and then took up the carpenter and joiner and cabinetmaker's trades. In 1866 he became a resident of Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, and there and in other parts of the state worked as a cabinetmaker and carpenter. In 1881 he embarked in the furniture and undertaking business in Kilbourn City, and is to-day one of the most proficient in the art of undertaking in the northwest. He possesses good business qualifications, is progressive and energetic, and has met with well-merited success. Besides his business, he owns a comfortable residence in Kilbourn City, and also one of the finest homes at Fern Dell summer resort, in Delton township, Sauk county, Wisconsin.

In 1890, Mr. Henry was united in marriage with Miss Emma Lang. The lady was born in Germany, in 1875, and was reared and educated in that country and Wisconsin. They now have two children: Queen Emma, born August 27, 1893; and King Charles, born January 12, 1895. They are the pride and joy of the home.

Fraternally Mr. Henry is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, and has been treasurer of the chapter for many years. His political support is always given the men and measures of the Republican party, and as alderman of the city he has rendered his fellow citizens efficient and faithful service, giving his support to every measure which he believed calculated to prove of public benefit. As a business man and citizen he is therefore highly esteemed.

EDMOND MAXFIELD.

Edmond Maxfield, a retired farmer of Otsego, Columbia county, and a man who has conducted himself with remarkable credit throughout the varied experiences of a long and active life, was born June 6, 1843, in Somerset, Cayuga county, New York, and is a son of Joseph and Phebe (Haight) Maxfield, both natives of the state of Massachusetts. The family came to Wisconsin in 1846, and purchased a farm in the town of Hampden, Columbia county. Mrs. Maxfield died in 1852, and her bereaved husband sold his farm, disposed of his household effects, and went back to the

EDMOND MAXFIELD.

east. After three years in that part of the Union he again married, Mrs. Sarah Holt becoming his wife, and once more he set his face toward the west. He, on his arrival here, bought a farm in Hampden, which he held for two or three years, and then exchanged it for a farm in the town of Leeds. This he made his home until the death of his wife in 1867. He died in January, 1886, when over eighty-three. He was the father of nine children, among whom were: David, who "trailed" it to California in 1852, and died there twelve years later; Benjamin, who died in youth; Joseph, who grew to young manhood, enlisted as a Union soldier, and was killed on the second day of the battle of the Wilderness; Edmond, the subject of this article; and Mary, who died in infancy. The ancestry of our subject is of the very best character. Both families were well established and uniformly well to do. The Haight family has an extensive genealogy gathered in an attempt to claim a large English fortune.

When Edmond Maxfield was nine years old, his mother having died in the meantime, he went to live with his grandfather, Isaac Haight, and spent two years with his grandparents, then he changed to an uncle, Jonathan Haight. When his father remarried he went to live with him, but he had formed attachments at his home, and he went back to live with his uncle mentioned above, and spent his boyhood and youth in his hospitable home, until he was eighteen years old. He worked out for a time after that in Marshall, Dane county, Wisconsin. Then he rented the Loveless farm, and gave this up to take charge of his brother's place, that relative having gone to the front as a Union soldier. Edmond Maxfield enlisted himself as a member of Company M, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, August 27, 1864. This was about three months after this brother's death, as noted above. September 7, 1864, the regiment was sent to Madison, and included in the ranks some of the best blood and sinew of the country. Captain Ford says of part of this regiment: "I took out one hundred and fifty-three of the finest fellows I ever saw." That regiment was sent to Washington, and then to Alexandria, and finally assigned to guard duty in the adjacent forts. On one occasion they received orders to go into an engagement, but, as they thought unluckily, the order was countermanded. However, they did their whole duty, and what more could they do? Mr. Maxfield was sick while at the front, and was once in the hospital three weeks. After the conclusion of the war the regiment came back to Milwaukee, and was mustered out and the military experiences of the young man came to an end. He immediately resumed farm life the moment he was free from the obligations of a soldier, and began the cultivation of a little farm of sixty acres, which he owned in the town of Otsego, and this has been his home for thirty-five years. From time to time he has added to the original acreage, until he now owns a fine farm of three hundred and twenty-seven acres, situated on sections 23, 24 and 25. In 1897 he bought a residence in the village of Otsego, which he now occupies. He is established in a cozy and convenient home, and is entitled to take life easy from this time onward. In politics he has always been a Republican and the respect which his fellow townsmen entertain for him has been made evident by his repeated election to important local positions. He has been on the town and school boards many times, and his opinions command the utmost respect of his fellow citizens. He belongs to Harvey M. Brown Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 146, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a Universalist, while his family are Baptists. He is one of Otsego's representative men.

Mr. Maxfield was married August 29, 1864, to Miss Salome L. King, daughter of Johnson and Adelia (Brayton) King. The family came from New York to Columbia county in 1845. They removed to Dunn county in 1870, where they died, the father in 1894 and the mother in 1890. They had four children: Helen, Mary, Salome and Ida, and an adopted son, Willie. To Mr. and Mrs. Maxfield has been born one daughter, Cora L.

Mr. Maxfield has all his life been occupied with that oldest of businesses, the tillage of the soil, and has brought to his aid in the successful cultivation of the earth unusual shrewdness and acumen. His success in life is entirely the result of his own efforts and, as a thorough-going, energetic, capable agriculturist, he is looked up to by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who will be pleased to see his portrait as one of the illustrations of this work, appearing on another page.

CHARLES W. DELANY.

Charles W. Delany, who was for so many years prominently identified with the hotel life of Poynette, Columbia county, has, since severing his connection with the American Hotel, taken up his residence in that village. For sixteen years this genial host of the popular hostelry presided over its destinies and brought the business to a high state of prosperity, and achieved a great success. Enterprising and with much ability, Mr. Delany has demonstrated his fitness for the business and is now enjoying the fruits of his victory over fortune, and in the latter years of his life is taking his ease upon the results of his labors.

Charles W. Delany was born in Chemung county, New York, February 7, 1844, and was the son of H. M. and Hannah (Bennett) Delany. His father was born in New Jersey in 1812, and his mother in New York state, March 15, 1823. The father was a farmer and horse farrier by occupation and moved his family to Wisconsin in 1853, and purchased a farm near Poynette, where his death occurred May 12, 1892, and where the mother still resides. The five surviving children of a family of eight children are as follows: Adeline Cortelyou, now in California; Sarah E. Cortelyou, now in New York City; John F., in Bitter Root Valley, Montana; Charles W., our subject; Miles B., now residing on the homestead farm near Poynette.

The subject of this review received most of his education in Wisconsin and assisted his father on the farm until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in his country's cause September 1, 1861, at Portage, Wisconsin, at the age of seventeen years. He became a member of Company G, Second Wisconsin Infantry, and proceeded at once to Washington, and from thence to Arlington Heights, where he landed September 21, 1861. He was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and served three years and fourteen days, and was discharged in front of Petersburg, as a corporal, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He participated in most of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Antietam. After his discharge from the service he returned to his home in Wisconsin, and employed his time in farming. In 1874 he purchased a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, three and one-half miles northwest of Poynette, and two hundred acres is now tillable. The farm is well equipped with modern improvements and conveniences, and he is still in possession of this estate. He purchased the American Hotel in Poynette in 1883, and improved the building and continued the hotel business for sixteen years.

Mr. Delany was married September 27, 1865, to Anna Campbell, a native of Scotland, who was born in 1845, and came to America in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Delany are the parents of five children, as follows: Hannah May Russell, now in Madison, Wisconsin; Nettie S.; Grace; John C.; and Hazel Anna. The children are intelligent and are possessed with unusual musical talent, and are well known as vocalists. Mr. Delany held membership in the G. A. R. until the post at Poynette was discontinued. He has held the office of village trustee two years, and is a worthy citizen and influential man.

FRANCIS MAEGERLEIN.

Much of the civilization of the world has come from the Teutonic race. Continually moving westward, they have taken with them the enterprise and advancement of their eastern homes, and have become valued and useful citizens of various localities. In this country, especially, they have demonstrated their power to adapt themselves to new circumstances, retaining at the same time their progressiveness and energy, and have become loyal and devoted citizens. Mr. Maegerlein, one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Sauk City, Wisconsin, is a worthy representative of this class.

He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, June 14, 1841, and is a son of John George Maegerlein, who was a butcher by trade, as was also his father, grandfather and the ancestors of our subject as far back as known. He was in a measure brought up to the same business. In 1850, when nine years of age, he sailed with the family from Hamburg on a brig which was eight long weeks in crossing the Atlantic. Landing in New York they proceeded by steamboat to Albany, and thence by canal and the Great Lakes to Milwaukee, where they arrived two weeks later. After five years spent in that city they came to Sauk county March 21, 1855, and the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Honey Creek township. This locality was then all wild and unimproved, few settlements had been made and there were no roads, but in going from place to place the pioneers followed the cattle paths and Indian trails. There were only two teams of horses in the township, cattle being used for all purposes, and there were still a good many Indians here. The father, with the assistance of his family, commenced to clear and improve his farm, and to its cultivation he devoted his energies until his death. His wife survived him for for some time, dying in Sauk City about six years ago.

To this worthy couple were born three children, of whom our subject is the oldest. He attended the public schools of his native land from the age of six years until coming to America, and was a student for a short time in the schools of this country, but the greater part of his educaton has not been gained from text books but has come through observation and contact with the business world. He has a good practical knowledge of men and affairs and is well qualified to fill almost any position in business or public life. After the death of his father he took charge of the home farm, which he now owns, successfully operating the same until coming to Sauk City in 1882. The people of Honey Creek township by this time were numerous, the land was developed and adorned with many nice homes, and they were loth to have him leave the township, as he proved a valuable member of the community; but having a son and an adopted daughter to educate, he decided to locate in Sauk City, where the educational advantages were better. On coming here he embarked in business as a dealer in farm machinery and grain, and being a progressive, wide-awake business man, he met with success from the very start, selling over fifteen thousand dollars worth of machinery in two years. At present he has an elevator near the depot and he and his son are engaged in the grain business under the firm name of Francis Maegerlein & Son. He is also one of the board of five directors and a stockholder in the canning factory; was instrumental in organizing the Sauk City Press Publishing Company, of which he was the first president, and succeeded in placing the paper, "Wisconsin Workman," on a good paying basis and secured the present efficient editor, Charles F. Ninman.

In Honey Creek township, Mr. Maegerlein married Miss Jane Quirk, a native of Lower Canada, and they have one child, John, who is engaged in business with his father. As a Democrat Mr. Maegerlein has taken an active and prominent part in local politics, and although Honey Creek township was strongly Republican, his popularity and ability were such that he was chosen to fill many positions of trust and responsibility. For five consecutive years he represented that township on the board of supervisors, and has been elected to the same body since coming to Sauk City. He has also been chairman of the board for Prairie du Sac township; was assessor one year; postmaster of Sauk City for four years and three months; president of the village two terms; and treasurer three years. His public and private life are alike above reproach; he has most efficiently discharged all duties that have devolved upon him, and has the confidence and respect of the entire community. In religious faith he is a Catholic.

MILES BENNITT DELANY, V. S.

Miles Bennitt Delany, V. S., a well-known practitioner of his profession, represents a prominent pioneer family of Columbia county. He was born in Big Flats, Chemung county, New York, May 1, 1852, and was a son of Henry M. and Hannah (Bennitt) Delany.

The father of our subject was a native of Morris county, New Jersey. He studied the veterinary science from his father and at the age of twenty-five years went to New York, where he practiced the profession until 1853, when he went to Wisconsin. He resided on a farm in Lowville township until about 1890, and then removed to Poynette. He died there May 12, 1892, aged about eighty years. He met with remarkable success in the treating of horses and was widely known. He was active and vigorous until the day of his death. The grandfather of our subject, John Delany, was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and was a veteran of the war of 1812 and was in the expedition to Quebec. He lived and died on a farm in New Jersey. Our subject's mother was born in Big Flats, New York, March 15, 1823, and is now living on the homestead farm in Columbia county. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (Rockwell) Bennitt. Her father was born in Orange county, New York, and was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. He became an extensive farmer in Chemung county and left a large estate. He died December 8, 1837, aged about fifty years. The maternal grandmother of our subject was born in 1786 in Orange county, New York, and died in 1849. Our subject was one of eight children, who are as follows: Adaline, now Mrs. T. H. Cortelyou, of Los Angeles, California; Sarah E., now Mrs. E. A. Cortelyou, of Leona, New Jersey; John F., of Montana; Charles, born in 1841, residing in Poynette; Melvina, who became Mrs. W. Jewett and died in Lowville in 1881; Miles B., our subject.

Miles B. Delany began the study of veterinary surgery at the age of fifteen years, and since 1892 has given his entire attention to the business, succeeding his father in the practice in that locality. He resides on the homestead farm, which comprises two hundred and forty acres, and rents the same. He deals in horses and other live stock to considerable extent.

Our subject was married in 1878 to Cora Thomas, daughter of Enoch and Jennie (Phillips) Thomas. The family came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1857, settling at Arlington, but removed in 1868 to Poynette, where the father was a carpenter and farmer. He was born in Canada and died in Chicago in 1893, aged sixty-five years. His widow lives at Poynette, aged sixty-seven years. Her ancestors settled on the site of Kinderhook, New York. Mrs. Delany was born at Bangor, Franklin county, New York. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Delany, who are named as follows: Myron, and Jennie, who died at the age of four years. Our subject is a member of Poynette Camp, No. 1090, Modern Woodmen of America. In political sentiment he is a Republican, but was formerly a Democrat for many years. He is a man of strong convictions and is held in the highest esteem by his fellowmen.

WILLIAM B. BIDWELL.

William B. Bidwell, a prosperous and well-known agriculturist of Adams county, residing in New Haven township, was born at Waukesha, Wisconsin, December 23, 1841, and was the son of John F. and Lydia P. (Barker) Bidwell.

The father of our subject was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 16, 1809. He went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1835, and a short time afterward moved to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he remained, engaged in farming until 1845, when he settled at Omro, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. He moved to Easton township, Adams county, in 1855, and entered claim on one hundred and twenty acres of land which he improved. He cleared and broke sixty-three acres which he successfully tilled. Those were pioneer days and supplies were hauled from Portage, Wisconsin, but he overcame the difficulties of life in a new country and helped to bring that region to its present prosperous condition. He was postmaster of Grand Marsh for twenty-two years, and he organized several school districts which still exist. He was married January 1, 1833, to Miss Lydia P. Barker, who was born in De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, New York, January 22, 1812. Four children were born of this union as follows: Mary S., who married M. C. Bushnell, and who died January 30, 1860; Harriet A., who married D. F. Stone, and is now residing in the state of Washington; Virnal A., now residing in Easton township, Adams county; and William B., our subject.

When a lad of fourteen years William B. Bidwell came with his parents to Easton township, Adams county, Wisconsin, where he worked with his father, improving a tract of wild land, which was purchased of the government. He received a good common-school education, and was an industrious, steady young man. He came into possession of his father's farm, where he remained until 1888, making many substantial improvements, and by perseverance and energy became a successful farmer. In 1888 he was chosen overseer of the Adams County Poor Farm, where he remained six years, gaining the confidence of the people and the kindly feeling of the inmates. By his suggestion many improvements were made, and his management was a success, which is attested to by the fact that he was again offered the position by the county poor commissioners at an advance of salary, which he declined. He had grown tired of the perplexing cares which the inmates entailed upon him, and following the longing for the peace and quiet of private life he retired from the management of the poor farm, and purchased eighty acres of fertile land on section nine in New Haven township, where he is meeting with success. He engages in diversified farming, and his estate, although not as large as others in the vicinity, is among the best.

Mr. Bidwell was married October 1, 1862, to Miss Adelia A. Colver, a native of Toronto, Canada, who was born May 20, 1846. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell, as follows: Delephene S., who married Perry Cavanaugh, and now resides in Lincoln township, Adams county; Virnal, who died in infancy; Carrie S., who married Fred Colver, and now resides in Montana; and Marion L., now Mrs. Frank Coon, of New Haven, Adams county.

Mr. Bidwell is a public-spirited man, taking an active interest in the educational matters of his district, and has served many years as a school officer. He represents the township of New Haven on the county board, and is an active member, taking a firm stand for the right on all popular measures. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity, and in political faith is a Republican, and has always advocated the principles of that party.

GEORGE F. NOBLE.

George F. Noble is a well-known contractor and builder of Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, of whose skill many notable examples are to be seen in this section of the state. Thoroughly reliable in all things, the quality of his work is a convincing test of his own personal worth and the same admirable trait is shown in the conscientious discharge of the duties of different positions of trust and responsibility to which he has been chosen in business and political life.

Mr. Noble was born in Bristol, Vermont, August 8, 1818, a son of Roger and Lucy (Fitch) Noble, both of English descent. The father was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, and was a descendant of Thomas Noble, who came to this country in 1650. In early life Roger Noble followed the occupation of farming until meeting with an accident, and then engaged in the manufacture of iron. In 1828 he moved to Dixboro, Michigan, where he died the following year. The mother then returned with her family to Vermont where she died in 1829.

Reared in his native state, our subject attended the Middlebury Academy, from which he was graduated. At the age of fifteen he began working at the carpenter's trade at New Haven, Vermont, where he remained eighteen months and then went to Middlebury, where he continued to follow his trade for a number of years, in the meantime becoming a master mechanic. Subsequently he was similarly employed in Walworth county, Wisconsin, until 1850, when he went to California during the gold excitement in that state, and engaged in mining for two years. He returned to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1852 and resumed work at his trade. A skillful workman and an upright, reliable business man, he steadily prospered and gained in his worldly possessions. In 1855 he removed to Old Newport, and in the fall of that year came to Kilbourn City, Columbia county, where he worked at his trade until 1861, and then successfully engaged in dealing in farm produce and live stock for a time. In 1873 he sold his warehouse to what is now the firm of Smith & Corning, of Kilbourn, and again turned his attention to the carpenter's trade.

In October, 1843, Mr. Noble was united in marriage with Miss Angeline E. Cornwall, who was born in Rochester, New York, December 17, 1818, a daughter of Richard Cornwall, a soldier of the war of 1812. Her grandfather was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. To our subject and his wife were born three children, namely: Andrew E., born March 21, 1846, has for the past twenty-five years been engaged in the banking business in Des Moines, Iowa. Frank H., born October 17, 1848, is engaged in the real estate business in Seattle, Washington. Cornelia M., born October 13, 1844, was married in Kilbourn, July 20, 1870, to Capt. Oliver H. Sorrenson, and resided in Portage, where she died December 17, 1875, while her husband died in La Crosse, Wisconsin, March 7, 1882.

On coming to Kilbourn Mr. Noble found the village only partially surveyed. He bought lots 14, 15 and 16, block 46, on Superior street, but has since sold lot 16 and a part of lot 15. He has made very substantial improvements upon his property and has a fine residence surrounded by beautiful grounds. He is a thorough business man, upright and honorable in all his dealings, and through his own well-directed efforts has gained a competence. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has always been a stanch Republican. He takes an active and commendable interest in public affairs, and has held the office of town treasurer and assessor, in which capacity he has served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has been justice of the peace for thirty years, and police justice in Kilbourn City for several terms. His official duties have been always most promptly and faithfully discharged.

HOLVER ROBERTS, DECEASED.

Holver Roberts, deceased, was a well-known and highly respected citizen of the town of Otsego, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he lived for nearly fifty years, making a deep impression on the community not less by his industry and honor than by his kindly spirit and upright character. He was a useful man, an honest and kind-hearted man, and left a vacancy in the neighborhood difficult to fill. He was born in Telemarken, Norway, January 28, 1844, and died in West Baden, Indiana, May 7, 1890. He was a son of Robert Thompson and Esther (Holverson) Roberts, and was brought by them to this country about 1850, and settled upon a farm in the town of Otsego. There the husband and father died January 2, 1890, at the age of seventy. His widow still survives him, and is now seventy-seven years of age.

Holver Roberts left home when a young man and spent some time in the Michigan pineries and elsewhere. He returned about the year 1872, and for a time carried on the paternal homestead, and then bought a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, in the same township, which was his home as long as he lived. He made many improvements on the place, putting up substantial and elegant buildings, and converting it into one of the model farms of Columbia county. He was a Republican and from time to time filled many of the local offices, particularly that of town clerk. He was married to Carrie Esterbay January 5, 1876. She was a daughter of Knute Severson and Lieve (Knutson) Esterbay, January 5, 1876. She was a daugh- Bergen, Norway. They came to the United States in 1857, and made their home in Hampden, Columbia county. He died in the town of Otsego in 1865 when fifty-six years old. She is still living in Brown county, South Dakota, and is over seventy-six, Mrs. Roberts had nine children: Henry Charles, a farmer, who carries on the family homestead; Clara Matilda, a clerk in a Rio store; Tena Louisa; Esther Rosena; Thomas Ingwal; Alice Tonette; Chester Frederick, Oscar Walter and Mabel Elnora. Mr. Roberts and his family were associated with the Norwegian Lutheran church of Otsego. In recent years, however, they were attendants also at other churches, as he had a broad and sympathetic spirit. He was an honorable and conscientious man, and left many friends to mourn his demise.

JOHN WILLIAM BLAKE.

John William Blake, one of the best-known citizens of Reedsburg, Sauk county, and for many years one of the most prominent newspaper men in this section of the state, is a native of England, his birth having occurred in South Moulton, Devonshire, March 27, 1834. His parents, Philip and Mary (May) Blake, also natives of Devonshire, emigrated to America in 1849, bringing with them their family. For a short time they made their home in Columbus, Wisconsin, and then removed to Baraboo, where the father followed his trade of shoemaking. He had been extensively engaged in business along that line in Chumleigh, England, prior to coming to this country. He died in Lemonweir, Juneau county, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1851, at the age of thirty-eight. His wife long survived him, dying at Baraboo, October 28, 1896, at the ripe old age of eighty-four.

The greater part of the early education of our subject was obtained in the schools of his native land. In 1851 he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the "Sauk County Standard," at Baraboo, the first publication of the county, and then but recently established. He afterward brought material from Portage for equipping the office of the "Baraboo Republic," in which he was employed most of the time until 1862, when he purchased a half interest in the same, becoming sole proprietor eighteen months later and publishing the paper until 1865. Subsequently he was interested in the "Independence Bulletin," of Independence, Iowa, and was connected with the "Baraboo Independent," published by Col. D. K. Noyes. On the 1st of July, 1878, in company with J. H. Powers, he purchased the "Reedsburg Free Press," but his partner retired from the business sixteen months later and Mr. Blake continued the publication of the paper alone until April, 1893, when he sold to W. F. Hill.

On the 13th of November, 1856, Mr. Blake wedded Miss Mary E. Ambler, a native of Hillsdale, Michigan, and a daughter of Jacob Ambler. She died at Baraboo May 8, 1889, at the age of fifty-two years. Three children were born of this union, namely: Nettie M., now the wife of Arthur M. Wells, of Baraboo; Philip A., deceased; and Louis C., a resident of Fullerton, California. Mr. Blake was again married, April 28, 1894, his second union being with Mrs. Ellen Adelia Reid, a daughter of William B. and Mary A. Jones, of Barnstable, England, and the children born of this marriage are John Perkins, Charles and Harold Lawton.

Socially Mr. Blake affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is the secretary of Reedsburg City Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., and a member of Northwestern Encampment, No. 20, at Baraboo. Politically he has always been identified with the Republican party and he has been honored with several important public positions, having served as county register two terms, town treasurer of Baraboo several terms, and assessor of Reedsburg for the past three years. A

JOHN W. BLAKE.

public-spirited and progressive citizen, he has given his support to all measures for the public good. Over his life record there falls no shadow of wrong; his public service has been most exemplary; and his private life has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty. An excellent portrait of Mr. Blake is shown elsewhere in this volume.

JOHN HENRICH, Deceased.

For more than forty-five years Wisconsin was the home of this gentleman, and he was one of the land owners and successful agriculturists of Woodland township, Sauk county, for over a quarter of a century. At the time of his death he was possessed of four hundred and seventy-five acres of land, and his homestead was equipped with the finest buildings to be found in the township. In the accumulation of his wealth he had only his energetic efforts, perseverance and honesty on which to depend, and with those characteristics dominating his life he gained his estate. He was one of the first men of his community, and ever ready to support the enterprises put forward for the public good.

Mr. Henrich was a native of Switzerland, and was born July 16, 1824. He came to America in 1848 and engaged in farming in Kenosha and Walworth counties, Wisconsin, and in 1866 moved to Woodland township, Sauk county, where he made his home until his death. He purchased eighty acres of land from his brother, and by hard work and careful management added to his possessions from time to time until he owned four hundred and seventy-five acres. His farm was one of the best kept within the borders of the county, and in the details which have such telling effect and bring such good results he exercised the best of judgment.

Mr. Henrich was married in Walworth county, Wisconsin, to Mary Preimer, whose parents were natives of Prussia. Mrs. Henrich's father came to the United States and located in Iowa, where his death occurred. Three children, two of whom are still living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henrich: Peter; and Anna, now Mrs. Theodore Moll. After the death of the father the property was divided, and Mrs. Moll is now living on the homestead farm. Mr. Henrich passed away December 24, 1894, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn for him. His death was a loss to the entire community, and he was respected by all.

Peter Henrich, the only son of John Henrich, was born November 16, 1863, in Walworth county, Wisconsin. He resided at home with his parents through his boyhood and early manhood, and assisted his father with the farm work and was interested with him in the accumulation of the estate which was one of the best in the vicinity. His father and he planned together, and to the judgment and careful business methods of the son is due a great share of the accumulation of the large estate. He is now proprietor of a farm comprising three hundred acres, on which he has the best of farm buildings, and has recently erected a model residence, one of the finest in the township.

Mr. Henrich was married November 30, 1887, to Alice Carpenter, daughter of Silas and Clarissa (Smith) Carpenter, residents of Rock Bridge, Richland county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Henrich's father was a native of New York and her mother was born in Vermont. Three children have been born to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henrich, as follows: George, born July 25, 1890; Mary, born October 29, 1892; and Clarissa, born September 3, 1895. Mr. Henrich has filled various township offices, and in every instance has discharged his duties with credit to himself and for the interests of his community. He advocates the free coinage of silver, and is a member of the Democratic party, and stands firmly for its principles. He is loyal and determined in the adherence to the right and to his friends, and is one of the important factors in the development and growth of the social and financial interests of Woodland township.

N. E. ALLEN.

N. E. Allen, a prominent and successful agriculturist of Springville township, Adams county, Wisconsin, is one of the honored pioneers of this state, and has materially aided in its development and prosperity. He was born in Portage, Livingston county, New York, March 3, 1821, and belongs to an old and highly respected family of the east, his paternal great-grandfather being a cousin of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame.

Cyrus Allen, the father of our subject, was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, December 25, 1794, and was married in November, 1818, to Amanda Durkee, who was also born in that place December 15, 1795. Her parents were Elisha and Hannah (Gore) Durkee. She had five uncles killed in the Wyoming massacre during the Revolution. Soon after his marriage Cyrus Allen located in the town of Portage, Livingston county, New York, where he engaged in farming until his death. He was killed by being thrown from a buggy in a runaway in August, 1857. His children were Nelson E., our subject; Edwin C., born June 9, 1824; William D., born June 5, 1827; and Emma, born October 25, 1831.

Our subject was educated in the Nunda Academy, Livingston county, New York, and at the age of nineteen commenced teaching school, a profession which he successfully followed for three successive winters. In 1842 he came to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which then consisted of but three houses, and, together with A. Knight, made the first improvements in Trenton township, Dodge county, where he made his home for fifty-five years. After securing his land, however, he returned to New York, by way of the Great Lakes, and on the voyage encountered some severe storms. In the spring of 1843 he located permanently upon his land and at once began its improvement.

While breaking his land Messrs. Allen and Knight lived together upon the former's claim, and experienced many of the hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life. He can relate many interesting incidents of those early days when the country was wild and sparsely settled. One of these gives a fair idea of the privations and inconveniences of frontier life. Their breaking team, consisting of ten oxen, strayed away upon the prairie and they were forced to go and find them. After much difficulty and a long search of three days in different directions, they were at length found and driven home, but on entering their shack they found the fire out, and as this was before the invention of matches, Mr. Nelson had to go to the nearest neighbor, which was five miles, to secure a brand of fire, in the meantime having nothing to eat. With his brand of fire he set out upon the homeward journey, and when he had nearly reached his destination he stumbled and fell, the brand flying many rods away in the wet grass. He scrambled after it and secured it before it was entirely extinguished, and by waving it rapidly in the air succeeded in saving the sparks. At another time he was intrusted with quite a large sum of money belonging to the settlers to be taken to the land office in Green Bay. He made the journey on foot through the forests, wading or swimming the streams, and covered the distance between that place and Beaver Dam and return in four days and a half.

On the 18th of March, 1846, Nelson E. Allen married Sarah C. Botsford, and they became the parents of the following children: Ezra, born August 22, 1848, died January 26, 1871; Mary Effie, born December 16, 1853, died in infancy; Mary Effie (2nd), born June 19, 1856, died at the age of two and a half years; Etta Amanda, born February 11, 1860, was married October 12, 1881, to Franklin Coon, and died August 19, 1882; and Eddie G., born May 2, 1866, is in the elevator business at Billings, Oklahoma. Mr. Allen was again married July 25, 1877, his second union being with Eliza Sawyer, who was born in New Hampshire, in January, 1841.

In 1868 Mr. Allen came into possession of seven hundred and sixty acres of land in Springville township, Adams county, where he has since made improvements, and now has four hundred acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He makes a specialty of Galloway cattle and Poland China hogs, and has some registered stock upon his place. He is an enthusiast on the subject of clover and has taken quite an active and prominent part in farmers' institutes.

During the Civil war Mr. Allen enlisted in Company H, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was afterward tranferred to the Fifth Regiment. He participated in several skirmishes and the battle of Yazoo Bayou and was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant March 18, 1865. Politically he was an Abolitionist and later a Republican until the close of President Grant's first term, and since then has affiliated with the Populist party. At one time he was nominated for governor by that party, but declined the honor, and subsequently was twice a candidate for lieutenant-governor. During those campaigns he made a strong canvass and delivered many speeches throughout the state. He is a man of prominence, is widely and favorably known as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and is highly esteemed and greatly respected in the community where he resides.

CHARLES S. TOMPKINS.

Charles S. Tompkins, a retired farmer residing in the village of Otsego, Columbia county, was born in Starkey, Yates county, New York, October 28, 1823, and is a son of Dan and Hannah (Demming) Tompkins. He comes of good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having been a soldier in that war, for which he drew a pension long before his death. Governor Tompkins, of New York, was of a branch of this family. The Tompkins family came to Wisconsin in 1854 and bought a farm of two hundred acres in the town of Otsego, on which they lived until their death. They had a family of ten children, four of whom are dead: Edwin D., of Watkins, New York, is a very prominent Mason; Charles S. is the theme of this historical sketch; George died in California in 1853, having gone there by way of the "Cape;" Hiram A. died in youth; James resides in Brooklyn; Hannah Maria is Mrs. Joseph Cody, of Madison, Nebraska; Mary Jane is Mrs. Thomas Jones, of Columbus, Wisconsin; Catherine married William Whitfield, and is now dead; William Henry Harrison died in 1863, and Lucretia and Samuel live in Madison, Nebraska, with their sister.

The subject of this sketch came west in 1852, and settled in the town of Otsego, just east of the village of the same name. In 1863 he sold his farm. June 7, 1847, he was married to Miss Susan Rouse, daughter of William and Polly (Shaw) Rouse, of

Tompkins county, New York. She was born August 3, 1845, and is still an active woman. They have four children: Frederick lives opposite them, and is [illegible] of the ranch. Charles Franklin lives in the town of Hampden. Maria has her home in Tomahawk, Wisconsin; and Freeman is in Prairieburg, Iowa. Our subject is a staunch Republican, while his wife is a Democrat of the Jackson school. He has been assessor, clerk and supervisor in the town affairs of Hampden and Otsego. Mr. Baker was a strong anti-Mason, but all of the boys are Masons. He is a genial, good-hearted man and has always been a good citizen.

JOHN HENRY WHITE.

John Henry White, an enterprising citizen, business man and prominent resident of the village of Lavalle, Sauk county, was born at Okehampton, Devonshire, England, September 25, 1837. He was the son of John and Jane (Lowrie) White, who came to America with their family in 1849. The father was a wool sorter by trade and followed it some years at Bradford, Yorkshire, where the family was after the birth of our subject. Upon arriving in the United States he located at [illegible], Wisconsin, and from there came to Lavalle in 1855. He died in Lavalle, August 12, 1882, aged seventy-two years, and the mother died in the same place four years later, aged seventy-four years. The father was a Democrat in political sentiment and took an active part in local government. He was a member of the Bible Christian church.

John H. White came with his parents to Wisconsin at the age of twelve years and attended the district school. He assisted his father on the farm until he reached his majority, when he began farming for himself and for several winters was engaged in teaching school. He enlisted January 22, 1862, in the Twelfth Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, and was discharged March 27, 1865. He served under General Grant in the Army of the Tennessee, was through the Vicksburg campaign and later in Sherman's army at the siege of Corinth, battle of Iuka, crossed the Mississippi river at Grand Gulf, was at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and Black River Bridge, and after the fall of Vicksburg was at Missionary Ridge. Subsequently his division was employed guarding the railroad until the battle of Allatoona. Then came the march to the sea and from thence to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he received his discharge. Before leaving Atlanta he was detailed division hospital steward, and continued until his discharge through expiration of term of enlistment. At Allatoona he was in the thickest of the fight and a bullet passed through his front cap and another struck his saber. For two hours he worked the cannon, taking the place of the regular man who had been shot. The service was done notwithstanding his enlistment, but he did his duty to the country regardless of such matters, and was one of the bravest soldiers who went forth into that great struggle.

Mr. White resided on his farm until 1881, when he removed to Lavalle [illegible] and has since been a resident of that place. He conducts an insurance business, is notary public and justice of the peace, which latter office he has held in one township or village for the past twenty-[illegible] years.

Mr. White was married December 13, 1866, to Emily Ford, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Ford. Mrs. White was born in Pennsylvania and came to Sauk county in 1855. Her mother died in Pennsylvania and her father died in Vernon county, Wisconsin. Six children, who grew to maturity have been born to Mr. and Mrs. White as follows: Anna Almira, born February 5, 1869, died in a burning building February 12, 1899; Charles J.; Abbie L., now Mrs. A. Besaw, of Waushara county; Lorenzo A.; Frank E., a teacher in Sauk county; and Nellie M. Mr. White is a member of the Advent Christian church of Lavalle, and contributed of his means for the erection of the church building. He is a member of the A. A. Matthews Post, No. 44, G. A. R., at Lavalle, and is adjutant in the local post. He has filled various offices of trust and was village clerk eight years. He has been a lifelong Republican in political faith and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. There is perhaps no man in the village who takes a more active interest in its welfare and has done more to promote its enterprises than Mr. White. He is well known throughout the county and is a man whose opinions are sought and advice heeded.

EDWARD SHANAHAN.

Edward Shanahan, a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Adams county, Wisconsin, now owns and operates a fine farm in Dell Prairie township, and is successfully engaged in his chosen occupation. He was born in Edwardsburg, Cass county, Michigan, March 25, 1852, and is the ninth son of Hon. Edward Shanahan. He acquired his literary education in the common, graded and high schools near his boyhood home, and until he attained his majority he worked on his father's large farm, where he secured an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-one he began farming on his own account upon one of his father's farms, and throughout his active business life has successfully followed that vocation. He raises principally corn and hogs, making a specialty of the Poland China breed. On the 1st of April, 1884, he removed to Dell Prairie township, Adams county, where he now owns one hundred and fifty-six acres of land on section 31, one hundred of which are under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has a beautiful home, surrounded by lovely grounds, and everything about the place testifies to the skill and enterprise of the owner.

On the 15th of September, 1880, Mr. Shanahan wedded Miss Mary H. Hanley, who was also born in Edwardsburg, Michigan, October 4, 1858, and educated in the common schools of that state. Her parents, Patrick and Mary Hanley, were natives of county Limerick, Ireland, and emigrated to America at an early day, the mother being only a child when she crossed the Atlantic. They located in Michigan.

The Republican party finds in Mr. Shanahan a stanch supporter of its principles, but he has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. As an honest, upright and industrious man, he is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends.

HUGH McMAHON.

Hugh McMahon, for many years a resident of the northwestern part of Fountain Prairie township, Columbia county, and a familiar figure on the streets of the village of Doylestown, is a tiller of the soil who has won a competency by industry and economy. He commands the respect of the community as an honest and upright man, and no regrets over a wasted and misspent life mar his advancing years.

Mr. McMahon is a son of Edward and

Rose (Kirley) McMahon, and was born in the northern part of Ireland, April 5, 1831. His parents came to this country about 1845, and remained a short time in the state of New York. In 1849 they came west to Columbia county, and were so attracted by the charming stretches of the township of Fountain Prairie, that they effected a settlement within its confines. Here they lived and died, and were honest, God fearing people. The senior McMahon was twice married, and had a large family by each wife. Our subject has eight brothers, all of whom have finally come into the west, though not at the same time. He settled on the farm now owned by him when quite young, and at one time owned over three hundred acres. He has reduced this acreage, however, by turning part of it over to his son, and selling a considerable tract to the railroad. A Columbus syndicate has also purchased several acres of him for the purpose of quarrying the excellent red sandstone found there.

Mr. McMahon and Miss Mary Cranion were married in 1854. She is a native of Dublin, and has inherited many of the best traits of the island character. She is the mother of four children: Bartholemew, who is living in Vancouver, British Columbia; Anthony, who lives on part of the old farm; Annie, who married Daniel Riordan; and Mary Theresa, who is the wife of Patrick Kirley, of Doylestown. In their hospitable home three adopted children have grown to maturity: Alfred Anderson, who was adopted by our subject as William McMahon, when he became a man enlisted in the United States regular army, and was severely wounded at Santiago; Rosa, who married and lives in Milwaukee; and Eliza, now Mrs. John A. Logan, of Doylestown.

Mr. McMahon has been a lifelong Democrat, but does not limit the exercise of his privilege as a citizen by strict party lines. He prefers to seek the fittest man for the place, and to largely consider the welfare of the country rather than mere party organization. He is a brother of John E. McMahon, whose sketch appears in these pages, and the two brothers have been men of strong character and marked ability in this community for many years. Our subject is a member of the Catholic church at Doylestown, and has been an honest, hardworking man all his life. He is modest and unassuming, but straightforward and persevering, and may well congratulate himself upon the success that has attended his labors. He has been a Mason since 1865, and is a member of Rio Lodge, at Rio, Wisconsin.

ISRAEL PERRY.

Israel Perry, whose pleasant home is located near Reedsburg, in Lavalle township, is one of the foremost men of his calling in Sauk county. He has engaged in the pursuit of agriculture throughout his career, and has gained a thorough knowledge of his vocation, which, together with his industrious and practical nature, has made him a man of means and one whose influence is felt wherever he is known.

Mr. Perry was born in Middletown, Rutland county, Vermont, January 29, 1837, and was the son of Israel and Calista (Moshier) Perry. His father was born in the same town and county as our subject, and his mother was a native of Wells, same county. They were of American ancestors as far as can be traced, and followed the occupation of farming. The family moved to Whitewater, Walworth county, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1857, and rented a farm for one or two years, and then moved to Lavalle township, Sauk county, in 1861, where the father died in April, 1881, aged about eighty-three years, and the mother passed away in August, 1883, aged eighty-two years.

Our subject moved west wth his parents when fourteen years of age, and worked on his father's farm until he enlisted January 4, 1864, in Company F, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry. He saw service under General Banks in the department of the Gulf, and was engaged at Spanish Fort, Fort Blakeley, and numerous smaller engagements. He was confined in the hospital, afflicted with smallpox, at Morganzie Bend, and was mustered out of the service March 15, 1866, at Brownsville, Texas.

After the close of the war Mr. Perry returned to Reedsburg, and engaged in farming on the old homestead. He has a comfortable residence and is otherwise prepared to enjoy his declining years.

Our subject was married November 12, 1867, to Martha Potter, daughter of Elisha and Clemina (Calkins) Potter. Mrs. Perry came with her parents to Sauk county in 1853, and here her parents died, the father June 8, 1883, aged eighty-two years, and the mother in June, 1879, aged eighty-four years.

Mr. Perry is a prominent member of H. A. Tator Post, G. A. R., of Reedsburg, and has held most of the offices of the post, including commander. He was a loyal and brave soldier, who fought for the cause of his country, and can review his career, while a soldier, with justifiable pride, as well as his private and public life since leaving the service. He is popular with his associates and is deservedly held in high esteem by them. He takes an active interest in the welfare of his community, and is a man strong in his own convictions and is always found standing on the side of right and justice. His calling is one best suited to his characteristics, and he has made a success through his own efforts. Honesty marks his every deed, and he has aided materially in the upbuilding of Sauk county, and especially in his own township.

LEWIS H. BUCKLEY.

Lewis H. Buckley, a prominent and successful agriculturist and stock raiser, residing in Lewiston township, Columbia county, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, March 16, 1845, and is a son of Matthew Buckley, a wheelwright, who was born at Mulingar, county West Meath, Ireland.

The father of our subject came to America in 1828, and settled at Norwich, Connecticut, where he worked in the woolen mills and at other work until 1849, when he came to New Haven, Adams county, Wisconsin, and entered claim to two hundred acres of land, and began improving it. He was industrious and persevering and succeeded in clearing and breaking one hundred acres. He was successful as a farmer and at the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1865, he was well-to-do. He was the father of five children, as follows: Leonard, who is a successful farmer in New Haven township, Adams county, near the old homestead; Mary, born in 1851, who married Ole Nelson, and is now residing at Crookston, South Dakota; Barney, born in 1857, who married Miss Marietta Stowell, and is now living at New Buffalo, Cass county, North Dakota; Patsey, born in 1859, who married Miss Florence Hosford, and now resides in New Buffalo, North Dakota; and Lewis H., our subject.

Lewis H. Buckley moved with his parents to New Haven township, Adams county, when he was but five years of age. He received a good common-school education, and worked on the farm with his father until nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in

Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Vicksburg, June 20, 1865, by general order. He served under General Bailey and General Wilson, and participated in the siege of Mobile and the battle of Olive Branch Church, and minor engagements, and received a gunshot wound at the last named battle. He enjoys the distinction of capturing the third preserved relic, a double-barrelled shotgun, which is now in the historical room of the state capitol at Madison, Wisconsin.

After returning from the war he engaged in the lumber woods and in running lumber down the Wisconsin river until about 1875, when he settled on his farm in New Haven township, Adams county, and was a successful farmer. He remained until 1885, when he purchased what is known as the Kauffman farm, on section 12, township 13, range 7, Columbia county. The estate comprises five hundred and twenty acres of land, with two hundred and eighty-five acres under cultivation. Mr. Buckley makes a specialty of stock raising, and Durham cattle and Poland China hogs are his leaders. He gives his attention to the raising of clover and wheat, and has one of the finest farms in northern Columbia county. He has one of the most beautiful residences in the county, both as to structure and location, and he has improved the "Kauffman" farm beyond recognition, with its beautiful grounds, orchards, large barns and outbuildings.

Mr. Buckley was married July 4, 1875, to Miss Abbie F. Atcherson, daughter of W. T. Atcherson, of Dell Prairie. Mrs. Buckley was born at Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont, October 17, 1855, and moved wth her parents at the age of two years to Plainville, Wisconsin. She is a lady of refinement and well educated, and taught five years in the public schools of Adams county. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have been the parents of four children, two sons, one of whom is at home and one residing in Chicago, and two daughters; Olive E., born October 6, 1876, who received a liberal education and taught five years in the public schools. She was married May 7, 1898, to Albert Hoefs, and is now living at Lewiston; Lizzie A., born November 20, 1884, in Lewiston, Columbia county, and is still residing at home.

Mr. Buckley is a member of Kilbourn Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the G. A. R., in which he has held many important offices. He has represented the township of Lewiston on the county board two terms, and served as clerk of his school district twelve years. He succeeded in procuring an appropriation for the improvement of the Lewiston levee, which lifted a burden from the tax payers of the township. He has been an officer of the Columbia County Agricultural Society twelve years. He has pushed forward every public enterprise, and his influence is felt throughout the county.

RICHARD CHESTER ROCKWOOD, M. D., DECEASED.

Richard Chester Rockwood, M. D., deceased, was one of the earliest and most successful physicians of Columbia county, and also a prosperous business man and exemplary citizen of Portage. He was born in Utica, New York, November 24, 1814. His parents died many years ago, the father in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, the mother in Viroqua, this state.

Dr. Rockwood was educated for his profession at the Philadelphia Medical College, from which he received his diploma February 22, 1833, and soon afterward came to Wisconsin, being engaged in practice at

RICHARD C. ROCKWOOD, M. D. (Deceased.)

Elkhorn for a time. He then removed to Wyocena, Columbia county, being the first physician to locate there, and was not long in building up a very large practice. For about twelve years he also served as county physician. He built the first hotel in Wyocena, which he carried on for a time, and also invested to some extent in real estate there. On his removal to Portage, in 1872, he abandoned professional labors, though he was occasionally called to the county house at Wyocena in the capacity of county physician. He continued to deal in real estate and did quite an extensive loan business. He was a man of excellent business and executive ability, and was very successful as a collector, though he often took no security, and never foreclosed a mortgage. In 1876 he built a fine brick residence on West Cook street, which was his home throughout the remainder of his life.

About 1834 Dr. Rockwood married Miss Mahala Packard, of Unadilla, New York, who died in Wyocena, Wisconsin, in 1860, aged forty years. She left two children: Charles, a veteran of the Civil war, who died in Leavenworth, Kansas; and Helen, who married Henry Britt and died in Eldorado, Kansas. The Doctor was again married, June 16, 1861, his second union being with Miss Rose Conlon, a native of county Louth, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1852 with her parents, Lawrence and Rose Conlon. The family located in Lowville, Wisconsin, where the father, a successful farmer, died April 1, 1887, at the age of ninety years, the mother, February 7, 1884, at the age of seventy-three. By his second marriage Dr. Rockwood had six children, three of whom are now deceased: Ernest Seymour, night telegraph operator at Portage, was accidentally shot while hunting, and died July 18, 1882, at the age of twenty years, five months and five days; Maria Luella died at the age of six years; and May Beatrice died at one and a half years. The daughters died of scarlet fever on successive days. The children living are Lewis Chester, now in Oregon; Edward Albert, who served in the Spanish-American war, a resident of Portage; and Abbie Imeldia, wife of E. F. Volkmann, of Fessenden, North Dakota.

Dr. Rockwood died in Portage, July 6, 1887, honored and respected by all who knew him. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, but favored the vigorous prosecution of the Civil war. He served as justice of the peace in Wyocena for several years and as an alderman in Portage, and he was also nominated and came very nearly being elected mayor of the city. In 1875 he was one of the chief promoters of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, taking personal charge of preparing the grounds and arranging for the first fair, which was a great success. He always took an active interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding and advancement of his adopted county, and in his death the community realized that it had lost one of its valued and useful citizens. For many years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and while living in Wyocena served as master of the lodge. A short time before his death he united with St. Mary's Catholic church of Portage, of which his wife is also a member. A portrait of this estimable and widely known physician graces a page elsewhere in this volume, and to thousands in the county and vicinity will prove a valuable memento of the Doctor they knew and loved so well.

HARVEY B. COLBURN.

Harvey B. Colburn, a thorough and skillful farmer, who is now successfully operating a farm for the Dells Resort Company, in Dell Prairie township, Adams county, near Kilbourn City, was born in Quincy township, the same county, October 18, 1862, and is a son of Sherman and Elvira (Brazee) Colburn, who came to this county from Vermont, in 1861. (A sketch of their lives is given elsewhere in this work.) Our subject received a good practical education, and after leaving school worked for his father until twenty-two years of age. He next successfully engaged in school teaching for a time, and in 1885, on coming into possession of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land on sections 17 and 18, Springville township, Adams county, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He cleared and broke his land, placed it under a high state of cultivation and erected good buildings thereon, including a comfortable residence. He finally sold the place, and in 1896 took charge of the farm which he is now so successfully operating.

On the 19th of July, 1885, Mr. Colburn married Miss Martha Adele Reeves, a daughter of Anson and Julia (Hakes) Reeves, pioneer settlers of Adams county. The father operated a mill at Cascade, now White Creek, Adams county, and later became a prominent farmer of Springville township. He did much toward the early development and upbuilding of this locality, and was recognized as one of its valued citzens. He died in 1874, and his wife passed away two years later. Mrs. Colburn was educated in the common schools and was well qualified for the teacher's profession. By her marriage to our subject she has become the mother of one child, Elsie M., born December 27, 1889.

In 1893 Mr. Colburn united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his wife are now prominent members, and take great interest in Sunday school and church work. They are also active members of the Home Forum, and are people of prominence in the community where they reside. In politics Mr. Colburn is a Republican, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have elected him to a number of township offices, the duties of which he most capably and satisfactorily discharged.

JOHN FOSTER.

John Foster, of Fall River, Columbia county, was born at Clarksville, Otsego county, New York, August 15, 1833. He is the son of Orrin Foster and Emeline Knapp. John Foster's father was a native of Dutchess county, New York, both his parents having belonged to pioneer families there, the earlier members of which took leading parts in suppressing the Indians on the New York frontier. His father died when Orrin, the only son, was but two years old, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lizzie Boughton, afterwards married a Mr. Smith, by whom she had ten children. She sprang of an English family, which located in America in colonial times, her grandfather coming from England.

About 1836, his wife having died, Orrin Foster went to Cuba in the employ of a corporation to operate a steam pile driver. There he spent nine years, during a part of which time he was engaged in mining. While in that country he was married to a lady of Spanish descent. Shortly after his return to the United States he went to Henry county, Illinois, where for several years he operated a large farm, at the same time working as a civil engineer in laying out railroad lines through that state.

The subject of this sketch spent his early days in New York until his father's return from Cuba. He then joined the latter in coming west and visited Milwaukee, Chicago and other places before settling in Henry county, Illinois, where he assumed the principal charge of the farm during his father's absence on other business. Not finding these surroundings congenial to his tastes, and having already imbibed a number of independent ideas, at the age of seventeen years, with a capital of six cents, he set out to make his own way. He worked that year on a farm in Illinois and then went East that he might again attend the "paring bees" and other social gatherings to which he had been accustomed in his earlier youth. During his stay there, on the 26th day of January, 1853, he was married to Miss Catherine Decker, daughter of Peter and Frinda Decker. Mrs. Foster was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, December 19, 1830, and died at Fall River, Wisconsin, July 20, 1886.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Foster came to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where for one year he worked upon a farm and for five years more rented the same farm. He then purchased a hotel, the Calumet House, at the village of that name, which he carried on very successfully for two years, when the spirit of adventure seized him and he started to drive to Iowa for the purpose of buying a farm in that state. Upon reaching Fountain Prairie township, which impressed him as being the finest country he had ever seen, he immediately bought a farm of over two hundred acres. We may judge of the success of this man in his previous ventures, since we know that he paid cash for this farm and a few months later purchased one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the same. Then followed a period of buying, improving and selling, until finally he repurchased the original farm, upon which he continued to reside for twenty years more. Each of these transactions resulted in financial benefit to Mr. Foster, until he was recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of Columbia county. Since 1883 he has lived in the village of Fall River, where he has erected a number of buildings and owns considerable real estate. He has also invested to some extent in South Dakota farm lands, and for thirty years or more has been an extensive dealer in live stock, shipping from various stations in this and adjacent counties. For many years he conducted a considerable loaning business, handling the funds of other parties as well as his own. These various transactions have given him a wide acquaintance and inspired the confidence of his associates to a noteworthy degree. His uniform success may be attributed to his untiring industry, business integrity and intelligent foresight.

July 3, 1888, he was married a second time to Elizabeth Baxendall, daughter of Phineas P. and Janet (Thornber) Baxendall. Mrs. Foster was born at Sutton Mills, Yorkshire, England, August 30, 1850. With her parents she came to Columbia county in 1860, settling in the town of Fountain Prairie, where Mr. Baxendall acquired a large farm. He died there October 12, 1890, at the age of nearly seventy years. In England he had accumulated considerable property through his skill as a weaver and warp dresser. After his death his wife lived much of the time with Mr. and Mrs. Foster until departing this life, June 23, 1896, at the age of eighty-two years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Foster is one of the best residences in the village of Fall River, where the latter is connected with the local organization of Royal Neighbors of America.

By his first marriage Mr. Foster had three sons and two daughters: Adolphus, born June 19, 1854, is now living at De Smet, South Dakota; Fayette C., born October 5, 1856, is a leading farmer of Fountain Prairie; Mary, born October 5, 1861, is the wife of Richard Huggett, of the same township; John, born January 21, 1867, is a prominent citizen of Fall River; Kate, born May 2, 1877, is the wife of Lewis Dyer, of Fall River. Mrs. Elizabeth Foster has borne her husband three children, whose presence enlivens the present home. They are named respectively: Alice Janette, born April 11, 1889; Bessie E., born April 29, 1891; and Jessie M., born July 11, 1894. Mr. Foster also has fifteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Foster has served several terms as chairman of the township board of supervisors, as assessor and in other local offices. He was at one time nominated for county sheriff on the Democratic ticket and though he made no effort to advance his candidacy, owing to his personal popularity, he barely failed to overcome the usual large Republican majority in the county.

WILLIAM HENRY EVARTS.

William Henry Evarts, a successful and influential farmer, now living in retirement in the village of Poynette, represents one of the early pioneer families of Columbia county, and has himself been identified with much of the stirring and important history of this part of Wisconsin for many years.

Mr. Evarts was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, May 20, 1842, and is a son of Claudius L. and Betsey (Snyder) Evarts, both natives of the Empire state. Authentic records of the Evarts family exist in London for a period of five hundred years or more. Members of the family were prominent among the colonists at Guilford, Connecticut, and were closely associated with the Whites, Adams and other noted families. The Evarts played a prominent part in the Revolution and other public affairs, and everywhere proved themselves men of character and spirit. Aaron Evarts was born at Guilford, Connecticut, in 1714, and his descendants may now be found all over the United States. His grandson, Isaac Evarts, moved to Rensselaer county, New York, married Betsey Phinney, and they were the parents of C. L. Evarts.

C. L. Evarts learned the trade of brick maker and layer in New York and came to Wisconsin in 1846, traveling by the lakes from Buffalo to Racine. He brought a yoke of oxen with him, and drove from the last named place to Columbia county, and on his arrival in the country secured a patent of two hundred acres of fine farming land from the government. This was wild land at the time it passed into his possession, but he soon brought it into a high state of cultivation. He died August 29, 1854, at the age of fifty years. When he located in Lowville, where he had his farm, there were only some seven of eight families in the entire township. He was an influential citizen and had much to do with the early affairs of Columbia county.

Mrs. Betsey Evarts survived many years, and died in 1886, when about seventy-five years old. She was born in Columbia county, New York, where her father, Nicholas Snyder, lived and died. His father, Andreas Snyder, was born in Germany, and when eleven years old was kidnapped at Amsterdam and brought to New York, where he was adopted by a Dutch family named Vanderpool at Kinderhook. When he became a man he settled at Lebanon, New York, and was a farmer all his life.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Evarts are the parents of eight children, of whom Philo and Elbert O. died in Lowville. Emeline died in Oberlin, Ohio, and John passed away while yet a child. Sarah Jane married James Hodgman and died many years ago. William H., as noted above, is a resident of Poynette, and his sister, Emma Louise, who married R. G. Smith and lives in Iowa, was the first white child born in the town of Lowville.

William Henry Evarts spent his boyhood on the Lowville farm, and was twelve years old when his father died. When he reached the age of twenty-one he took charge of the farm himself, and remained upon it a number of years. In 1872 Mr. Evarts went to Good Thunder, Minnesota, and spent five years in improving a tract of wild land. When he had converted the Minnesota land into a desirable farm, and received a clear title, he returned to Wisconsin, and bought the home farm, upon which he was reared, and this is still in his possession. It is regarded as one of the choicest farms in Columbia county, the region of fine farms. It contains one hundred and eighty acres, with splendid improvements and has all the modern appliances for rapid and effective agriculture.

Since 1894 the subject of this sketch has lived in the village of Poynette, where in 1899 he built himself a fine residence, fitted up according to the latest notions for comfortable and healthy living.

December 30, 1868, was the wedding day of William Henry Evarts and Margaret A. Henry, the daughter of Frederick L. and Eliza W. (Cronk) Henry. Her father was born in Martinsburg, Lewis county, New York, and came to Wisconsin, seeking a home, in 1846. He located on government land in the town of Lowville, made a fair beginning of a home, and two years later brought his family from the east. He lived in Lowville until he died in 1893, seventy years of age. Ancestors of the Henry family were among the Scotch-Irish emigrants who settled Blandford, Massachusetts, and were noted in those troublesome times for their peaceable relations with the Indians. A relative of F. L. Henry was an officer in the Continental army and so distinguished himself that Fort William Henry was named after him. William Henry, the father of F. L. Henry, served in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant. He married Anna Alexander, of Chester, Massachusetts. Her father, Captain Nathaniel Alexander, commanded a company at Bunker Hill. William and Anna Henry were the first settlers of Martinsburg, New York. Mrs. Eliza W. Henry has reached the age of seventy-five years, and is still living in Poynette. She was born in Romulus, Seneca county, New York, and is a daughter of Elisha and Esther (Disbrow) Cronk, who lived on a farm in Seneca county. Her father's ancestors came from Germany, and he was the son of a Scotch mother. He reached the age of eighty years. Her mother was born in Connecticut. Her half-brother, James Cronk, served during the war in a regiment of Michigan cavalry. He was wounded, taken prisoner, and died in Libby prison.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Evarts have reared one daughter, Annie Louise, and lost one child in infancy. They are connected with the Presbyterian church, and are highly esteemed for their good character, kind spirit and genuine worth. Mr. Evarts united with the Masonic lodge at Poynette a number of years ago, and has been a faithful worker of the craft. He has been a life-long Republican, and is proud of the fact that he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has held several local offices, and though he takes an active interest in the working of his party councils, has never desired to enter the lists as an active office seeker.

WILLIAM H. KAHL.

William H. Kahl, a well-known and enterprising farmer of Springville township, Adams county, Wisconsin, who through his own well-directed efforts has achieved success in life, was born in Booneville, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1859, and is a son of Joseph K. and Elizabeth (Sheets) Kahl, also natives of Clinton county, and of German descent. There the father took up four hundred and six acres of government land, and succeeded in placing three hundred acres of this under a high state of cultivation. He erected thereon commodious and substantial buildings and also a large saw-mill, being quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Later the farm was divided into smaller farms and now a village covers a portion of it. The father was a very prominent and successful farmer and one of the foremost citizens of the community, taking an active part in organizing schools, churches, etc. One church was located upon his farm. There he died in 1882, and the mother died in 1854. She was a daughter of John Sheets, who was born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and was a well-to-do blacksmith.

William H. Kahl, of this review, is indebted to the public schools of his native state for his educational advantages, and during his youth he worked with his father in a blacksmith shop and on the farm, acquiring an excellent knowledge of both occupations. At the age of twenty he left home for the first time and went to Freeport, Illinois, displaying his characteristic energy by borrowing the money with which to do so. He landed there March 3, 1879, and the following day began work on a farm at fifteen dollars per month. Two years later he went to Iowa, where he worked for the same length of time at his trade and at farming. Being industrious and economical, he had managed to save quite a snug amount during the four years spent in the west.

After living two years in Iowa, Mr. Kahl returned to Freeport, Illinois, where he was married, February 27, 1883, to Miss Clara J., daughter of Thomas J. and Anna (Keller) Kahl, natives of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, who removed to Freeport in an early day. Near that city the mother died in June, 1862, but the father, a wagonmaker by trade, is still living. The wife of our subject was educated in the common schools of Illinois. They have two children, Frances Irene, born in Stephenson county, Illinois, November 17, 1893, and Murl William, born September 9, 1900.

After his marriage Mr. Kahl secured the position of foreman of a farm of six hundred and forty acres, and most creditably and satisfactorily filled it for four and a half years. In 1888 he bought twenty-one acres near Freeport, and turned his attention to the culture of tobacco, in which he was very successful. Two years later he bought a larger farm and engaged in dairying, farming and the raising of hogs and horses for five years. Believing that he could operate cheaper land more profitably, he sold his farm in Illinois in 1894, and came to Adams county, Wisconsin, where he bought two hundred and forty acres of land in Springville township. Although this tract was all wild and entirely unimproved, he has cleared away the forest and placed acre after acre under the plow, until he now has one hundred and fifty acres under excellent cultivation and improved with a large and beautiful residence and good barns and outbuildings. He is one of the men who seem able to meet any emergency, and by perseverance and industry has accumulated a good property. He has ever made the most of his advantages and takes advantage of every opportunity for promoting his own interests without injuring others. At national elections he supports the Democratic party, but in local affairs is independent in politics, voting for the best man.

He has most capably and satisfactorily filled the office of supervisor in his township.

LEWIS JANSON SMITH.

Lewis Janson Smith, now living in an honorable retirement at Pardeeville, Columbia county, richly merits the ease and comfort that crown his age, and which he has won by honest toil and integrity beyond reproach. He was born in Rochester, New York, December 12, 1835, and is a son of Jesse W. and Sarah Ann (Benjamin) Smith, who came to Rochester from Orange county, New York. The father was a weaver by trade, and followed that occupation the greater part of his life. He moved from Monroe county into Livingston county, and afterwards lived in Tioga and Chemung counties. He left New York state in 1856 and came to Wisconsin. He died in Wyocena, April 19, 1858, at the age of forty-nine. He was a lifelong Democrat, and a man of more than usual information. His widow survived him many years, and died at Quincy, Olmsted county, Minnesota, August 9, 1870. She was a native of New Jersey, where she was born February 28, 1807. She was a woman of strong character, and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her father, David Benjamin, and her brother, Jacob Benjamin, were both killed in the Revolutionary war. She was the mother of eight children: Caroline A., who died November 22, 1852, in New York; Samuel B., living at Little Valley, Olmsted county, Minnesota; Lewis J., the subject of this sketch; Sarah Elizabeth, Mrs. William Horr, of Plainview, Minnesota; Susan Jane, who died August 1, 1858, when almost eighteen years old; Mary Catherine, who was twice married, the first time to F. J. Cummings, and the second to A. R. Fish, and died February 25, 1898; Amanda Lovina is Mrs. Charles Durkee, of Beloit, Iowa; Phœbe Louisa is Mrs. R. Phelps, of Wyocena.

L. J. Smith spent the greater part of his boyhood in Chemung county, New York, and grew to manhood under the parental roof. Domestic exigencies did not admit of prolonged schooling for the children of a man who was able by severe toil and long hours to earn a scanty living for his family. But they were bright and observing, and the subject of this writing has always been regarded as a well informed man. The little schooling that he was able to secure went a long ways in determining his character and giving direction to his energies. He came to Wisconsin in 1855, reaching the town of Lowville in the closing month of the year with a dollar and a half in his pocket. He worked during the winter for fourteen dollars a month at Wyocena, and by spring had saved forty dollars. Then he rented a farm of Capt. Jacob Low, and immediately sent the forty dollars he had saved to his parents to come to this country and make their home with him. The following year he rented a farm at Wyocena and occupied it two years. About this time occurred his marriage. Martha J. Pierce was the bride, and the ceremony that made them one was performed February 28, 1860. She was a daughter of Washington S. and Mary L. (Brasted) Pierce, of Wyocena. She was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, October 22, 1843, and died at Six Oaks, Minnesota, November 10, 1873. Maora Melissa Bushnell became the second wife of Mr. Smith, and was married to him July 27, 1876. She is a daughter of Daniel S. and Ann (Rogers) Bushnell, of Wyocena, of whom fuller information is found in the sketch of J. M. Bushnell, published in this work. She was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York, and is a most estimable lady.

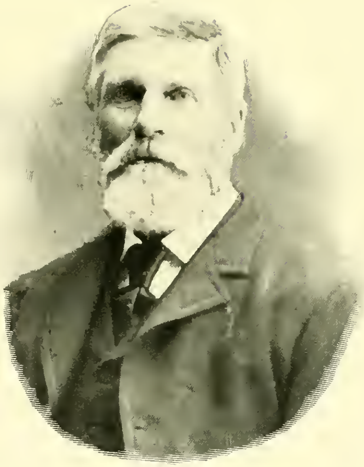
Mr. Smith went to Olmsted county, Minnesota, in the spring of 1862, and worked on a farm upon shares for two years. He then bought a tract of one hundred and seventy acres, and giving it much thought and care, converted it into a farm that was counted among the very best in that part of the state. He also owned a house and lot in Plainview, Minnesota, which he sold in 1893, and returned to this state to pass his declining days amid the scenes of his youth. When he first returned he bought a forty-acre farm, but this he has since sold. He built a pleasant home in Pardeeville, and with his wife belongs to the local Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united in 1864. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance, and organized a number of Good Templar lodges in Minnesota. He voted for Fremont in 1856, and has never given up his party associations thus early formed. He has been a superintendent of the Sunday school, and is now a steward of the church, and is much beloved by those who know him best.

URI MORSE.

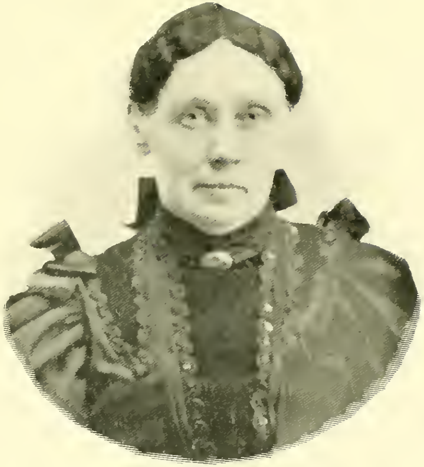
Uri Morse, a pioneer settler of Adams county, where he has resided in New Haven township for over fifty years, is a well-known figure in the history of this region. He came to the country when it was a wilderness, and now is the fortunate possessor of one of the finest farms in Adams county. His labors have not been in vain, and he has gained a competence sufficient to support him in ease during the remainder of his earthly career, and has gained for himself an enviable reputation. Portraits of him and his wife are shown elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Morse was born in Guilford township, Chenango county, New York, September 3, 1823, and was the son of Lyman and Rachel (Hazard) Morse. His father was of New England blood, and records of his ancestors have been traced from the seventeenth century in England. We find that Daniel Morse was married, in Massachusetts, in 1669, to Elizabeth Barbour, daughter of Captain George Barbour, one of the first settlers of Dedham and Medfield, where he was a leading citizen and a member of the colonial government. The father of our subject, Lyman Morse, represented the sixth generation of the descendants of Daniel and Elizabeth Morse. A memorial of the family, published by Rev. Abner Morse, traces the record to 1846, and further records are in preparation. Our subject's father, Lyman Morse, went to New York with his parents when a small boy, settling in Chenango county. He engaged in farming there and in Tompkins and Cortland counties, and in 1846 came to Wisconsin, and located in Hampden township, Columbia county, where his death occurred September 18, 1851, aged forty-eight years. He was an active member of the Christian church and died in that faith. The mother of our subject was a native of New York, and was born January 20, 1801. Ten children were born to Lyman and Rachel Morse, eight of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Chester died in the United States army during the Civil war; Uri, our subject; Henry, ex-mayor of Colorado City, Colorado; Horace, now residing in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and also has a home in California; Eli, also in Colorado Springs; Polly; Roxana; and Jane, widow of John Peterson, of Rio, Wisconsin.

Uri Morse spent his boyhood in New York, and in June, 1846, came to Wisconsin, which was then a territory. His father drove overland, but our subject and his brother went to Milwaukee by water. He worked one season in Round Prairie, Walworth



URI MORSE.



MRS. URI MORSE.

county, and came from thence to Columbia county, and made a claim in the present township of Hampden. In the spring of 1849 he came to Adams county and took a squatter's claim to his present farm, which was then unsurveyed, and was a part of the Winnebago reservation. A few other "squatters" were his only white neighbors at the time, and deer, wolves and bear were numerous, but he had little inclination for hunting, though a number of deer and wolves became his prey. For the first year or two there was not a horse in the county and he drew his grain to market at Milwaukee with an ox team, about ten days being required for the trip. He has walked from Columbia county to Chicago in the early days of their settlement on the farm. He now owns three hundred and sixty acres of land, well watered by a living brook, and has plenty of timber and plow land. The soil is the best to be found in the state, and his farm is valuable. For some years past he has given his chief attention to dairying and stock raising, and his herd consists of high-grade Durhams. He also rears some of the best beeves in the state, and breeds some good horses. Aside from his estate in New Haven township he is interested to some extent in gold mining in Colorado. He was one of the incorporators of the Lake View Creamery Association, a successful enterprise, in which he is still interested.

Our subject was married May 13, 1850, to Miranda A. Morey, daughter of Harry M. and Bathia (Hoyt) Morey, of Fountain Prairie, Columbia county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Morse was born in the town of Locke, Cayuga county, New York, and came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1848. Her father was a native of Delavan county, New York, and her mother of Long Island. Their home in Adams county, Wisconsin, was destroyed by a tornado about 1851, and they then removed to Minnesota. The father died in New Haven township, Adams county, in September, 1893, aged eighty-five years, and the mother passed away at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are the parents of five children, as follows: Lyman N., who married Georgia Wells, is engaged in farming at Big Springs; Andrew H., who married Ida Brooks, is a contractor at Chicago; Estella B., now Mrs. H. A. Atcherson, of Tomahawk, Wisconsin; Justina R., now Mrs. Rev. B. W. Perry, of San Leandro, California. Mr. Perry was appointed chaplain in the army now in the Philippines. The other son is Chauncey W., who married Nellie Hodge, and now resides on the homestead farm. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have nine grandchildren. Our subject has served a number of years as supervisor of New Haven township, and for several years past has been one of the superintendents of the Adams county poor farm. He has been a Whig or Republican all of his life, and voted for Henry Clay for president in 1844, and attended a large mass meeting of over thirty thousand people at Ithaca, New York, during that campaign.

WILLIAM O. CANON.

William O. Canon, a public-spirited and leading citizen of Sauk county, resides on his farm in Woodland township, where his influence has been exerted for the benefit of his community and county and his services given to its advancement in all material and educational lines for the past quarter of a century.

William O. Canon was born in Guilford, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, July 6, 1849. His parents were Samuel and Louisa (Sutton) Canon, the former born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Nottinghamshire, England, coming to the United States when four years old. Samuel and Louisa Canon came to Woodland, Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1859, and followed farming until the death of the former, which occurred September 7, 1888, and his wife died May 16, 1897. Their remains rest in the Mount Vernon cemetery, at Hillsboro, Vernon county, Wisconsin. They were most worthy people and won the respect and esteem of all with whom they mingled, and their deaths were deeply mourned by a large circle of friends.

William O. Canon, the subject of this review, was but a lad of ten years when his parents brought him to Sauk county, and he obtained a substantial education in the public schools of Woodland township, while during the summer months he helped his father on the farm. In 1870 he went westward, part of the time engaged in railroading. After traveling through the west he became satisfied that Wisconsin was good enough for him, so he returned in February, 1872, to Sauk county, and purchased an eighty-acre farm in Woodland township. Three years later, however, in order to be near a good school for his children he purchased another farm, the one on which he now resides. He has made a success of farming, and has also demonstrated his abilities in other capacities, being a man of original ideas and an active, executive turn of mind.

Mr. Canon was married July 22, 1873, to Eliza McCarthy, daughter of Cornelius and Ellen (Gallagher) McCarthy, of Henrietta township, Richland county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Canon's parents were natives of Ireland, coming to the United States about the year 1830. They located in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, near Delafield, where they resided about seven years, and then moved to Richland county. Mrs. Canon's father was a man of good education, and for a number of years acted in the capacity of land agent and government surveyor. He was a member of Company D, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during our Civil war, and saw much hard service, was distinguished for his energy and daring, and was retired with the rank of captain. He died in September, 1879, and his wife died March 7, 1891. Their remains rest in Henrietta township, Richland county, Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Canon six children have been born, named in the order of birth as follows: Fred W., born October 8, 1874, now a resident of Woodland township; Frank A., born March 17, 1876, living at home; Ada L., born September 10, 1878, now teaching school; and Thomas E., born November 21, 1882; Aimee J., born March 14, 1884, and William J., born September 17, 1891, all at home.

Mr. Canon is active in all public affairs, and is a Republican in political views. He has at various times held nearly all the different town offices, and served one term, 1889-90, as sheriff of Sauk county. He has never failed to discharge his public duties with fidelity and integrity, and his actions in public matters have met with a hearty expression of approval from his constituents. No man in Sauk county enjoys in a higher degree the respect and esteem of all men without party distinction.

HENRY HUTCHINSON.

Henry Hutchinson, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the thriving town of Randolph, Columbia county, is a gentleman of the strictest integrity of word and deed and well merits his high station. He is interested in various financial enterprises, and is one of the potent factors in the prosperity enjoyed in that locality.

Our subject was born in Randolph, Vermont, October 27, 1827, and was a son of James and Sophia (Brown) Hutchinson, the former a native of Braintree, Vermont, and the latter of Randolph, Vermont. His father represented the seventh generation of the family in America and his first American ancestor, Richard Hutchinson, came from Arnold, England, and settled in Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1637. Among his posterity was the noted Hutchinson family, who were famous as musicians and founded the town of Hutchinson, Minnesota. The father of our subject spent most of his life on a farm at Randolph, Vermont, reaching the age of eighty-four years. He reared six sons and two daughters, of whom our subject is the only one in Wisconsin. The grandfather of our subject, John Hutchinson, was a prominent farmer of Braintree, Vermont. He represented the town of Braintree in the Vermont legislature seventeen years. He married Lucy Kinney, who reached the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

Henry Hutchinson spent his early life in Randolph, Vermont, and attended school three months each winter until he was twenty-one years of age. He came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1864, and purchased a farm in Randolph township, which was formerly occupied by his uncle, C. B. Hawes, who now resides at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. Hawes located on the farm about 1851 and kept a country hotel there for some years and was well known to travelers on their way to Milwaukee along the Ft. Winnebago military road. Our subject resided on the farm many years and erected a commodious barn and other substantial buildings, and had one of the best improved farms of that locality. The farm includes three hundred and eighty acres, and is supplied with running water and is admirably adapted to diversified farming or stock raising, in which latter industry our subject was engaged. He raised sheep extensively and later gave his chief attention to the raising of Holstein cattle. He was a stockholder in the Hutchinson Springs cheese factory, erected on his farm. Mr. Hutchinson has resided in Randolph for the past few years, and has become largely interested in the various financial enterprises of the village. He was one of the incorporators of the Randolph Canning Company, and he and his son own a third interest. This company consumes the crop of five hundred acres of peas, and large quantities of corn, tomatoes and other vegetables. Mr. Hutchinson also assisted in incorporating the Randolph Wagon Works, established with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, and until 1900 he was interested in this company. For some years he was a member of the Wisconsin Wool Growers' Association, and took a leading part in the organization of the Columbia County Wool Growers' Association, of which he was president. The object of this organization was to secure protective legislation for the industry, which was threatened with destruction in the state. In 1888 Mr. Hutchinson was a delegate to the National Wool Growers' Association at Washington, D. C., and was appointed a member of a committee of seven to prepare a wool schedule and present the same to the ways and means committee of the house of representatives. The committee spent a week in preparing the schedule, which became a part of the famous McKinley tariff bill.

Mr. Hutchinson was married October 3, 1852, to Laura M. Parish, a daughter of Nathan D. and Abigail (Bass) Parish. Mrs. Hutchinson was born in Braintree, Vermont, and her parents passed their lives in that town. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have been the parents of four children, who are as follows: Charles P., who died at the age of three years; Mary L., now Mrs. George

Morris, of Randolph; Carl E., secretary of the Randolph Canning Company; and James W., residing on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have one grandchild. Our subject has never sought public office, but is identified with the Republican party, of which he is an earnest worker for party principles, and of which he has been a member since its organization. He is a man of excellent character, progressive and intelligent, and enjoys the highest esteem of all with whom he has to do.

MERTON EUGENE SEYMOUR.

Merton Eugene Seymour, a practical and progressive farmer of Dellona township, Sauk county, who is meeting with marked success in the prosecution of his chosen calling, is proud to claim Wisconsin as his native state, his birth having occurred upon his present farm, December 1, 1858. He is a son of Hon. S. J. Seymour, of whom extended notice appears elsewhere in this volume.

After leaving the district school, our subject attended the Reedsburg high school, from which he was graduated in 1881, and a few years later he took a short agricultural course at the Wisconsin University, being a member of the first class to pursue that course. He afterward spent some months in California, and five years previous was for a time with his brother, Walter F. Seymour, at the Jackson Sanitarium in Dansville, New York.

In 1887 Mr. Seymour took charge of the homestead farm, which he purchased five years later and which he has since successfully conducted. By his education and previous training he was well fitted for the occupation he has chosen as a life work and prosperity has crowned his well-directed efforts. He devotes the greater part of his time and attention to the live stock and dairy business and makes a specialty of the raising of high-grade short horn cattle and Poland China hogs. His farm consists of two hundred and five acres with first-class improvements and conveniences, and as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist he takes an active interest in promoting improvements in the agricultural methods of the county, and has become a prominent and influential member of the farmers' institutes and similar societies. He is also interested in horticulture and has often been an exhibitor at the Sauk county fair, where he has won many premiums.

On the 23d of March, 1898, Mr. Seymour married Miss Blanche Jeffries, of Baraboo, who was born in Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of William and Nellie Jeffries. For a number of years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church of Reedsburg, of which he is an active and prominent member. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican, has frequently served as delegate to the county conventions, and took the census of Dellona in 1890.

RUEL HOTCHKISS, DECEASED.

Ruel Hotchkiss, deceased, was one of the active, prominent and enterprising citizens of Richfield township, Adams county, Wisconsin. He formerly was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 3, where he owned a well-improved farm. He was born in Hampton, Washington county, New York, July 10, 1831, a son of Chester and Betsy (Gillett) Hotchkiss, who spent their entire lives as farming people in that town. His paternal grandfather, Rufus Hotchkiss, was a native of Connecticut and an early settler of Hampton, New York, where he located soon after the Revolutionary war, and where he continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life. By occupation he, too, was a farmer.

In his native state Ruel Hotchkiss grew to manhood, and before coming west he was married, in Wells, Vermont, January 6, 1861, to Miss Lunie A. Searles, a daughter of Alonzo and Elizabeth (Van Bogart) Searles, natives of White Hall and Granville, New York, respectively. Her father, who was a farmer, enlisted at Granville, in September, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and died of pneumonia at the hospital in Wilmington, North Carolina, May 10, 1865. His parents were William and Polly (Billings) Searles, farming people of White Hall, New York. His mother was a native of Connecticut. To our subject and his wife were born two sons: (1) Ernest A., living upon the home farm, was married, September 3, 1899, to Lena Mahlke, a daughter of Rofer and Tilda (Bredchkey) Mahlke, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1869 and settled in Portage, Wisconsin. They were also farming people. (2) Mortimer married May Martin and is living in Leola, Adams county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Hotchkiss has four grandchildren.

On coming to Wisconsin, in 1865, Mr. Hotchkiss located in Sharon, Walworth county, and after spending a short time there he moved to Richford, Waushara county. It was in 1869 that he came to Adams county and purchased eighty acres of land, for which he paid two hundred dollars. Thirty acres had previously been broken and a log house and stable constituted the only improvements upon the place, but it is now one of the most desirable farms of its size in the locality. During the Civil war Mr. Hotchkiss laid aside all personal interests to enter the service of his country, enlisting at Canton, New York, December 21, 1863, as a private in Company L, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery. He was discharged for disability at Fort Reno, near Washington, D. C., March 5, 1864. He was a Democrat in politics and served as treasurer of his school district for several years. Mr. Hotchkiss died October 5, 1880, and his wife makes her home on the homestead with her son, Ernest A.

BERDUX MILLER.

Berdux Miller, the efficient and popular overseer of the Columbia county poor house and insane asylum, located at Wyocena, is a gentleman of estimable character and enjoys the confidence of those with whom he has to do. Mrs. Miller is matron of these institutions, and to her efforts as well as those of our subject is due the high standing of the institutions among the charitable institutions of the state.

Our subject was born in Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, March 3, 1845, and was a son of John I. and Martha (Sherman) Miller, both of whom were natives of New York. His father was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and was of Holland lineage. He was a wagonmaker and later worked in a piano factory in New York City. He settled in Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1855, and followed farming and also operated a wagon shop on his farm in West Point township. He was born March 24, 1819, in Columbia county, New York, and died January 20, 1886. The mother of our subject was born in Nassau, New York, September 23, 1817, and died October 11, 1875. Her father, Thomas Sherman, was born in 1786, and lived to an advanced age, passing away in 1854. He was a farmer in New York.

Our subject removed to Columbia county, Wisconsin, with his parents when he was about ten years of age, and he was reared there and attended the district school. After attaining his majority he began farming in West Point township and in March, 1882, became superintendent of the Columbia county insane asylum and overseer of the poor farm, which position he has since filled. Mr. Miller has faithfully discharged his duties and since he assumed charge good buildings have been erected for the inmates and many improvements made in the manner of conducting the place. The poor farm consists of three hundred acres of land. An average of twenty-five paupers are provided for, and among the number is a centenarian female. Ten female attendants and a number of male attendants and farm laborers are employed in both institutions. Under the present management the institution has become self-supporting. Columbia county was one of the four counties in the state to inaugurate the present system of caring for the chronic insane in 1883. All insane patients are allowed the liberty of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Miller met with strong opposition in the way of public sentiment when they introduced the system, but all has moved well and no accidents have resulted. One female patient had the reputation of being the most incorrigible in the state until she was admitted into the above named institution, and is now one of the quietest of the inmates. She is a genius in knitting and specimens of her work have been exhibited in many places.

Mr. Miller was married July 10, 1867, to Mattie L. Gilman, a daughter of Joseph and Emily (Brown) Gilman, of Portage, Wisconsin. Mrs. Miller was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, and came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1856. The family settled in Delafield, Waukesha county, and the following year removed to Columbia county. Mrs. Miller's father, Joseph Gilman, was born at Tamworth, New Hampshire, February 6, 1812 and died at Portage, Wisconsin, in July, 1881. He was a farmer for some years and was also employed in a store. Mrs. Miller's mother survives and makes her home at Portage. She was born March 17, 1817, at Canandaigua, New York. Her husband was a lieutenant of militia in New York while a young man. He organized a company during the "Patriot war" in 1838, when the British vessels sailed into the harbor of Buffalo, and made a hard march to reach that city. He was a son of Colonel Gilman, who won his title in the war of 1812. The family was of English descent. Mrs. Miller's maternal grandfather, Beriah Brown, was of English descent. Mrs. Miller's mother was a sister of Beriah Brown, a prominent editor of Wisconsin in pioneer days, and was also a sister of John Brown, one of the founders of the "Portage Register" and the "Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin." Mrs. Miller in her girlhood and young womanhood taught school for seven years, beginning when she was but fourteen.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of the following children: Emily Robey, now Mrs. L. N. Coapman, of Wyocena; William, a medical student in the Milwaukee Medical College, and United States census enumerator for Wyocena in 1900; Lida Britt, who became Mrs. Wallace Murison, and died at Portage March 4, 1900, aged nearly twenty-three years; Walton B., of Milwaukee, employed on the C. M. & St. P. Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have seven grandchildren. The family attend the Congregational church and contribute to the support of all religious organizations. Mrs. Miller was an active member of the W. C. T. U. until the local union was disbanded. Mr. Miller is a member of Wyocena Camp, No. 1146, Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife is a member and at present oracle of the Royal Neighbors. Our subject enlisted in February, 1865, in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Lieutenant Steele, of Lodi, Wisconsin, and served about seven months. He was stationed at Memphis and other places. He is a member of William Payne Post, G. A. R., at Pardeeville, Wisconsin. Mr. Miller is a Republican, but takes little interest in political affairs, lending his influence for good local government and does not seek public preferment.

WILLIAM T. CUDDY.

William T. Cuddy, a well-known farmer and highly-esteemed citizen of Marcellon township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, was born in a log house on the farm where he now resides April 10, 1849, and is a son of William Cuddy, a native of Ireland. The latter came to America in 1822, and spent some time in New York City, where he accepted a position as clerk in the large store of John A. Stewart, remaining there until coming to Wisconsin in 1847. Here he engaged in farming on the place now owned by our subject, and continued to follow that occupation until his death in 1864. He was twice married, his first wife being Catherine Grogan, of Ireland, who died in that country prior to the emigration of her husband to the new world. One child was born of that union, John, who died in Nevada, in 1880. In New York City the father married Bridget Senate, who is still living and now makes her home with her son-in-law, George F. Payne, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. Of the seven children born of the second marriage, two died in infancy. The others are: Luke, who died January 31, 1873; Helen, deceased wife of J. Kenney; William T., our subject; Mary, wife of George F. Payne; and Catherine, wife of Albert Payne. The father was quite a prominent man in the community, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

William T. Cuddy received a common-school education and remained at home until 1866, when he went to Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, where he worked in the woods and on the river for three years, and then returned to Columbia county, working for John Neff three months. Through harvest he was in the employ of P. L. Peckum, and then purchased a third interest in a threshing machine, which he operated three falls. The winter of 1866-67 was spent at home, but the following spring he went to Portage, where he was engaged with William Neff in the manufacture of soda, and remained there until fall, when he operated his threshing machine in Minnesota. In the spring of 1868 he bought a half interest in the soda business, in which he was interested until August, 1872, when he sold out and went to Nevada, locating on Carson river, five miles from Silver City, where he found work as a laborer in the quartz mill of the Sharon Company, and remained with them nine years, the last year as watchman. During the following year he clerked in the general store of Samuel Ripley, at Silver City, and at the end of that time, in company with George Phillips, opened a general store, which they conducted nine months, but owing to some difficulty which his partner, who was under age, had with his father, the business was closed out. Mr. Cuddy then engaged in clerking for a year and a half at Silver City and at Gold Hill four months, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with Frank Howard and again embarked in general merchandising at the former place. A year and a half later his partner sold his interest to E. P. Hamilton, and it was not long after this that our subject purchased the latter's interest and took

William Mercer as a partner. When Mr. Mercer sold out, a year and a half later, Mr. Cuddy was alone in business for three years. Disposing of his store, he next bought the Bonanza Hotel, which he conducted six years, and then rented the same and returned to Portage, Wisconsin, where he remained through the winter. The following spring we again find him in Nevada, but after running his hotel for a month, he sold out and returned to Portage, where he purchased the Columbia Hotel of Skinner Brothers, in partnership with William Carroll, but the latter withdrew from the firm January 1, 1897, and Albert Payne was admitted to partnership. On the 1st of January, 1899, Mr. Payne sold his interest to Albert Foreman, the firm becoming Cuddy & Foreman, and they continued to conduct the hotel until the following August, when our subject sold his interest in the business and returned to the farm where he was born and reared, and now devotes his energies to agricutural pursuits.

Mr. Cuddy married Miss Katie Cunningham, by whom he has two children, William T., Jr., and John M. Mrs. Cuddy's father, John Cunningham, came to this country from Ireland when a youth, in company with his mother and one brother, and located in New York state, where he worked in a paper-mill for a time. In 1872 he came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and took up farming in Scott township, where he at present resides. He married Catherine Tobin, and they have a family of eight children: John R., a physician at No. 5101 South Halstead street, Chicago, Illinois; Peter M., a law student in Marion, Indiana; Thomas F., a druggist of Portage; Katie, wife of our subject; Ella, wife of James Eagan, of Marcellon; Julia, a resident of Chicago; Margaret, wife of William Smith, of Marcellon; and William, who is living on the home farm in Scott township.

Socially Mr. Cuddy is a charter member of Silver Lake Lodge, No. 16, A. O. U. W., of Silver City, Nevada, and also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, of Portage. He is quite widely and favorably known and has hosts of warm friends in his native county.

OLE J. HARVEY, Jr.

Ole J. Harvey, Jr., a rising young man of Columbia county, a portrait of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume, is a resident of the town of Leeds. August 24, 1859, he was born to Jacob and Betsy (Rorgo) Harvey, living at that time in the town of Hampden, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and natives of Norway. They came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled in Hampden. Two years later they moved to the town of Leeds and there spent the rest of their lives. They did much in developing the agricultural interests of Columbia county, and were honest and upright people. Jacob Harvey died in September, 1892, at the age of seventy-three, and his wife January 4, 1897. They were the parents of seven children: Ole J., Sr., a resident of the town of Leeds; Julia, Mrs. Lars N. Harvey, of Benson, Minnesota; Ragnelda, Mrs. Ole Harfendahl, of the same place; Ole J., Jr., the subject of this narrative; Martha, Mrs. John Erickson, of Keiser, Minnesota; Betsy, Mrs. Knute Enfensen, of the same place; and Lewis, of Leeds.

Mr. Harvey had his early schooling in the town of Leeds. He then attended the high school at Columbus two terms and the state normal school at Whitewater half a year. He took the full business course at the Milwaukee Spencerian Business College. The next two years he was a student in the law office of M. P. Jerdee, of Madison, at the same time writing for Philip Spooner, Sr.,

O. J. HARVEY, JR.

the father of United States Senator John C. Spooner. Mr. Jerdee then moved his office to St. Croix Falls, and our subject went with him. He was in that city about a year, when the sickness of his father called him home to take charge of the farm. He returned to the old homestead and has lived there ever since, occupying his time with general farming. He is a strong Republican, and is much interested in both local and general politics. He came very close to a nomination as register of deeds at one time, and is nearly always a delegate from his town at political conventions. Last year he was a delegate to the state convention and was much interested in the outcome. He is the present town treasurer of Leeds, a fact indicating his standing at home. He belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran synod, and is a highly respected citizen of Columbia county. He has served several years as a justice of the peace and at present is one of the directors of the Rio State Bank at Rio.

JEREMIAH PELLS.

Jeremiah Pells is the owner of a fine farm on section 2, Richfield township, Adams county, Wisconsin, which invariably attracts the eye of the passing traveler as being under the supervision of a thorough and skillful agriculturist, and a man otherwise of good business qualifications. The farm consists of two hundred and fifteen acres, of which one hundred and forty are under excellent cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings, including a very comfortable residence.

A native of Wisconsin, Mr. Pells was born in Albion, Dane county, February 6, 1845, and is a son of Jeremiah and Polly (Gardner) Pells. The father was born on the Mohawk Flats, New York, in 1816, and came to Wisconsin about 1844, locating first in Dane county, and in 1854 removing to Adams county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, only four of which had been broken. Here he continued to make his home until his death, with the exception of about two years. Throughout life he followed the occupation of farming and affiliated with the Democratic party.

Amid pioneer scenes our subject grew to manhood, and early became familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He chose farming as his life work, and in his labors has met with well-merited success. Mr. Pells was married, August 23, 1871, at Coloma, Waushara county, to Miss Charlotte Parks, who was born in Allegany county, New York, January 18, 1852, and when small was brought to this state by her parents, William and Mary (Meade) Parks, who first located in Dane county, but afterward removed to Waushara county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Pells have five children, namely: Edith, now the wife of Charles Burdick, of Hancock, Waushara county; Arthur; Clara; George; and Tressie.

On the 3d of September, 1864, at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Pells enlisted at Albion, Dane county, in Company E, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was stationed most of the time at Alexandria, Virginia, guarding the city of Washington. He was on guard duty the night President Lincoln was assassinated, and fourteen minutes after the fatal shot was fired received orders to let no one pass under any consideration. He was discharged at Fort O'Rourke, Virginia, June 26, 1865. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and takes an active and commendable interest in public affairs. He is one of the prominent and influential men of his township, and has been called upon to fill various local offices of honor and trust, the duties of which he has most capably discharged.

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, M. D.

William E. Williams, M. D., a well-known and successful physician at Cambria, Columbia county, was born August 23, 1859, in the village of Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin. He is a son of John Lloyd and Elizabeth (Evans) Williams. The paternal Williams was born at Trefriw, Cærnarvonshire, Wales. He read medicine in Llanrwst, and also attended lectures in Glasgow, Scotland, where he received license to practice. In 1847 he came to this country, and taught the first school in Springvale, Columbia county, in a "dug-out." The same year he began to practice medicine at Cambria, when only three persons were living in the village. The county rapidly filled up, and Cambria soon became the center of quite a numerous and thrifty population, and here the remaining years allotted to him were spent. After a time he took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, from which he received a diploma in 1863. He continued to practice at Cambria until his death in September, 1888, when over sixty-three years of age. He was a surgeon and physician of high repute, and acquired a wide acquaintance. He was called upon to fill some local positions of trust and honor, but was never a politician. During the Civil war he tendered his services to the United States hospital department, and was sent to Vicksburg, where he was put in charge of the various hospitals of the post, and continued in that important position for four months. His parents were William and Jane (Owens) Williams, who started for the United States in 1847. The voyage lasted ten weeks, and the elder Mr. Williams died of fever on the way. Mrs. Williams died in the town of Springvale a few months later, leaving three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Louis Lloyd is her only surviving child. She lives at Cambria. Mrs. John L. Williams lived until 1894, when she was in her sixty-fourth year. She was born in Cærnarvonshire, where her father, Robert Evans, was accidentally killed in a slate quarry. His widow, Mrs. Mary Evans, came to the United States and died in Cambria, at the age of seventy-four.

Dr. W. E. Williams has always lived in Cambria and his early days were spent in the public school. When he was eighteen he went into his father's office to read medicine, and at once proved himself a bright student. When he was twenty he attended lectures for a year at the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis. He transferred himself to Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1882. He preferred his old home and friends to any other spot where he would make his life work, and came back to Cambria. About fifteen years ago he bought a drug store, and managed it himself for some years. In 1895 he sold an interest in it, and now gives his personal attention entirely to his profession.

Dr. Williams was married in 1887 to June B., a daughter of Robert and Mary Smith, of Leon, Wisconsin. She was born in Monroe county, Wisconsin, and is a lady of many attractive qualities. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and stands high in its various organizations. He belongs to the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and is widely known as a gentleman of character and a physician of approved ability.

CHARLES SCHRODER.

Charles Schroder, a well-known barber and successful business man of Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, was born in Neuxey, Germany, April 13, 1837, and reared in Sacha, where he attended the public schools and learned the locksmith's trade. In 1854, at the age of seventeen years, he emigrated to America and first located in Chicago, Illinois, where he remained about two years, during which time he learned the barber's trade. He then removed to "Old Newport," on the Wisconsin river, in Columbia county, Wisconsin, and in 1856 came to Kilbourn City, where he attended school in the old school building which now serves as the Episcopal church, while working for Elisha Stevens, who was then conducting a hotel where Frederick Raddant's barn now stands. He continued in school until he acquired a good practical education.

In 1859 Mr. Schroder opened a barber shop on Superior street, on the present site of M. O'Neil's harness shop, and was in business there one year, after which he was engaged in the same business in Minnesota for a short time. He then went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and from there visited his old home in Germany. On his return to America he conducted a barber shop in New Orleans until after the Civil war broke out, when he again came to Kilbourn City, Wisconsin. In 1865 he purchased property on Main street, which is now a very valuable site, and has made many improvements in the building, where he still carries on his shop. He also owns a beautiful and comfortable home on Main street.

In 1865 Mr. Schroder married Miss Atilda Hubbard, and they have three children: Charles, an engineer, who is married and resides in Kilbourn; Nettie, who graduated from a business college of Milwaukee, and is now in the employ of Gimble Brothers in that city; and Lillie, who was educated in the Kilbourn high school and is at home with her parents.

Mr. Schroder enlisted, in 1865, in the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and served for three months. As a Republican he takes quite an active interest in political affairs, and has been honored with office by his fellow citizens, having served many years as town treasurer to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and also as a member of the village board of Kilbourn. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. Although he came to the new world empty-handed, he has steadily overcome the obstacles in his path to success, and by industry and perseverance has worked his way upward until he is now one of the well-to-do citizens, as well as one of the leading and influential men of the town. He has made for himself an honorable record and gained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

ANDREW PATRICK.

Andrew Patrick, an agriculturist of energy and ability residing on section 9, New Chester township, Adams county, Wisconsin, was born in Oneida county, New York, September 18, 1833, and is a son of Ralph and Marilla (Skinner) Patrick, also natives of that county, the former born June 25, 1801, the latter March 8, 1801. His paternal grandfather, Ralph Patrick, Sr., served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war under the commands of Washington and La Fayette. After the war he settled in Oneida county, New York, where he spent the remainder of his life.

On leaving his native state the subject of this sketch came to Wisconsin in 1845, and made his home in Walworth county for five years, at the end of which time he removed to Adams county, locating on the place where he now resides. As the country had not been surveyed at that time, he took a squatter's claim and resided thereon until the land came into the market, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres from the government. He has since placed one-half of the amount under cultivation, and has erected thereon a fine residence, good barns and outbuildings, and made other improvements, which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the farm.

On the 6th of October, 1858, Mr. Patrick was united in marriage with Miss Fidelia Carringer, who died April 6, 1863, and he was again married, March 14, 1865, his second union being with Miss Olive Carringer, by whom he has one child, Louis P. The son was married, March 16, 1899, to Elsie Schieber, and resides at home with his parents.

Mrs. Patrick's parents were William and Irene (Churchill) Carringer, the former born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1816, the latter in Vermont, May 3, 1813. In 1844 they removed from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin and first settled in Walworth county, but in the spring of 1852 came to Adams county, locating in Lincoln township, on what is now known as the Eberhard place. In the fall of 1855 they removed to New Chester township, and lived there until the spring of 1865, when they went to Minnesota. In 1895 they returned to Wisconsin on a visit and remained here a year, but at the end of that time removed to California, where the father died May 19, 1900. He was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, and was a member of the Close Communion Baptist church, to which his wife also belonged, her father, Samuel Churchill, being a minister of that church. She died in San Diego, California, April 23, 1899. Mrs. Patrick's great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and her grandfather a soldier of the war of 1812.

Politically Mr. Patrick is a stanch Democrat, and has always taken considerable interest in local affairs, serving as chairman of his township for a number of terms and as assessor one term. For a great many years he also served as postmaster of Grand Marsh, which is the oldest postoffice in the county. He has been prominently identified with almost the entire growth and development of the county, and has ever borne his part in those interests calculated to advance the public welfare. He is therefore numbered among the valued and useful citizens of the community, as well as one of its honored pioneers.

JOHN LEONARD STAUDENMAYER.

John Leonard Staudenmayer, a thorough and skillful farmer and a business man of more than ordinary ability, is a worthy representative of the agricultural and stock raising interests of Caledonia township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he is recognized as an important factor in preserving the reputation of his locality as one of the best cultivated in the county.

A native of Columbia county, Mr. Staudenmayer was born in Caledonia township, July 30, 1861, and is a son of J. G. Staudenmayer, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject attended the district schools and spent most of his life on the homestead farm, which he purchased at the age of twenty-one. It consists of two hundred and twenty-one acres, to which he has since added a one-hundred-and-forty-acre tract, all now under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good and substantial buildings. For the past ten years he has been engaged in breeding Durham cattle, and now has a fine herd. He also buys and feeds cattle for the market, and for about twenty years has been breeding Clydesdale horses, much of his stock being imported, and he has been largely instrumental in improving the grade of farm horses throughout Columbia and adjoining counties. For nineteen years he operated a threshing machine with marked success, owning a steam thresher twelve years, and for some years past he has been agent for the Page woven wire fence in the west half of Columbia county, where during one season he sold over two carloads.

Mr. Staudenmayer was married, October 28, 1885, to Miss Mary McLeish, a daughter of Charles and Margaret McLeish, of Caledonia township, and by this union has been born four children, namely: Mabel, Adaline, Cora and Gordon. Socially Mr. Staudenmayer is a member of Fort Winnebago Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., of Portage. He has independent ideas of public policy, but usually supports the Republican party on national issues, though at local elections when personally acquainted with the candidates he votes for those whom he believes best qualified to fill the offices, irrespective of party. He is now serving his second year as town treasurer, and has filled other positions of trust and responsibility with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

ROBERT L. BOHN.

Robert L. Bohn is well known throughout Sauk county as a man of business enterprise and capability. He is the proprietor of one of the largest general merchandise stores of the vicinity of Lime Ridge, and by careful attention to the various details of his work has built up an extensive and profitable trade.

Our subject was born in Remdendorf, Prussia, February 9, 1849, and was a son of Henry H. and Henricka (Kochel) Bohn, farther notice of whom will be found in the biography of C. E. Bohn. The family included six sons and six daughters, only two of whom reside in Lime Ridge.

Robert L. Bohn was but two years of age when the family came to the United States. He spent his boyhood in Ohio, and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Michigan, and spent two years lumbering, coming from thence to Sauk county in 1874. For about two years he dealt in staves, and in 1876 purchased forty acres of land and a store in the village of Lime Ridge, where he has since operated one of the largest general stores in the locality. He is interested in city real estate to some extent in connection with his brothers in Chicago, and is a well-to-do citizen of Sauk county. He served as postmaster of the village of Lime Ridge for eleven years, and was well known as an efficient officer.

Our subject was married, October 29, 1876, to Belle Cushman, daughter of Charles and Almira (Warner) Cushman, of Ironton, Wisconsin. Her parents came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and settled near Lime Ridge, where Mrs. Bohn was born. Her father was the first postmaster of the village, and was a carpenter by trade. He was born in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and his ancestors were pioneers of Connecticut. He died at Lime Ridge, January 12, 1885, aged sixty-one years, and the mother now resides at Crowell, Nebraska, aged seventy years. She was born in Fabius, New York, and was of Scotch and New England descent. Her maternal grandfather, John Robinson, was a Scotchman by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Bohn are the parents of the following children: Otto L.; Nellie, a student at Reedsburg high school; Elsie; Nina, a student of the Yale School at Chicago; Eva; Alta; Clarence; Harvey; Blanche; and Carl. The six last named reside at home. Mr. Bohn is a man of good education and advances the interests of the community in which he lives and works for the best systems of schools and government. He does not seek public office and pursues the even tenor of his way, but the affairs which are under daily discussion are familiar ones to him and he lends his influence for the better rule in his opinion. He favors Republicanism, and is strong in his convictions. He came to Wisconsin as a young man in search of an opening for energetic and capable men, and he has pushed his way to the front among the prominent men of the locality, and enjoys not only financial success, but the highest esteem of his associates among whom he has chosen to reside for many years. They find him ever ready to do his duty by all, and standing firmly for the right in all matters of moment.

HERBERT LEROY MASON.

The farming community of Jackson township, Adams county, has an able representative in the gentleman above named. He is entitled to much credit for the part he has taken in the development of this region into a thriving agricultural district. He has followed the calling of a farmer from his youth and is thoroughly conversant with the details of the work and has built for himself a comfortable estate, and is recognized as one of the leading men in his community. He is progressive and public-spirited, and every enterprise tending toward an advance in civilization meets with his hearty approval.

Mr. Mason was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, March 3, 1859, the son of H. H. and Emeline (Bump) Mason, a sketch of whose lives will be found elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was about ten years of age when the family came to Adams county, Wisconsin, and at the age of twenty-one years he began work as a farm laborer. Later he rented land and engaged in farming for himself at Jonesville, remaining there several years. He purchased his present farm in Jackson township in 1890, and now owns two hundred and forty-five acres of land. He has improved the dwelling and built a commodious and convenient barn, and otherwise improved the estate. He is interested in stock raising to some extent, and has made a success of general farming and dairying.

Mr. Mason was married, January 30, 1883, to Mary Jones, daughter of Nelson and Lucy Jones, of Jackson township. Mrs. Mason died September 23, 1891, aged twenty-nine years and fifteen days. She was the mother of three children: Tressie May, Florence Ethel and Mary J. Mr. Mason married Edith Grace Houghtaling, May 13, 1894. Mrs. Mason was born in Adams county, Wisconsin, and is the daughter of Aaron and Ursula (Hawes) Houghtaling. Her father was born in Albany county, New York, and now resides in Marquette county, Wisconsin, and her mother was born in Lorain county, Ohio, and died at Oxford, Wisconsin, February 5, 1887, aged forty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are the parents of one daughter, Irene. Mr. Mason is a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M., and Oxford Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. In political views he has been a Republican from his boyhood, and takes an active interest in all matters of a public nature. He has been a resident of Adams county, and a land owner of Jackson township, for over a decade of years, and has always been found on the side of right and justice. She is one of the esteemed members of his community, and well merits his success.

FRANK ORVILLE HUNT, M.-D.

Frank Orville Hunt, M. D., was born at Whitewater, Wisconsin, June 28, 1867, and is a son of William and Marian (Howard) Hunt, who are still living in that city. The father came from Somersetshire, England, in 1855, and in company with his brother, Timothy, bought a farm near Whitewater. He disposed of it after a few years and leaving his brother in possession, moved to LaGrange, a rural center not far away. Frank Orville was only six years old when his father settled in Lima, Wisconsin, where the family lived for more than twenty years. The aged parents have now retired from active labors, and are leading a quiet life at Whitewater, surrounded with well-earned comforts. The early education of our subject was continued in the Cravath school, and later he was a student at the Whitewater Normal. While here he selected the practice of medicine for his life work, and when his normal course was ended he entered Bennett Eclectic College at Chicago, and after a brilliant course in that institution was graduated in the spring of 1890. He opened an office at Elkhorn, but hearing that Fall River was more desirable came here March 26, 1891. His arrival seemed opportune, and he entered almost immediately into a very satisfactory practice. He is now one of the fixtures of the place.

Dr. Hunt and Miss Minnie Obrion were married June 28, 1894. She is a daughter of Horace S. and Angelia (Fiero) Obrion, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages. She is the mother of one child, Marion Angelia, born March 31, 1900. Dr. Hunt is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 75, and of the Knights of Pythias at Columbus. He is also a member and examining physician of the Modern Woodmen and the Equitable Fraternal Union at Fall River, and, with Mrs. Hunt, is in the Royal Neighbors, she being associated also with the Woman's Relief Corps. The Doctor is examiner for the Northwestern Life Association of Minneapolis, and the Accidental Insurance Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska. He is a prominent figure in the Wisconsin and the National Eclectic Medical Societies, and takes a deep interest in the development of his profession. He is a Republican and deeply interested in the vital public questions, and is a gentleman of most excellent repute.

AUGUST SIEFERT.

It is astonishing to witness the success of young men who have emigrated to America without capital and from a position of comparative obscurity have worked their way upward to a position of prominence. The readiness with which they adapt themselves to circumstances and take advantage of opportunities offered brings to them success and wins them a place among the leading men of the community in which they reside. A prominent representative of this class is August Siefert, one of the most successful business men and influential citizens of Reedsburg, Wisconsin.

He was born in Velmeden, Hessen-Nassau, Germany, August 14, 1855, a son of Rev. Carl Frederick and Antoinette (Heller) Siefert. The father, a minister of the Evangelical church, was located at Velmeden a number of years, but died at Milmes, Kreis Hersfeld, Hessen-Nassau, in March, 1872, at the age of sixty-nine years. He took an active and prominent part in educational and other public affairs, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. The wife and mother is still living, at the age of over seventy years, and now makes her home in Cassel, Germany.

During his boyhood and youth August Siefert attended private schools and acquired a good education in several languages. On first coming to the United States in 1873, he spent one year in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he clerked in a grocery store, and in

June, 1874, became a resident of Reedsburg, where he has since made his home. He began business here as a clerk in the hardware store of Hansen, Gale & Company, and in 1880 purchased an interest in the business, though the firm name was not changed until 1884, when it became Gale, Siefert & Company, and later Siefert, Blank & Company. After the death of Mr. Blank in 1891, the firm became Siefert Brothers, E. A. Siefert becoming the junior partner. Besides a general hardware trade, they handle the largest line of agricultural implements, vehicles, etc., in Sauk county, and from the public they receive a liberal patronage. Mr. Siefert is also vice-president of the Citizens' Bank of Reedsburg, of which he has been a stockholder since 1887. He is a most capable and systematic business man, who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and has won a prominent place in the business circles of his adopted county.

In 1883 Mr. Siefert was united in marriage with Miss Ida Bartel, a native of New York City, who came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with her parents in childhood. Her father, Carl Bartel, was a retail clothier of the latter city. Mr. and Mrs. Siefert have one child, Hugo, born April 2, 1888. The Republican party always finds in Mr. Siefert a stanch supporter of its principles, and in 1896 he was a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, which nominated William McKinley. He was appointed postmaster of Reedsburg by President Harrison, and most acceptably filled that office for four years. He was a member of the county board of supervisors one year, but has repeatedly declined to accept other elective offices, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his extensive business interests. He is, however, a public-spirited and progressive citizen, was one of the promoters of the Reedsburg public library, and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare of the town, withholding his support from no enterprise calculated to prove of public good.

CHANCY T. ROCKAFELLOW.

Chancy T. Rockafellow, a well-known resident of Fall River, Wisconsin, and now engaged in a most successful commercial enterprise, was born in Liberty, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1841, and is a son of David and Lydia (Hicks) Rockafellow. His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother of New York. Her mother was born in Holland, and belonged to the Voorhees family. Our subject spent fifteen years in New Jersey, followed by fifteen in Pennsylvania. It was while he was a resident of the former state that he enlisted in the Federal army, and spent five years battling for the Union. He enlisted at Elizabethport, New Jersey, September 3, 1864, and was sent directly to Harper's Ferry. From that point he served in the Shenandoah valley. He was wounded in the left leg below the knee at the battle of Winchester, and it was so severe in its appearance that the surgeon wished to amputate the leg, despairing of being able to do anything otherwise. Mr. Rockafellow steadfastly refused to have the operation performed. He was sent to the hospital at Frederick City, Maryland, and afterwards transferred to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and by the following March he was able to go to the front. He did so and served throughout the balance of the war, devoutly grateful that he had courage enough to save his leg. A severe illness came upon him after his return to the ranks, which he cured by a self-made dose, crude, but of remarkable curative powers. He managed to get out of the sick tent and

C. T. ROCKAFELLOW.

reach some sugar barrels. Scraping out a quantity of it, he added vinegar and pepper, and building a fire he boiled down the mixture. He took it, bad as he was, and was presently able to be on duty again.

Mr. Rockafellow was discharged from the army July 1, 1865, and returned home to resume farm life. Chronic diarrhea, the result of his exposures as a soldier, prevented him from active labor. Gradually, however, health and strength came back to him, and in 1870 he came to Wisconsin, and made his home for a short time in Dodge county. He came over into Columbia county and the remarkable beauty of the township of Fountain Prairie so attracted him that he did not hesitate to buy a very handsome estate then in the market. It was a farm of one hundred and ninety-seven acres, and it became the family home for many years. In its cultivation Mr. Rockafellow was so successful that in 1888 he determined to move into town, and take life easy henceforth. October 26 of that year he moved into the village of Fall River, and thought himself settled for the balance of his years. He found, however, that it was not so easy for a man of his temperament to remain quiet while the world around him was busy, and accordingly he purchased an interest in Weber's store, which he held until 1896. That year he sold his interest in that establishment and bought the store of G. S. Lashier, which business he and his son still conduct.

Mr. Rockafellow and Miss Sarah J. Crips were married January 8, 1862. She was the mother of one son, who died in infancy; and she herself died December 31, 1865. Our subject was again married February 22, 1867, to Miss Katharine Hoagland, daughter of N. J. Hoagland. She died June 10, 1871, leaving three children: Lilly, born November 14, 186—, and now Mrs. Charles Stout, of Fall River; Kitty, born March 12, 1869, and now Mrs. V. H. Emerson, of Newark, New Jersey; and Annie, born June 10, 1870, and now Mrs. Peter Vorhees, of Hopewell, New Jersey. Mr. Rockafellow entered into matrimonial relations a third time, October 15, 1875, Miss Margaret Stout becoming his wife. Her son George is now a partner with his father in the Fall River store. Our subject is a stanch Republican, and has been identified with the party from its inception. He is a member of the George H. Brayton post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been active in the affairs of that organization. He is universally recognized as a solid business man and a good citizen. Ripe in judgment, of sterling integrity, and most excellent business abilities, it is no wonder that he has proved successful in the battle of life and has acquired an easy competency. On another page of this book his many friends will be pleased to see his portrait, which, as a representative citizen of Columbia county, is entitled to a prominent place.

ALONZO W. COLBURN, Deceased.

Alonzo W. Colburn, deceased, who for many years was a leading representative of the farming interests of Wisconsin, was born in Erie county, New York, and died in this state, September 26, 1883. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit until his removal to the west in 1845. For a year he engaged in carpentering in Milwaukee, but in 1846 took up his abode in Waukesha county and there turned his attention to farming in connection with building. In 1855 he removed to the town of Newport, Columbia county, and entered eighty acres of land, to which he added an additional eighty acres by purchase. That farm he cultivated and improved until 1881, when he sold his property and removed to a farm near White Creek, in Adams county, Wisconsin, where his last days were passed. He was a public-spirited citizen and was an active factor in the management of affairs of general interest affecting the welfare of the community. The present highway between Lewiston and Kilbourn was established through his efforts, and district No. 4, in the town of Newport, Columbia county, was organized by him.

Mr. Colburn was married in January, 1839, to Miss Mary Parker, in the state of New York, and they became the parents of six children, who became highly respected citizens of the communities in which they reside. Jay P. whose sketch appears below. Helen P., born January 28, 1841, is now living in Quincy, Adams county. James H., of Bryant, South Dakota, was born August 7, 1842, and has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Anice Pierce, while Nellie Harvey became his second wife. Alonzo F., born November 17, 1843, married Ella Noyes, and is now living in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Eunice A., born April 9, 1848, married Frank Vanampwert, a resident of Rockland, Wisconsin. Julia M., born October 29, 1857, is a resident of Waupun, Wisconsin, and is the widow of Duncan Kennedy, who died in 1882.

Jay P. Colburn, who is the eldest of the family, was born October 24, 1839, in Pembroke, New York, and when seven years of age came with his parents to the west. He remained at home until seventeen years of age, during which time he acquired a common-school education that fitted him for the practical duties of life. On starting out in life for himself he became connected with the lumber industry, floating lumber down the Wisconsin river. He afterward learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked for fourteen years in Prairie du Chein, North McGregor, Iowa, and in Portage, Wisconsin. During the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting on the 1st day of February, 1864, in Company C, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, and on the 1st of July, 1865, was transferred to Company A, of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment, and promoted to the rank of corporal October 14, 1865. He continued a member of the army until March 15, 1866, when he was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, and paid off at Madison on the 15th of April, following. He took part in the Red River expedition under General Banks, was in the rout at Sabine Cross Roads and the engagements at Pleasant Hill, Cane River, Bayou Sara, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. He was never absent from his regiment except on special service, and was always a loyal defender of the starry banner and the cause it represented.

After his return from the war Mr. Colburn, in 1866, purchased a farm on section 2, in the town of Lewiston, Columbia county, and after cultivating that place for some time, he sold out and purchased a tract of land on section 27, Newport township, where he lived until 1877, when he came to his present farm, comprising one hundred and forty-seven acres, of which seventy acres are under a high state of cultivation. He has engaged in general farming and a creditable and gratifying success has attended his efforts.

On the 26th of August, 1868, Mr. Colburn was united in marriage to Miss Lucy E. Jacobs and to them have been born eight children: Frank L., born December 15, 1869, married Grace Stowe, and is living in Endeavor, Wisconsin; Eddie L., born September 9, 1871, died in infancy; Eva M., born November 8, 1872, is the wife of William Hudson, of Moundville, Wisconsin; Lester J., who was born May 4, 1875, was drowned at Kilbourn, July 13, 1893; Lucy M., born February 8, 1879, attended business college, and for three years has been a teacher in the public schools; Royal O., born February 18, 1882; Clarnce E., born September 7, 1885, and Arthur W., born October 27, 1891, are at home. The father of this family is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has held every office in the local post. He has also filled many civic positions, and is ever true to the confidence and trust reposed in him.

JOHN ENGLISH.

John English, one of the oldest settlers of Wyocena, Columbia county, is retired from active pursuits and enjoys a comfortable home and a good name. He was born ar West Point, New York, April 5, 1820, and is a son of William and Susan (Garrison) English.

The father of our subject is a native of Strand Keneyear, county Galloway, Scotland, and was born March 3, 1786. He came to the United States when a young man in 1811, and was employed by the government many years in making clothing for the cadets at West Point Military Academy, having learned the tailor's trade in Scotland. He died March 3, 1852. The mother of our subject was born at Ft. Montgomery, Orange county, New York, and died in 1881, at the age of ninety-six years and nine months. Her first husband, Moses Cox, was in the United States army and was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane. John English, a cousin of our subject, became a famous shipbuilder on the Hudson river, and also built some of the finest steamers for lake traffic. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Oliver Garrison, served in the Continental army and participated in the defense of Ft. Montgomery. He was a farmer and trader and furnished provisions to the West Point Academy for some years. He married Miss Albert, who was of Dutch descent. Beverly Garrison, a brother of Mrs. English, stood on the docks of Ft. Montgomery when General Benedict Arnold passed in a row boat in his flight to the British ship "Vulture," after the capture of Major Andre. Garrison was then but seventeen years of age. Another brother of Mrs. English, Oliver Garrison, was the father of the famous Commodore C. K. Garrison. Abram Garrison, a nephew of Mrs. English, was a prominent iron manufacturer of Pittsburg. Three sons and one daughter were born to William and Susan English, of whom our subject is the only survivor.

John English, the subject of this review, learned the carpenter's trade and lived in New York until 1849, when he went to California, via Cape Horn, and the voyage from New York to San Francisco consumed one hundred and fifty-four days. He spent two years in California prospecting for gold and met with little success, and then spent one year in Oregon at potato farming. Portland then had about one thousand people. Our subject returned to New York via the Nicaragua route and but twenty-one days were required between the western and eastern metropolis. He located in Wyocena, Wisconsin, in 1853, and there followed farming about ten years. He then entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and spent about twenty-four years in the car shops in Milwaukee. Owing to an accident he was seriously injured in the car shops and upon his recovery resigned his position and since 1893 has lived in retirement in Wyocena. His original farm is in the village of Wyocena, and is now owned by our subject's son. The farm was mortgaged to promote the construction of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad. He avoided payment by letting the taxes lapse and a friend obtained a tax title.

Our subject was married October 22, 1848, to Elizabeth Jevens, a daughter of John and Mary (Green) Jevens. Mrs. English was born near Birmingham, England, October 11, 1825, and came to the United States in infancy. Her father settled at West Point, where he followed gardening. He died at Highland Falls, New York, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Jevens died at the age of seventy-seven years. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. English, one of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are as follows: Mary Isabel, widow of George Hammond, of Wyocena; Arthur William, a well-known merchant of Wyocena; and Walter Cameron, principal of the Wyocena public schools. Mr. and Mrs. English have the following grandchildren: Ray C. Hammond, Marie Elizabeth English, Marguerite English, Donald English and William English. Mr. and Mrs. English were members of the Methodist church of Wyocena until the society disbanded. Mr. English is a life-long Republican, having voted for Henry Clay for president in 1844, and he has voted for every Republican candidate since, from Fremont to McKinley. Our subject served two years as town treasurer and also as a member of the township board of supervisors. He spent nine months in the Civil war and aided in the fortification of Nashville under General Thomas.

FREDERICK GILES.

Frederick Giles, the efficient and popular postmaster of Loganville, Wisconsin, has been a resident of Sauk county over forty years, twenty or more years of which he spent in the pursuit of agriculture and met with success. He is an ex-soldier who bravely entered the fray and fought loyally for the preservation of the Union. He enjoys the highest esteem of his fellowmen and his career has been marked with faithful efforts to advance the welfare of his community.

Mr. Giles was born in Hothfield, Kent, England, July 19, 1835. His parents, William and Mary (Ellis) Giles, were worthy and industrious people, his father following the mason's trade. He died while our subject was an infant. The grandfather of our subject, Thomas Ellis, was a farm laborer and lived and died in Kent.

Frederick Giles left home at the age of sixteen years and came to the United States, locating in New York. He spent eight years in Herkimer and Oneida counties, New York, and in 1857 came to Loganville, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he was employed for a time as a farm laborer. He purchased sixty acres of land in 1867 near the village of Loganville, and is still in possession of the property. He engaged in farming until 1889, when he removed to the village to accept the appointment by President Harrison as postmaster of Loganville, which office he has since conducted.

Mr. Giles enlisted September 7, 1861, in Company B, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and after his term of office expired again enlisted, January 6, 1864, as a veteran. He was in the Army of the Tennessee until after the fall of Vicksburg, and while on the march to Atlanta was taken ill at Huntsville, Alabama, but rejoined the army three days before the fall of Atlanta. He marched with Sherman to the sea, and thence to Richmond and Washington, engaging in the following battles on the way: Goldsboro, North Carolina; Branchville and Columbia, South Carolina. He participated in the grand review at Washington, and was discharged in July, 1865, after a long and faithful service in which he escaped capture or injury.

Our subject was married January 1, 1868, to Mary E. Mead, daughter of John and Mary (Van Vranken) Mead. Mrs. Giles was born in Adams, Seneca county, Ohio, where her parents moved from Oneida county, New York. They located in Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1854, where the mother died in 1887, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Mead died in Minnesota in 1886, aged seventy-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Giles have been the parents of the following children: Edwin R., born August 3, 1876, died March 15, 1877; Elsie M., born October 20, 1880, died November 8, 1880; John P., now in Caledonia, Illinois; George William, living on the homestead farm; and Ruth Ina resides at home. Mr. Giles is a member of H. A. Tator Post, G. A. R., at Reedsburg. He has held various local offices of trust and has served as clerk of Westfield township since 1869, with the exception of an interval of two years, and is widely and favorably known. He advances the principles of the Republican party and is strong in his convictions.

HENRY FOREMAN.

In a volume of this nature the pages devoted to the lives of the pioneer settlers are most interesting to all readers alike. They pass in review the many deeds which these men have performed for their community, and recall to the minds of the older residents the public spirit exercised by their fellows, and to one of this class this biography is devoted. Mr. Foreman settled on his present farm when but one acre was tillable, and today he is proprietor of as fine an estate as graces that vicinity, and in the development of his estate has added materially to the better interests of Adams county. His home is located in Jackson township and he is one of the substantial farmers of that community.

Our subject was born in Margate, county of Kent, England, March 14, 1845, and was the son of John B., Sr., and Margaret (Malen) Foreman, natives of Margate. His father was a farmer in his native land, and about 1851 came to America and settled near Waterford, Racine county, Wisconsin. He enlisted in 1862, in Company F, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Resaca, Georgia, in 1863, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a member of the Methodist church and a gentleman of true merit. The mother of our subject died in England about 1849, leaving five children, as follows: Frances, widow of Jerry Hoover, of Waterford, Wisconsin; William, residing at Waterford; John, Jr., of Whitewater, Wisconsin; Henry, our subject; and Sarah Ann, now Mrs. J. H. Foat, of Jackson township, Adams county.

Henry Foreman has been a resident of Wisconsin since his fifth year. He enlisted October 8, 1861, in Company C, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served three years in the Army of the Cumberland, aad was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca and Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and was discharged after the fall of Atlanta, owing to the expiration of his term of enlistment. At Resaca he was wounded in the right breast, and was disabled for one week, but did not go to the hospital, and with that one exception was always on duty. For nine months he was detailed on provost duty at headquarters of the Third Brigade under Brigadier-General Negley and others. Mr. Foreman went to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, in 1866, and three years later came to Adams county and purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Jackson township. A small log cabin had been built on the place where one acre only had been cleared. Our subject now owns two hundred and forty acres, and has one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, and in 1880 erected a comfortable and commodious residence, has added other buildings, and has a well improved farm.

Mr. Foreman was married May 1, 1866, to Eliza Margaret Bushell, a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Johncox) Bushell. Mrs. Foreman was born in Manston, England, October 27, 1847. The family came to America about 1853, and the mother died about 1855 near Waterford, Wisconsin, aged thirty-two years. Her father married later Mrs. Mary A. Barnes, who died in Jackson township, March 28, 1890. The father's death occurred in Jackson township, Adams county, March 14, 1895, aged seventy-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Foreman are the parents of eight children as follows: Elmer Ellsworth, of Jackson township; Ida Idella, now Mrs. Adelbert J. Osborn, of Bristol, Kenosha county, Wisconsin; Delilah May, now Mrs. Gilbert Osborn, of Bristol, Wisconsin; Arthur H.; Clara Belle; Chester John; Wealthy died at the age of five years; and Flossie. Mr. and Mrs. Foreman have four grandchildren. Their home is one of pleasant surroundings and betokens refinement and culture. Our subject and family are connected with the Congregational church at Davis Corners. Mr. Foreman has been a life-long Republican in political sentiment, and is always interested in public affairs, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

CHARLES ANDREW SCOTT.

Charles Andrew Scott, one of the progressive young business men of Cambria, Wisconsin, has resided in Columbia county since his childhood, and is a man of genial nature and counts a host of friends.

Our subject was born in Birmingham, England, March 24, 1862, and was a son of Andrew and Mary J. (Powell) Scott. His father was born May 7, 1827, in the county of Brecon, Wales, and was married August 29, 1857, at St. Paul's church in Birmingham, England, to Mary Jones Powell. He moved to London when a young man and was employed on the police force there and at Birmingham about fifteen years, and then returned to Wales and conducted a hotel at Brecon several years. He sailed to America from Liverpool in the spring of 1869 on the "Pennsylvania," and on landing came to Columbia county, reaching here May 15, and engaged in farming in Otsego township. In the fall of 1885 he removed to Sanborn county, South Dakota, where he entered a homestead claim and resided there until his death, December 14, 1893, aged sixty-six years. Andrew Scott, grandfather of our subject, lived in the parish of Nantneal, Radnorshire, and came to America, arriving at Milwaukee, where he died in 1850, while on his way to Columbia county, Wisconsin. The wife came to Columbia county, where she died about six months later. The grandfather was a farmer always, and was a native of Scotland, but went to Wales when a young man. The mother of our subject, Mary J. (Powell) Scott, still resides on the farm in South Dakota. Her ancestors lived at Rhayder, Wales, for many generations, being landed proprietors of the homestead farm "Ashfield." Mrs. Scott was the mother of ten children, of whom our subject and one sister, Mary Jane, are the only ones in Columbia county. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Reese and Jane (Lewis) Powell, of "Ashfield," parish of Nantneal, Radnorshire, Wales.

Charles Andrew Scott at the age of nine years came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, to reside with his father's sister, Elizabeth (Scott) Meredith, and her husband, John Meredith. After leaving the public school he took a course at Oshkosh Business College, and at twenty years of age began teaching and devoted many winters to that profession and continued his residence on the farm until 1887, when he went to South Dakota. He spent about eight years teaching and in a grocery store at Sioux Falls, and in the spring of 1895 returned to Cambria and taught most of the time until January, 1899, when he became a member of the firm of Scott & Ernsperger, and the firm still conducts the general merchandise business.

Mr. Scott was one of the incorporators of the Cambria Music Hall Company, and has been secretary of the organization ever since. While residing at Sioux Falls, Dakota, he united with the Baptist church, and is a member and secretary of the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is prominent in prohibition movements and is a member of Diamond Lodge, Independent Order Good Templars, at Cambria.

JOHN MEREDITH, Deceased.

John Meredith, deceased, was for many years an influential and useful citizen of the town of Springvale, Columbia county. He was always active in promoting worthy public enterprises and acquired a wide acquaintance and many ardent friends.

Our subject was born in the parish of St. Harmon, Radnorshire, Wales, May 27, 1817, and died at Cambria, Wisconsin, February 22, 1895. The parents of our subject, John and Ann (George) Meredith, were natives of the parish of St. Thomas, Radnorshire. His father was a tailor by trade. He came to the United States in 1842 locating at Kenosha, then called Southport, and followed farming there and also followed his trade until his death, in January, 1850, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Ann Meredith died November 16, 1881, aged eighty-two years. She was active until 1874, when she was prostrated by paralysis. The children of this family are as follows: Evan died in the town of Otsego; John, deceased; Edward died in Kenosha; Ann, Mrs. William Roberts, now deceased; William, residing in Springvale township ,and Thomas, also a resident of Springvale.

John Meredith came to America from Wales in 1845, and lived in what is now Kenosha, Wisconsin, until 1848, when he came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and entered claim to government land in Springvale township, and he resided thereon until 1889, when he removed to the village of Cambria. His farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of land, is now owned by C. A. Scott.

Our subject was married September 29, 1843, to Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Davis) Scott, for whose lives see sketch of C. A. Scott. Mrs. Meredith was born in Wales and now lives in Cambria at the age of seventy-eight years. Her home is shared with her nephew, Charles A. Scott, and his sister, Mary Jane, whom she and her husband adopted while children.

Mr. Meredith was a member of the board of county commissioners when that body comprised but three members and filled the principal offices in the township of Springvale. He was a stanch Republican and firm in his convictions.

EDWARD KREUGER.

Many of the most enterprising and successful farmers of Sauk county, Wisconsin, have come from the land beyond the sea, and especially is this true of the many from the German Empire who have sought homes in this land of freedom. Among these quite a prominent figure is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and who is now successfully carrying on operations as a general farmer and stock breeder in Reedsburg township.

Mr. Kreuger was born near Berlin, Prussia, April 14, 1827, a son of William and Wilhelmina Kreuger. The father carried on a large estate in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, and died there. The mother afterward came to the new world and departed this life in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, December 31, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

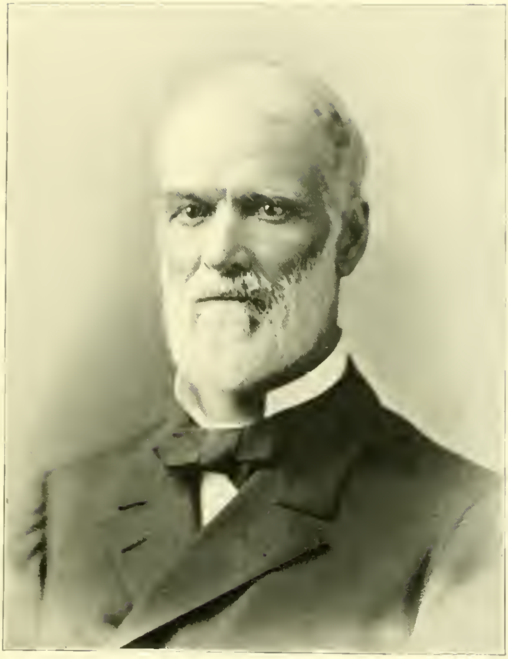
In early life Edward Kreuger served for four years in the Prussian army during the Revolution of 1848, but was not engaged in any actual hostilities. He became overseer of a large estate owned by a nobleman and remained in his native land until 1854, when he sailed for the United States, and on landing proceeded at once to Wisconsin. For ten years he made his home in Milwaukee, where he owned some buildings, and in 1868 came to Reedsburg, where, in company with Gustave Rincke, he conducted a bakery for four years, the partnership being dissolved at the end of that time. In 1873 he erected the first brick building in Reedsburg and kept a billiard saloon there for about four years, when he traded it for his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Reedsburg township. At that time only forty acres had been cleared, but now one hundred and twenty acres are under excellent cultivation and supplied with first-class buildings and all the accessories needed by the progressive farmer of the present time. He makes a specialty of the raising of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs and Durham cattle, and in his undertaking is meeting with marked success.

On the 27th of November, 1870, Mr. Kreuger was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Schrœder, a native of Pomerania, Prussia, who came to America in 1866 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schrœder, who settled on a farm near Wonewoc, Wisconsin. Of the twelve children born of this union, eleven are still living, namely: Laura, now Mrs. Charles Krohn, of Reedsburg; Edward, at home; Henry, a harness-maker, of Reedsburg; William, at home; Herman, a tinner of Baraboo; Ida, a milliner; Fred and Richard, twins, and Bertha, who are all three employed in the large department store of Stotte, Dangel & Foss Company, at Reedsburg; Gustave and Emma, at home; and Otto, who died at the age of fifteen months. The family is one of the highest respectability and is connected with St. Peter's Lutheran church at Reedsburg. Since becoming an American citizen Mr. Kreuger has been identified with the Democratic party, and was a member of the township board of supervisors for two years.

MILES H. KEYSAR.

The deserved reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from business, in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. To-day, after a useful and beneficial career, Mr. Keysar is quietly living at his beautiful home in the suburbs of Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, surrounded by the comfort that earnest labor has brought him.

He was born in Canterbury, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, April 13, 1823, and is the only survivor in a family of twelve children, whose parents were Edmund and Betsy (Young) Keysar, life-long residents of the old Granite state. There the father followed agricultural pursuits throughout his business career, never knowing about an abundance of far better farming land to be had elsewhere. Our subject grew to manhood on the old homestead and early became familiar with the work incident to such a life. He attended the common schools and received a fair education which was later supplemented by a course of instruction at an



MILES H KEYSAR.

academy in Colebrook, Coos county, New Hampshire. He taught school for two terms, remaining on the old home farm until twenty-five years of age.

Leaving New Hampshire, in 1848, he came to Wisconsin, the year this state was admitted to the Union, seeking a location where his labors would be more effective and advancement more quickly secured. He came to Prairie du Sac, and shortly afterward became interested in the lumber business. Later he turned his attention to general merchandising and erected the store building now occupied by Conger Brothers. He was engaged in mercantile business for a time with his brother Joseph, and subsequently dealt in stock and grain, owning and conducting elevators. A man of industrious habits and excellent judgment, he built up a large trade and successfully carried it on for thirty years, becoming one of the most substantial and prosperous citizens of the place. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen he also took an active and prominent part in the upbuilding and prosperity of his town and county. As there was no railroad here until 1880 the best method of transportation was a serious question, but he solved the problem by going to St. Paul and buying a steamboat, of which he was the principal owner, and which plied between Prairie du Sac and Portage, making occasional trips to Green Bay. There had been many attempts made to secure a railroad to this place, but all failed until he finally took firm hold of the matter and carried it through.

In 1850, at Prairie du Sac, Mr. Keysar married Miss Barbara Stevenson, who died three and a half years later, and for his second wife he wedded Miss Stella Lawrence, who died eighteen and a half years later. Two children, Lawrence and Miles H., born of the second union, are now deceased. In 1880 Mr. Keysar was united in marriage with Mrs. Jennie Lay, a lady of culture and refinement, and a daughter of William and Betsey (Mann) Lyon. About twelve years ago Mr. Keysar built his present delightful home on rising ground overlooking the Wisconsin river. It is a most attractive place, and one of the finest homes in the vicinity, being elegantly furnished and supplied with all modern conveniences. This lovely home is presided over with gracious dignity by Mrs. Keysar.

In his political views our subject is a pronounced Democrat, and in religious faith is a Universalist. While he has ever taken an active interest in public affairs, he has always refused office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests For over a half century he has been a resident of Prairie du Sac and has therefore witnessed its entire growth and development. In its progress he has manifested a deep interest and has ever taken his part in support of those measures calculated to prove of public good. His strict integrity and honorable dealing in business commended him to the confidence of all, and he is one of the most popular and honored citizens of Prairie du Sac. A portrait of this estimable gentleman appears elsewhere in this volume.

HUBBARD SCHOFF WILLARD.

Hubbard Schoff Willard, an extensive land owner and general farmer, and an influential citizen, residing in Springvale township, Adams county, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and was born April 1, 1846, the son of Leander and Lucy Ann (Schoff) Willard.

The father of our subject was a native of Vermont and was born in 1814, of Holland descent. While he was yet a boy his father died and as he was the eldest of his mother's family, a large share of the care of the family devolved upon him. He came to Wisconsin in 1864, locating in Springvale township, Adams county, where he has since resided. The mother of our subject was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, of Holland descent, and died at the age of fifty-one years. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy; Alfred enlisted during the Civil war and died in the service; Hubbard S., our subject; Emma M., now Mrs. Milo Harris, of Oxford, Wisconsin; Ann Sophia, now Mrs. Robert Monteith, of Springville township; Jeremiah A., residing in Kilbourn, Wisconsin; John S., in Springville township; Jennie A., now Mrs. C. Palmer, of Hancock, Waushara county, Wisconsin.

H. S. Willard, when eighteen years of age, came to Wisconsin with his parents, and at the age of twenty engaged in farming at White Creek, Adams county. He has resided on his present farm in Springville township since 1871, and has erected substantial buildings and made many improvements, which render the place desirable for residence as well as to facilitate the work incident to farm life. His land comprises three hundred and twenty acres, and aside from general farming he has for some years past raised Percheron Norman horses, and has some fine specimens. He has operated a steam threshing machine since 1878, and formerly ran the same by horse power. He owns tracts of land in Springville and adjacent townships, and has bought and sold more or less real estate for some years past in different localities in Adams county.

Mr. Willard was married August 25, 1866, to Margaret Emmeline Harris, daughter of Ananias and Phœbe (Brewer) Harris. Mrs. Willard was born in Springfield, Erie county, Pennsylvania. One child, who died in infancy, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Willard, and they reared two adopted children: Henry Wines, now in Easton, Adams county; and Ethel Wines, now Mrs. Ludkie, of New Lisbon, Wisconsin. Mr. Willard is a member of Quincy Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., at Friendship, and also the White Creek Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. He was elected sheriff of Adams county in 1880, and served two years in that capacity. For a number of years he was chairman of the township board in Springville township, and chairman of the county committee for some years past. He is a member of the jury commission for Adams county, and in all of the offices which he has filled has discharged his duties faithfully and well, and gained the confidence of the people. In political faith he is a Republican, and has stood stanchly for the principles of his party throughout his career. He is respected wherever he is known and has gained a competence by the exercise of industry, prudence and honest dealings, and merits his hard earned success.

JOHN STEWART RICHMOND.

John Stewart Richmond is one of the oldest residents of the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, Wis., and can relate many interesting reminiscences of pioneer days in this section of the state when the country was all wild and unimproved and when wild game of all kinds was found in abundance. He was born in the parish of Sorn, Ayrshire, Scotland, at five P. M., June 10, 1813, and is a son of James and Jeannette (Wallace) Richmond, natives of the same parish. The father, who died at the age of seventy years, spent his entire life upon a farm of three hundred acres, which had been owned by his ancestors for several generations, and is still in possession of his posterity. The mother died at the age of sixty years, and her father, James Wallace, passed away when over ninety years of age. He was a lineal descendant of the famous Sir William Wallace.

Leaving home at the age of seventeen years, John S. Richmond came to America, crossing the Atlantic from Glasgow to Quebec, Canada. It was a tempestuous voyage which lasted eight weeks, during which time he narrowly escaped being shipwrecked. For ten years he engaged in farming near Buckville, Canada, and served as commissioner of the court of requests. During the Canadian rebellion, in 1836 and 1837, he took part with the Revolutionists, uniting with the volunteers under the famous Gen. Alexander McKenzie, and upon the disastrous termination of the conflict his property, amounting to $10,000, was confiscated, and he narrowly escaped, owing his life to the good will of some of his Royalist friends. Crossing the St. Lawrence river, he spent two years in Jefferson county, New York, and while there joined others in the destruction of the British vessel, "Sir Robert Peele," among the Thousand Islands, and for his participation in this affair he was arrested, but was released after spending six months in jail. During his incarceration he studied phrenology, and upon his release lectured on that subject for several years in Canada, where he was well received and where his lectures were well attended. He then made a trip to Scotland and spent two years in Ayr, Sorn, Paisley and other places.

In 1854 Mr. Richmond again came to the new world, and this time came by way of the lakes to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and thence to Eagle, where he was accidentally shot by a comrade while hunting prairie chickens. Upon his recovering he came to Columbia county, and made a squatter's claim on the northwest quarter of section 9, township 11, range 8, and the next year entered the same at the United States land office at Mineral Point. To pay for his land he had to borrow two hundred dollars at twelve per cent. For a number of years he spent considerable time in hunting, killing many deer and much other game, but has principally been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He helped organize and name Caledonia township, which then included the present town of Dekorra, and the first town meeting was held in the village of Dekorra. He has preserved the poll list of this election, but only one or two of the voters besides himself are still living in the town. He afterward served as town clerk and chairman of the board of supervisors. He cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, at Watertown, New York, in 1840, and his sympathies have always been with the Democratic party. Fraternally he has been a member of the Masonic order for more than half a century. Notwithstanding that he is now eighty-seven years of age, he is still quite vigorous both in mind and body, and he is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

While on a visit to Scotland, Mr. Richmond was married, in 1830, to his cousin, Miss Jane Wallace, also a native of the parish of Sorn. She first came to America when a small child with her father, James Wallace, who died in Kaintuck, near Brockville, Canada. She died in Watertown, New York, in the vicinity of which place four of the six children born to our subject and his wife are still living, namely: Henry, William, Mary and Sarah. The other two are deceased. In 1834 Mr. Richmond was married, in Paisley, Scotland, to Mary Young, who died at the age of forty-six years, leaving four children: Lovina, deceased; Emma, a resident of Chetek, Wisconsin; Lucy, a resident of Missouri; and Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Lodi, Wisconsin. Mr. Richmond was again married, in 1872, his third wife being Miss Urilla Fuller, and to them were born four children: Louisa, deceased; John, who is living on the home farm in Caledonia township; Jessie, a resident of Portage; and Mrs. Nettie Krug, also of Portage.

SAMUEL EMERY.

Samuel Emery, a prosperous farmer of Westfield township, Sauk county, was one of the earliest settlers of Wisconsin, and from the wilderness of those pioneer days has cleared a farm which ranks among the best in the locality. He experienced the hardships of life in a new country, and after over fifty years have passed can recount early experiences which seem almost incredible to the present generation, so changed in every way is the country from when he first began his duties there. He now makes his home on section 29, in Westfield township.

Mr. Emery was born in Bangor, Franklin county, New York, November 26, 1822, and was a son of Eleazer and Philena (Wright) Emery, natives, respectively, of Windsor and Rockingham, Vermont. His grandfather, Samuel Emery, was a descendant of Deacon Noah Emery, who came from England. He was a miller by trade and owned a grist mill and saw mill on the Williams river, in Vermont, and also carding machine, etc. The grandmother of our subject on the father's side was of Welsh lineage, and bore the maiden name of Gowen. The father of our subject learned the miller's trade and also shoemaking in Vermont, and soon afterward went to Franklin county, New York, and later lived in St. Lawrence county, where he operated a shoe shop and sawmill. He reached the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother of our subject survived him several years. She was a daughter of Moses Wright, a farmer in Vermont, who died in St. Lawrence county, New York, aged over eighty years. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject, Moses Wright, served as a scout in the Continental army, and had a number of exciting adventures and skirmishes with Indians. The Wright family was of English origin.

Our subject received a common school education in his native place and in 1844 came to Wisconsin via the lakes, Buffalo and Milwaukee. He took up government land in Otsego and Fall River townships, in Columbia county, and lived there about ten years. He disposed of his interests in 1850 and removed to Sauk county, purchasing land from the government in Westfield township. He walked to the land office in Green Bay, one hundred miles, to enter his land in Otsego township and also to Milwaukee to enter claim to the land in Fall River township. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres of land with good buildings which he has erected, and his farm is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, which branch he conducts chiefly. Living springs on the farm furnish an abundance of excellent water for the domestic use and for stock, and he is breeding short horn cattle to some extent, also sheep and other stock.

Mr. Emery enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company F, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged June 29, 1865. He spent the first season along the Mississippi river and in Texas, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg. He was overcome by the heat and sent to the hospital boat on the Yazoo river, and from thence to Memphis. He rejoined his regiment at New Iberia, Louisiana, in November, 1863, and was later in the hospital at New Orleans, from whence he was transferred to the invalid corps and sent to Washington. During the remainder of the war he was employed on guarding the plantations in Verginia, near Washington, which the government confiscated on account of the owners having joined the Confederate army. The Confederate general, Mosby, visited the camp as a teamster while Mr. Emery was on duty, but it was not until afterward when he saw his portrait that he knew who the general was.

Our subject was married April 25, 1852, to Margaret Baird, daughter of William A. and Maria (Van Horn) Baird, natives of Charlestown, Montgomery county, New York, the former of Scotch and the latter of Dutch lineage. Mrs. Emery's father came to Wisconsin in 1852 and resided in Columbia county until 1854, when he settled in Westfield township, Sauk county, where he died at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Baird was a cooper by trade and did more or less at his trade in Wisconsin. Mrs. Emery's mother survived him until 1884, when she died at the age of eighty-nine years. Mrs. Emery was born in Volney, Oswego county, New York. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Emery: Lina M., now Mrs. Benjamin Seamans, of Dunlap, Iowa; Nelson W., who married Nancy Brown, of Franklin township; Martha J., now Mrs. Hiram Prouty, of Bear Creek township; Angie, now Mrs. Albert Hines, of Janesville, Wisconsin; Mary, now Mrs. W. Tibbitts, of Reedsburg township; Ella, now Mrs. James Taylor, of Dunlap, Iowa; George M. married Sarah Schluter, daughter of Henry Schluter, and resides on the home farm; Ida May, the wife of Charles Gregory, of South Haven, Michigan. Four of the children have been teachers, and George and Nelson for several years have operated a sorghum mill. Mr. Emery has filled many of the offices of his township, and is a prominent worker for his community's interests. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, and voted for Zachary Taylor in 1848, at the first presidential election held in Wisconsin.

HENRY SEYMOUR HOLDEN.

Henry Seymour Holden, an honored veteran of the Civil war, and for many years an influential citizen of Wisconsin, is now passing the last years of his life in Fairfield township, Sauk county. He was born in Kingville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 13, 1826, and is a son of Ambrose and Sylvia (Dunton) Holden, both native to the soil of Vermont. Ambrose Holden came of a large family in Vermont, and soon after the war of 1812 removed to Ohio, and spent the balance of his days in Ashtabula county, where he died at an advanced age. He was a Whig and a member of the Methodist church. His wife was left an orphan in early life, and was adopted by Elijah Dunton, who came from Vermont into Ohio, where he was a popular hotel keeper. To Ambrose Holden were born thirteen children, of whom only one, the subject of this biographical sketch, located in Wisconsin.

Henry Seymour Holden grew to manhood on what was then the frontier line of civilization and received but a limited education. He had a ready mind and a quick perception, and close study of the great world around him has very largely supplied the lack of schooling. When he became old enough to care for himself he was set to learn the trade of carriage maker at Geneva, Ohio. He became a capable workman, and in 1850 came west to Dundee, Illinois, where he worked at his trade, and conducted a wagon shop for some years. He enlisted in the Federal army September 11, 1861, and became a member of Company I, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He spent three years in active service, and was discharged at Rome, Georgia, October 24, 1864. He had an extensive and varied experience as a soldier, and was under the command of Rosecrans, Grant and Sherman while they had command of the Army of

Tennessee, in which his military service was very largely contained. He passed through some of the bloodiest scenes of the war. At Shiloh over one-third of his regiment was killed or wounded, and at Corinth he was under fire for two days. At that point he was detailed to duty in the government wagon shops, and was kept at this work until May, 1864, when he rejoined his regiment, at Kingston, Georgia, and continued on active duty until after the fall of Atlanta, taking part in many serious engagements, escaping without a wound, though often exposed to danger on the firing line.

After Mr. Holden had returned from the war he came to Baraboo, Wisconsin, and followed his business, wagon-making, in that thriving city. He bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the town of Fairfield, soon after coming into the state, which constitutes his present home. This land he has converted into a very choice estate. It is provided with ample and commodious buildings, and has every facility for farming operations that the times require. In recent years he has rented the farm, though still continuing to make it his home. He was married, October 10, 1847, to Elizabeth Cowles at Geneva, Ohio, where she was born and reared. She was a daughter of Alpheus and Polly Cowles, and died June 30, 1891, when over sixty-nine years old. Her father was a veteran of the war of 1812. He came to Wisconsin and died in Fairfield township when ninety years of age. He was an active and energetic man, of rugged honesty. He was a strong Abolitionist, and an earnest and pushing character. In early life he studied for the Presbyterian ministry, but became a Free Thinker and gave up all thoughts of the pulpit as a place for him. Mr. and Mrs. Holden were the parents of five children: Sylvia M. was born March 9, 1849, married Miles Duston, and died May 18, 1871; Jane Annie, born January 31, 1852, married T. H. Warne, and died April 14, 1895; Frances L., born May 31, 1855, died September 4, 1859; Ruby R., born April 25, 1857, married George Clark, and died October 2, 1880; Harriet K., born May 21, 1860, married Fred Milner, and has her home in the town of Baraboo. Mr. Holden has twelve living grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. He has always been a Republican since the formation of the party. He voted for Taylor in 1848, and, though not a politician, has filled from time to time various local positions of trust and responsibility. Throughout his entire life he has held the confidence and esteem of all who knew him and well deserves the peace and comfort that crown his last days.

A. E. HECOCKS.

A. E. Hecocks, who has spent his entire life in Adams county, has been actively identified with its agricultural interests. He was born at Davis Corners, Adams county, December 25, 1852, and is the oldest son of Ephraim and Lucinda (Campbell) Hecocks, natives of New York State and honored pioneers of Adams county, Wisconsin, having located here in 1847 among the first settlers. The father took up a squatter's claim near Davis Corners, in Jackson township, and in early days worked on the government survey in this locality, being connected with the laying out of all the roads in his vicinity. He also helped organize townships and school districts, and in many ways was prominently identified with the development and improvement of Adams county. Being a carpenter by trade, he erected the first house in Dell Prairie township, on the farm now owned by Jackson Bagley. He had an extended acquaintance throughout several counties, was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and most creditably filled nearly every office in his township. After an honorable and useful life he died at Davis Corners June 19, 1877, and was buried there.

Alonzo E. Hecocks, the subject of this review, received such an education as the district schools of the county afforded during his boyhood. He assisted his father in clearing and improving the home farm and remained under the parental roof until twenty-three years of age when he began farming on his own account. In his labors he met with well-merited success, and at the end of three years came into possession of the old homestead, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres under excellent cultivation, and here he has since carried on diversified farming with marked success.

On the 18th of December, 1874, Mr. Hecocks was united in marriage with Miss Rozena V. Foat, who was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, in March, 1853. Her parents, Stephen D. and Lois (Clark) Foat, were also pioneers of Jackson township, Adams county, having located at Davis Corners in 1857. Her father was a native of England and emigrated to the United States when a small boy. He became one of the leading and prosperous farmers of Adams county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hecocks were born five children, namely: Clarence, who is married and resides in Adams county; Tressie, wife of Fred Bowers, a prominent young farmer of Jackson township; Effie, who has prepared herself for teaching in the high schools of Kilbourn City and Westfield, Wisconsin; and Dorcy and Archie, both at home.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Hecocks has affiliated with the Republican party, and has taken quite an active and prominent part in local politics, filling various township offices with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the general public. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Alliance of Adams county and was chosen its first president, which position he filled for several years, managing its affairs with wonderful discrimination and ability. He has manifested his interest in educational affairs by efficiently serving as a school officer for twenty-five years, and is responsible for many improvements made in the schools. When the co-operative cheese factory was established, he became a stockholder in the company and was chosen an officer. It will thus be seen that he has been prominently identified with many worthy enterprises, and he is therefore justly numbered among the most progressive and useful citizens of the community. He is a member of the Home Forum, and is held in high regard by all who know him on account of his sterling worth.

JOHN CHESTER JARVIS.

John Chester Jarvis is a successful and influential farmer of Pacific township, Columbia county, where he is now at the very prime of his powers, and commands the respect and regard of all who know him. He was born at Terry, Lincolnshire, England, and is a son of William and Hannah (Chester) Jarvis, both natives of Terry. They came to the United States a few weeks after the birth of the subject of this article. In England William Jarvis was employed as a groom on an estate for a number of years. Later he was engaged in farming. Upon coming to America he was six weeks on the ocean. He landed at New York and came by the great lakes to Milwaukee. There he hired teams to take his goods and family to Fox Lake, and when he reached his destination he had but five English sovereigns. Four years later he bought wild land in the town of Scott, Columbia county. This he cleared and thoroughly improved, and now owns as handsome a quarter section as is to be found in this part of the state. He is now about seventy-eight, and his wife seventy-six. His mother, Elizabeth Jarvis, came to Columbia county, and died January 24, 1874, at the age of eighty-three. The father of Mrs. William Jarvis, John Chester, was the owner of several vessels engaged in the coasting trade in England, and was a man of more than the usual ability. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis had four daughters and two sons, the eldest of whom was John C., the subject of this writing. Elizabeth married a Mr. Flanders, and is now dead. George lives in the town of Scott, and Sarah, who is Mrs. Hiram Horner, of Cedar Falls, Wisconsin. Emma married Albert Hewitt and is now dead. Charlotte, who is dead. There have been born ten grandchildren, of whom nine are now alive, and one great-grandchild.

John C. Jarvis has lived in Columbia county from early boyhood. He attended district school and availed himself of such educational advantages as the times afforded. At twenty-two he was a farm hand, and the next year he rented a place for himself. In the spring of 1876 he removed to his present farm in the town of Pacific. Here he bought forty acres of wild land. He cleared the ground and built a small house and barn. From time to time he has added to his farming land until he now owns a fine place of two hundred acres. It is highly improved. He follows mixed farming, and has some fine grade live-stock on the place.

Mr. Jarvis was married, October 30, 1873, to Mary, daughter of Chauncey F. and Alma (Barker) Roberts. A sketch of her father appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Jarvis was born in the town of Scott, and is the mother of four daughters: Susan, who is Mrs. Frank Whittingham, of Pardeeville, and has one boy, Chester; Isa, Mrs. Chester Yunker, who is living at Oakland, California; Mary, a teacher in the public schools, and Alma, who is at home. Both Isa and Mary have had an extensive and creditable experience as teachers. Alma is still attending school. The parents have given much attention and care to the education of their children, and an air of culture and refinement pervades the home. Mr. Jarvis has been a lifelong Republican. He has filled some of the township offices, but usually declines to serve. Farming is his business, and he does not propose to turn aside from his life work for any slight considerations. For fourteen years Mr. Jarvis owned and conducted a threshing machine. He is one of the well-known men of Columbia county.

ARTHUR AMASA PORTER.

A reputation for enterprise of the right sort is a mighty help towards success, and it is this kind of a reputation which makes the subject of this sketch among the most prominent young men of Columbia county.

Arthur Amasa Porter, son of John Lorenzo and Ann Eliza (Boies) Porter, was born at Pacific, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the north one-half of northeast quarter of section 23, township 12, range 9, July 15, 1857, where his boyhood days were spent. Upon reaching his majority he taught school in different parts of his native county for about twelve years, until 1889, when he was commissioned postmaster at the office at Pacific, which position he held till he was elected register of deeds for Columbia county in 1894, and re-elected in 1896. During this time he made a complete abstract of titles of Columbia county, which are now his personal property, and which, in conjunction with real estate, furnishes him a very lucrative business.

A. A. Porter

In the fall 1898 the Republican party of his county showed their appreciation of his ability and tact by electing him chairman of the county committee, and re-electing him in 1900, which position he still fills to the entire satisfaction of his party. In the spring of 1900 he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention held at Philadelphia June 19, 1900, from the Second congressional district of Wisconsin.

He was married April 23, 1883 to Mary A. Rhynesmith, daughter of John L. and Elmyra (Harvey) Rhynesmith, and granddaughter of Charles Ryhnesmith, and great-granddaughter of John Rhynesmith, of "Bingen on the Rhine." She was also granddaughter of Francis Marzale on her mother's side. Two children are the result of this marriage: Hazel E., born May 13, 1889, and Gladys Marion, born May 11, 1894.

Mr. Porter is now living in the city of Portage, and though he began life as a poor boy, hewing out his own way, he is now in comfortable circumstances, and still owns his interest in the farm which his father bought when he first came to Wisconsin. His father, John Lorenzo Porter, son of Amasa Porter, was born in Seneca county, New York, September 14, 1828, and came to Pacific, Columbia county, Wisconsin, from Erie county, New York, in the year 1856. He married Artemesia Bates, November 1, 1849, who died in November, 1850, leaving one son, Dewitt D., who was born July 20, 1850, and now lives in Portage, having married Sarah Merwin, and has three children: Vinnie, Mamie and Frank. May 12, 1854, he married Ann Eliza Boies, who was born October 1, 1826, in Erie county, New York; she was the daughter of Warren Boies, who was born October 27, 1728, and died September 16, 1839, and Polly Patterson, daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Gibbs) Patterson, who was a direct descendant of Israel Gibbs, of Lenharn, Yorkshire, England. By this second marriage there were three children: Arthur Amasa, the subject of this sketch; Leslie Lewellyn, born June 20, 1859, living at Oregon City, Oregon, married Ora Spangler in September, 1899; and Frank Flint, born October 31, 1862, living at Denver, Colorado, and married to Alma Peterson, having one child, Doris E.

John Lorenzo Porter was among the old and most prominent citizens of Columbia county, having settled on the large farm in the town of Pacific, section 26, north one-half north-east one-quarter and part of section 23, township 12, range 9, which was his home until 1889, and where his three youngest children were born, when he moved to Portage to spend his days in well earned ease.

In 1873 Mr. Porter was elected to the Wisconsin legislature; he was an ardent Republican and a forcible speaker, and at once took a leading position among the members of that body, being a man of strong convictions, of more than ordinary intelligence and breadth of information, an omniverous reader, well thought of by his neighbors and a useful, upright citizen. He died at Portage, Wisconsin, June 16, 1897, and is "at rest" in Pacific cemetery, and lies side by side with his father and mother and many other relatives who were buried there years ago.

Amasa Porter, grandfather of Arthur Amasa Porter, was born March 12, 1804, and died at Pacific, Wisconsin, April 13, 1872. He married Eliza Weatherlo May 18, 1826. She was born October 19, 1802, and died January 25, 1873. Their family consisted of seven children, viz.: Samuel W., born March 19, 1827, died December 6, 1889. He was married to Eunice Calkins, having two children who died in infancy; John Lorenzo, the father of the subject of this sketch; Jacob Wilbur, born September 1, 1830, married Martha Calkins and had eight children: Adora Eller, Adilla Flower, Stella Cummings, Anna Wrighton, Eugenia Fairbanks, Grace Love and Mark; Erastus Alexander, born August 21, 1834, married Maria Bump, and has four children, Orlo, Almon, William and Lida Jones; Sarah, born March 29, 1837, married Benamin F. Bull, they having five children, Guy, Milton, Lorenzo, Frank and Zella; Mina, born November 3, 1838, married Peter Drake, and has four children, Earl, Carl, Mark and Kitty; Lavina and Schuyler died unmarried.

Eliza Weatherlo's father, Samuel Weatherlo, was born January 31, 1776, and died February 18, 1862. He married Lavina Daly in 1798. She was born August 16, 1784, and died July 16, 1855.

Alexander Porter, a great-grandfather of Arthur Amasa, grandfather of John Lorenzo, the father of Amasa, was born December 16 (or 14), 1756, at Hebron, Connecticut, and died at Freedom, New York, and he was the son of John and Sarah Porter. He enlisted June 11, 1775, in the Sixth Company, "Champions," Eighth Regiment, commanded by Abijah Rowell. April 28, 1783, he married Zurviah Phelps, who was born April 24, 1762, and died December 12, 1841. She was the daughter of Silvanus and Zurviah (Sweetland) Phelps, who were married July 16, 1755.

Alexander Porter had eight children: Lucina, Polly, Hannah, Alexander, Arethusia, Saphronia, Emele and Amasa. Polly married Calvin W. Moffett, who had nine children, Edwin, Lucina, Adaline, Louisa Sager, Orlando, Erastus, Chauncey, Calvin W. and Amanda Sturtevant, of Cleveland, Ohio. Hannah, born May 2, 1790, died April 9, 1878. She was married to Eli Hyde and had nine children: Abijah, born April 15, 1810, married Eunice Green and had two children, John H. and Clark; Reuben; Eliza, married October 28, 1836, to James Chalker; Almina; Nelson; Silvester, born May 1, 1820; Julius, born March 27, 1822; Laura; Harriet, born December 21, 1827, married to Francis C. Heath June 20, 1857; Alexander, Jr., settled in northern Pennsylvania, had a number of children, one being Dr. Abel Porter; Arethusa, born October 4, 1796, died March 18, 1864, was married in October, 1817, to Luther Battles and had ten children: Zurviah, born December 18, 1818, married James E. Keyt; Edwin D., born July 22, 1820; Mary; Sarah, born December 25, 1823, married John Presby; Luthen, born September 29, 1826; Newton, born May 10, 1828; Henry D., born October 1, 1836; John T., born November 14, 1839; Sophronia married Nathan Corwin and had five children: Harvey, Mary J. Lingenfelter, Angeline Haws, Charles Corwin and Juliette; Emele Applebee (Keokuk, Iowa) and Amasa.

Arthur A. Porter's ancestors, as far back as we can trace them at present, are as follows:

John Porter, born in England, went to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1639; married Rose ———. He died at Windsor, April 22, 1848, and she died at Windsor, July —, 1647.

John Porter, born in England, 1620, first child of above (came to this country in ship "Planter"). Married Mary Stanley, 1650. She was daughter of Thomas Stanley, from England, 1635, thence to Hartford, Connecticut, 1636, thence to Hadley, Massachusetts. He died at Windsor, August 2, 1688, and she died at Windsor September 13, 1688.

John Porter, born January 3, 1651, first child of above, married, December 16, 1669, to Joanna Gaylord, daughter of Walter Gaylord and Mary Stebbins. Walter Gaylord was son of William Gaylord, Windsor, 1637-1673. Mary Stebbins was daughter of Edward Stebbins, Hartford, 1639-1650. John Porter died January 4, 1699, and his wife died in 1716.

David Porter, born October 10, 1685, first child of above, married, January 3, 1707, Anna Phelps, daughter of Captain Tim Phelps, son of William Phelps, from England to Dorchester, 1634, and Mary Griswold, daughter of Edward Griswold, from Kenilworth, England, to Windsor, Connecticut. David Porter died ———, and his wife died at Hebron, January 24, 1767.

John Porter, born September 18, 1714, fourth child of above, married, June 23, 1738, to Sarah Mack, probably daughter of Elisha Mack, son of Josiah Mack, from Scotland, originally, to Lyme, Connecticut, and Mary Ellis, daughter of John Ellis, Sandwich, Massachusetts. John Porter died October 3, 1762.

Alexander Porter, born in Hebron, December 14 or 16, 1756, seventh child of above, was married, April 28, 1783, to Zurviah Phelps. He has three brothers and four sisters: John, born February 10, 1741 or 1742, died October 3, 1762; Daniel, born June 21, 1744; Lydia, born March 16, 1747; Mary (or Margary), born May 31, 1749; Joel, born January 28, 1751 or 1752; and Ann, Lebanon, Connecticut.

Arthur Amasa Porter's mother, being a Boies, was of French descent. The name Boies was originally Du Boies and their progenitors came from France and were Huguenots. During the persecutions of the Protestants from Charles IX (1560) to Louis XIII (1610-1643), when the Protestant power was crushed by the influence of Cardinal Richelieu, then the power behind the throne, they fled to Scotland and took the name of Boies. During the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, they went to Ireland and afterward emigrated to America. Deacon David Boies came to America about 1727, settling at Hopkinton, and removed to Blanford, Massachusetts, and died in 1752, at the age of sixty-three; he was the father of William Boies and grandfather of Joel Boies (No. 1). There were four Boies brothers—Elias, David, William and Joel; Joel (No. 1) married Betsey Blair; he died March 28, 1809, aged fifty-four; his wife died February 16, 1854, aged ninety-two. They had nine children: Nancy died October 8, 1799, aged fifteen; Charlotte died July 29, 1815, aged thirty-two; Warren died September 16, 1838, aged fifty-three; Joel died February 16, 1845, aged sixty-two; Wilder died October 4, 1850, aged fifty-six; Jarvis; Eber died March 8, 1873, aged seventy-eight; William died March 14, 1885, aged eighty-four; and Watson.

Warren Boies had seven children: Charlotte, born August 4, 1815, married M. C. Woodworth, September 8, 1840, and died April 5, 1893; their children being, Albert, Frank, Lida, Lucy and Loving Winans; Hilton Warren, born December 14, 1817, married Evelyn Rockwell April 16, 1851, died December, 1876; Nancy, born December 1, 1819, married John W. Palmer February 1, 1844, died in 1897; her children are, Alzina Curtis, Ralph L., Mary E. Teeter, Warren J., Laura and Estella; Lorens, born June 17, 1821, died February 12, 1846; James J., born September 22, 1824, married Lucy Stockwell November 15, 1853, had two children, Mollie and Lucy; Eliza Ann, born October 1, 1826, married John L. Porter; Antoinette, born April 29, 1832. Warren Boies, born October 27, 1788, died September 16, 1839, married Polly Patterson, February 20, 1812, who was born June 29, 1789, and died January 3, 1853.

Mr. Porter has just reason to feel proud of his long line of ancestry. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the thirty-second degree in that account and noble order. A portrait of this influential citizen appears elsewhere in this volume.

ARTHUR H. MASON, Deceased.

Arthur H. Mason, deceased, was one of the most ambitious, enterprising and industrious men of Big Spring, Wisconsin, as well as one of its highly respected and honored citizens. His influence was always found on the side of right, and he cheerfully gave his support to every enterprise calculated to advance the moral or material welfare of his town and county.

Mr. Mason was born in Pacific, Columbia county, Wisconsin, March 8, 1861, a son of Hiram H. and Emeline (Bump) Mason, of whom further mention is made on another page of this volume. He was educated in the common schools of Adams county, Wisconsin, and worked for his father until sixteen years of age, when he bought his time and started out to make his own way in the world, following various occupations until after his marriage.

On the 19th of May, 1887, Mr. Mason married Miss Mina L. Clark, who was born October 25, 1865, in Hammond, Pennsylvania, of which state her parents, Lewis C. and Harriet (Higley) Clark, were also natives. For generations her ancestors have followed the occupation of farming. Her parents were married in 1864, and in 1870 they removed, with their family, to Wisconsin, locating first in Portage and later making their home in Black River Falls and Marshfield. In this state the father engaged in lumbering. Mrs. Mason was educated in the public schools of Portage and at the age of nineteen commenced learning the dressmaker's trade, in which she became very proficient and which she followed for three years before her marriage. To our subject and his wife were born three children: Eugene A., born August 2, 1888; Lana E., born July 7, 1892; and Hiram L., born July 22, 1896.

After his marriage, in 1887, Mr. Mason located in West Superior, Wisconsin, where he made claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land and lived thereon for several years, but finally lost it through railroad litigation, which was a sad blow to his business prospects for a time. He then removed to the Phillips farm in Big Spring, Adams county, where he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred July 7, 1898. In 1892 he and his wife had united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the time of his death he was serving as trustee of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was instrumental in organizing the Good Templars lodge at Big Spring, took an active part in carrying forward the work, and was the worthy chief templar of the lodge. He also held offices in the Modern Woodmen camp, of which he was a prominent member, and was a Republican in politics. He was greatly attached to his family and found his greatest enjoyment in the home circle. He was public-spirited and progressive, and in his death the community realized that it had lost a valued citizen.

Mrs. Mason has since purchased a good farm of eighty acres, known as the Braley farm, which is improved with good buildings, and which she successfully operates. She is a most estimable lady, and, like her husband, makes many friends.

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER MEYER.

William Christopher Meyer, a prosperous and intelligent agriculturist of Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin, who has met with a well-deserved success in his chosen calling, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Sudeburg, province of Hanover, February 27, 1863. His parents, Henry and Dorothea (Meyer) Meyer, came with their family to the United States in 1864 and settled near Glenwood, Cook county, Illinois, later removing to Will county, that state. In his native land the father had been a plumber and tile inspector, but in this country he followed agricultural pursuits, and became one of the most substantial and prosperous farmers, as well as one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his community. In October, 1891, he came to Reedsburg, Wisconsin, where he lived in retirement from active labor until called from this life February 26, 1892, at the age of seventy years. His wife is still living here at the age of seventy-seven years.

William C. Meyer, the subject of this review, grew to manhood in Cook county, Illinois, and for some years he successfully carried on a farm in Will county, that state. Coming to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1892, he took charge of a farm of eighty acres in Reedsburg township, which his father had purchased a short time before his death. It is now nearly all under a high state of cultivation and most admirably improved. He has enlarged the barn until it is now 32x54 feet in dimensions, has built a modern residence and has supplied the place with all the conveniences and accessories found upon a model farm of the nineteenth century. In connection with general farming he gives some attention to dairying. Besides his farm here he still owns a valuable piece of two hundred and twenty acres near Crete, Illinois.

Mr. Meyer was married October 13, 1891, to Miss Dora Lorenzen, who was born in Uphusum, Holstein, Germany, and came to America in 1889. Her parents, Nicolai P. and Bendina (Nissen) Lorenzen, are now living near Crete, Illinois. To our subject and his wife have been born the following children: Dora Bendina, Anna Augusta, Alma Louisa and Esther Magdalena. The family hold membership in St. Peter's Lutheran church at Reedsburg, and are quite prominent in the best social circles of their community. Since casting his first vote Mr. Meyer has affiliated with the Republican party, and he has most efficiently served as clerk of school district No. 4.

JAMES SCOTT.

James Scott, one of the most highly esteemed pioneers of Columbia county, is now living in retirement in Pardeeville, in a home of more than usual comforts, the result of a well-spent career. He was born in Livingston county, New York, April 11, 1819, and was a son of Matthew and Anna (Gitman) Scott, who were natives of Livingston county.

Our subject's grandfather, James Scott, came from Scotland and lived to an advanced age in Livingston county. The town of Scottsburg was named in his honor. The father of our subject was a successful farmer and died in Livingston county at the age of forty-eight years. The mother survived him several years. Her father, Henry Gitman, was of German lineage and came from Pennsylvania, and the maternal grandmother of our subject, Anna Gitman, reached old age in Livingston county. Our subject was one of seven children, and he and his brother, Matthew, who now resides at Scottsburg, New York, are the only surviving members of the family.

James Scott is the only one of his father's family who came to Wisconsin. He located in Racine county in the fall of 1846, and four years later moved to Columbia county, where he lived about three years in Marcellon and kept a tavern known as the "Fox River House," in partnership with his father-in-law, Abram L. Crippen. He then bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in the town of Wyocena and soon afterward purchased one hundred and forty-three acres adjacent in the town of Springvale. He afterward bought one hundred and ten acres in Springvale township and ten acres of marsh land in Wyocena township. He resided on his farm and brought two hundred and seventy-five acres to a high state of cultivation. He rented the farm in 1893 and removed to the village of Pardeeville, where he erected his present comfortable home.

Our subject was married, October 21, 1847, to Phœbe Maria Crippen, daughter of Abram L. and Maria Crippen, of Waterford, Racine county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Scott was born in Livingston county, New York, May 6, 1831, and died October 12, 1867. The following children were born to this union: Ida died at the age of fourteen months; Frank died in his eighth year; twins, who died in infancy; Ada, now Mrs. R. Falconer, of Camp Douglas, Wisconsin; and Fred, residing in the town of Wyocena. Mr. Scott was married to Mrs. Phœbe C. Williams October 5, 1870. Mrs. Scott was the widow of Morris S. Williams, of whom farther notice is found in the sketch of R. M. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one daughter, named Minnie May, now Mrs. Harry Atkinson, of Springvale township. Mr. Scott has seven grandchildren. Mrs. Scott bore the maiden name of Phœbe C. King. She was born in Chenango county, New York, and was a daughter of Jeremiah H. and Mary (Merrihew) King, who were natives of New York, and pioneers of Chenango county, that state. Her father reached the age of seventy-five years there, and the King settlement near Norwich was founded by his family. Mrs. Scott's grandfather, John King, served in the Continental army. Mrs. Scott's former marriage occurred October 25, 1849. Four children were born to this union, who were as follows: Robert M., residing in Pardeeville; Sarah Jane, who became the wife of F. A. Healy and is now deceased; Mary, now Mrs. John Baillies, of Springvale township; and Charles H., an architect at Pardeeville. Mrs. Scott has twenty-one grandchildren and one great-grandchild. While residing in New York Mr. Scott was a member of the New York militia. He is a Republican, but in early life was a Whig and voted for Harrison in 1840.

MRS. AMELIA HYATT.

Mrs. Amelia Hyatt, *nee* Seward, of New Haven township, Adams county, Wisconsin, is a worthy representative of an old and honored family of this state, and is one of its pioneer teachers. She was born in Almon, Allegany county, New York, November 12, 1838, a daughter of Enos and Mary (Hopkins) Seward. Her maternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was killed by the Indians. He possessed long, curly, red hair, and his death was ascertained by finding his scalp in possession of the Indians. His father, then an old man, conducted twenty women and children on foot through the forests from Pennsylvania to Connecticut, as their husbands and fathers were all in the war and the Indians had become very troublesome. A brother of Mrs. Hyatt's paternal grandmother was one of the first settlers of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and the town was named in his honor. He was a trapper and fur dealer. Her father, Enos Seward, was a near relative of William H. Seward, President Lincoln's secretary of state. The record of the Seward family can be traced back to 1760. They were pioneer settlers of Allegany county, New York, where they made their first improvements, and assisted in organizing the school districts and establishing churches, etc.

Mrs. Hyatt was educated in the common schools of New York and Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, having come to this state in 1852. At the age of fifteen years she commenced teaching the first district school in what is now known as the Vroman district of Jackson township, Adams county, conducting the same in a building twelve feet square, intended for a smoke house. She received a dollar and a quarter per week and "boarded round" among the scholars. She continued teaching for four years, and among her scholars were Mrs. Frazier Oxford, Janie Johnson and Bill Johnson. Her sister, Amanda, taught the first school in the Ward district of New Haven township, Adams county.

On the 31st of August, 1858, Miss Amelia Seward gave her hand in marriage to W. F. Hyatt, of New Haven township, who was born September 29, 1832, in Ascott, Ontario, Canada, and came to Wisconsin in 1856. His father, Abraham C. Hyatt, was born in Connecticut, but at an early day went to Canada, traveling on horseback. W. F. Hyatt worked in the pineries and at other occupations until 1864, when he purchased eighty acres of rich and arable land in New Haven township, Adams county, to which he afterward added a forty-acre tract, and upon which he made many useful and valuable improvements. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war, participating in many hard-fought engagements and in the Weldon railroad raid. He was finally taken ill and sent to a hospital in Washington, D. C., from which he was discharged when hostilities ceased. On his return home he resumed farming, and was accounted one of the most successful agriculturists of his community. He was a man of high moral worth, was reared in the Universalist faith, and was greatly attached to his family. He ever took a commendable interest in public affairs. He died May 3, 1890, and his death was widely and deeply mourned. Mrs. Hyatt now successfully carries on the home farm and has displayed good business and executive ability in the management of her affairs since her husband's death.

In the family were the following children: Nora is the wife of Charles Hartson, a farmer and business man of New Rockford, North Dakota. Orilla, wife of H. Tyler, died August 24, 1890, and was buried in Plainville, Wisconsin. Irvin L. died in infancy. Eda is the wife of Dell Foot, a farmer of Jackson township, Adams county. Katie is the wife of Willis Turner, of Oxford, Wisconsin. A. Maxie, born February 16, 1874, was educated in the common and high schools of Augusta, and now has charge of his mother's farm. He is an industrious and temperate young man, and highly respected by all who know him. He was married, May 31, 1899, to Lulu Ross. Edna is the wife of M. Holian, a farmer of Dell Prairie township, Adams county.

WILLIAM CUFF, Deceased.

William Cuff, deceased, was for many years one of the most successful farmers of the town of Lowville, and is remembered by many of the older citizens of Columbia county as a man of exceptionally fine character and manly qualities. He was born in Somerby, England, February 4, 1830, and died in the town of Lowville, August 1, 1891. He was a son of James and Mary (Chandler) Cuff. James Cuff was a miller by trade and died in England. His widow afterwards came to this state, and died at the home of our subject when over seventy-five years of age.

William Cuff learned the miller's trade, and in 1855 sought a home in this country. He spent some two or three years in Toronto, Canada, where he worked as a miller, and then came to Wisconsin, and made his appearance in Columbia county in 1857. He was here a short time only, returning to Wilson, Canada, to run a mill. In 1860 he again entered this state, and for a time was in charge of a mill at Appleton. On the occasion of his first visit to the state he had bought a ninety-acre farm in Lowville, and to this he presently removed, and devoted the rest of his life to its cultivation and increase. At the time of his death it consisted of nearly six hundred acres, partly in Lowville, and partly in the town of Dekorra. He had made ample improvements, and was largely interested in stock raising.

Mr. Cuff was a Democrat in politics, but never sought or accepted public office of any kind. He was reared as a member of the Episcopal church, but after he came to this county was a regular and devoted attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian church. He began life with very little money, but by industry and economy had amassed a very comfortable fortune years before his demise. He was widely known, and very highly regarded both for his business ability and integrity of character, winning and holding many sincere friends. He was married May 10, 1857, to Ann Connells, a daughter of Cornelius and Hannah Connells, of Highland Creek, a small town near Toronto, Canada. The entire family were natives of England, and Mrs. Cuff was brought to Canada when a small child. Her father died in England, and her mother in Canada when about seventy years old. Mrs. Cuff was the mother of the following named children: Henry died at the age of four years; Martha, now Mrs. Isaac Curtis; William John died at Rio, November 10, 1899, aged thirty-nine years; Mary Margaret is a missionary of the Presbyterian church, and has her home in the city of Wausau, Wisconsin; David Lafayette lives on the home farm; Lillie Violetta is Mrs. Fred Henry, of the town of Lowville; James Henry died April 29, 1872, at the age of four years; George Edward Napoleon, born October 6, 1874; Arthur Horatio died January 23, 1895, aged twenty-six years; Charlie Frank died October 26, 1896, at the age of twenty-five years; Maria died in infancy; Henrietta Elizabeth is Mrs. Carl Drake, of the town of Lowville; Royal Augustus Chandler is at home. Mrs. Cuff has eleven grandchildren. She is a member of the Presbyterian church at Rocky Run. Personally she is a lady of marked vigor and industrious habits, and displays remarkable ability in handling the large farm left in her charge.

JOHN JACOB GATTIKER, Deceased.

John Jacob Gattiker, deceased, through forty years of his identification with Sauk county enjoys the highest respect of his fellow citizens by reason of his strict integrity, true manhood and intellectual attainments. He was a gentleman of refinement and culture, and his deportment was always courteous and kind. His devotion to the public welfare also made him a valued factor in public life, and by his death Baraboo was deprived of one of her best citizens. A portrait of him appears on another page of this volume.

JOHN JACOB GATTIKER. (Deceased.)

Mr. Gattiker was born in Zurich, Switzerland, April 18, 1826, a son of Henry and Maria M. Gattiker, also natives of Zurich, and representatives of good old Swiss families. The father was a teacher and followed that profession in Zurich throughout life, dying there when our subject was a young man. In 1871 his widow came to the new world and died in Baraboo, Wisconsin, the same year, at the age of seventy-six.

Our subject was given excellent educational advantages, and at the age of twenty graduated from a college in Zurich, after which he engaged in teaching for ten years in a gymnasium there, where the languages and higher branches were taught, his special studies being French, mathematics and Italian. Later he was a private tutor in an English family at Chamberi, Italy.

In 1855 Mr. Gattiker came to the United States and located on a farm in Honey Creek township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits for a time. It was not long before his true worth and ability became known in this county, and in 1858 he was elected county clerk, in which capacity he served for eight years, making his home in Baraboo. He then embarked in the hardware business at that place, in company with his brother, A. Gattiker, and enjoyed an extensive trade until he retired from active life in 1886.

In May, 1851, Mr. Gattiker wedded Miss Mary Magdalene, daughter of Henry Truninger. She was born in Winterthur, Switzerland, October 30, 1828, and died in Baraboo August 3, 1898. Of the six children born to them only three are now living. For three years Mr. Gattiker was afflicted with slow paralysis, and death finally ended his sufferings April 2, 1895. He had led a busy and useful life and was held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Sauk county. He was not identified with any social or religious organization, but took a commendable interest in all worthy public enterprises. In political sentiment he was a stanch Republican and represented Baraboo in the county board of supervisors for a number of years, serving as chairman of that body two years of this time. He always took an active interest in educational affairs and was chairman of the board of education when the first and second ward school houses were built.

WILLIAM J. GALBRAITH.

William J. Galbraith, a representative and prominent farmer of New Haven township, Adams county, Wisconsin, was born in Logan county, Ohio, October 2, 1849, and is the third son of William and Eliza (Woods) Galbraith, natives of the north of Ireland. The father emigrated to America in 1830 and took up his residence in Logan county, Ohio, where he followed his trade of shoemaking for a time and later engaged in farming with marked success. In 1854 he came to Wisconsin and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Dodge county, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies for two years. He then sold that place and moved to Waupaca county, where he took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, but in 1862 he disposed of that property and bought another farm in Lynn township, the same county, which he commenced to clear and improve. At the end of five years he sold out and started for Minnesota in a covered wagon, but on reaching Dividing Ridge he met his brother and together they returned to this state. He next purchased what was known as the Old Man Searles farm, just across the line from Adams county, in Marquette county, but after residing there for two months he traded the place for the Platt Staples farm on sections 1 and 2, New Haven township, Adams county. He soon had one hundred acres of the one-hundred-and-sixty-acre tract under a high state of cultivation and otherwise improved the farm, but he finally sold the place to his sons, and removed to Portage, where he was working at his trade of shoemaking at the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. Wherever known he was highly esteemed.

In early life William J. Galbraith attended the common schools near his home, and aided his father in the improvement and cultivation of the home farm. On attaining his majority he and his brother, Charles, bought the home place in New Haven township, which they subsequently divided, and to his share our subject has added until he now has one hundred and eighty acres of land, of which all but fifty acres is now under a high state of cultivation and improved with good buildings. He has been prominently identified with the development of this locality, and has ever borne his part in its improvement. He now owns the Stockbridge place, upon which is a log building forty-five years old and still in a good state of preservation.

On the 10th of October, 1875, Mr. Galbraith led to the marriage altar Miss Carrie Smith, who was born in New Haven township, Adams county, Wisconsin, April 5, 1856, a daughter of A. D. and Polly A. (Bennett) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of this state. They located in New Haven township when it was almost an unbroken wilderness and their nearest neighbor was six miles away. In the eastern part of the township the father took up a large tract of government land, and the family lived in true pioneer style. Their hospitable home was ever open and many an early settler found accommodations with them until they could erect rude dwellings for themselves. Mrs. Smith used to grind corn in the coffee mill for family use. Fires had to be kept burning at night to keep the wolves away from the little pigs, and she once had an encounter with a bear, her weapon being a butcher knife. Mr. Smith was chosen judge of the county, and all legal questions for miles around were brought to him for settlement. He improved one of the best farms in the county, took an active part in laying out roads and organizing school districts, and was one of the most useful and influential citizens of the community in those early days. He owned four hundred acres of valuable land, and as his fellow citizens placed in him the utmost confidence, he was never called upon to give his note. He died in New Haven township, in June, 1889, and his wife passed away two years later. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith, five are now living, namely: Edith S., born September 17, 1883; Helen V. G., June 29, 1885; Lee T., born August 3, 1889; Julius E., born April 9, 1896; and Carrie J., born June 7, 1899.

At the last call of the government for troops during the Civil war, Mr. Galbraith enlisted and served for three months. As a Republican he takes quite an active interest in the political affairs of the county, and has ably filled the office of township supervisor. He has held some school offices in his district for twelve consecutive years and has done much toward raising the standard of schools in the community. He is a far-sighted, energetic business man and has met with well-merited success in his endeavors.

REV. OTTO HENRICH KOCH.

Rev. Otto Henrich Koch, pastor of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Columbus, Wisconsin, has for fifteen years ministered faithfully to the needs of his people and given powerful and effective aid to all influences which work for the advancement of the community. Revered and loved by his own flock, he has also won the honor and esteem of all others who have seen his devotion to his calling.

Mr. Koch was born in Barmenslow, Pomerania, Prussia, September 21, 1854, a son of Gottlieb A. and Regina (Darvitz) Koch, also natives of Germany, where the father followed the miller's trade until 1856, when he brought his family to the new world. For a time he engaged in farming near Watertown, Wisconsin, and later lived in the towns of Arlington and Leeds, Columbia county, but is now deceased, having passed away September 4, 1885, at the age of sixty-nine years. He took quite an active and prominent part in public affairs in his native land, and represented his district in the national congress during the revolution of 1848. His estimable wife is still living, at the age of seventy-seven years, and makes her home in Columbus.

Otto H. Koch passed his boyhood and youth in this state, and after attending the Northwestern University at Watertown, he entered Concordia Seminary, at Springfield, Illinois, where he was graduated in June, 1878. He at once entered the ministry of the Lutheran church, being ordained August 11, of that year, at Lewiston, Minnesota, where he had charge of two congregations for six years. Since 1884 he has been pastor of Zion's church at Columbus, Wisconsin, and under his ministry the congregation has greatly increased, numbering about eighteen hundred people at the present time, but these figures, or indeed, any estimate of the material progress give no indication of the great work he has done in moulding and shaping to higher issues the lives of those to whom he gives his best thoughts. In 1887 the church was rebuilt and enlarged and is now a fine modern brick edifice. A handsome and commodious brick parsonage was also erected in 1885, and a fine school house was built in 1897. Mr. Koch also has charge of the parochial school, which numbers one hundred and thirty pupils, and employs two assistant teachers. A friend of the poor and oppressed, ever ready with helpful counsel for the perplexed or sorrowful, he has a wide field for labor and well does he discharge its arduous and sacred duties.

On the 10th of October, 1880, Mr. Koch married Miss Bertha Sander, daughter of Frederick Sander, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and they now have a family of five children: Ada, a graduate of the Columbus high school; Hugo, a student of the Northwestern University of Watertown; Esther, a student in Zion's school, Columbus; Otto and Herbert.

EDWARD LOUIS LUCKOW.

Edward Louis Luckow, publisher of the "Sauk County Democrat," at Baraboo, and one of the most practical journalists of the state, is one of the native sons of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred at West Bend, Washington county, April 27, 1866. His parents were Charles and Johanna (Roenbeck) Luckow.

Being a precocious lad, he completed the course at the West Bend high school at the age of fourteen years, but continued his studies as opportunity permitted for several years longer, mastering the German language in this way without any regular instruction. He was always industrious and ambitious to improve his condition in life. One of his first occupations after leaving school was that of clerk in a store, but as this business was not congenial to his tastes, he soon abandoned it.

While still a mere boy he developed a genius for literary work and contributed regularly to the columns of the "West Bend Democrat," one of the oldest papers in the state, at that time under the management of the well-known "Billy" Walters. He also devoted many of his leisure hours before leaving school to learning the printing business, and when he finally became a regular employe of the establishment it required but a few weeks for him to become foreman of the job department and in a short time he took entire charge of the office. Realizing the need of a wider field for the development of his talents, after a few years he left his native village and secured a position in Milwaukee, spending several years in that city and elsewhere.

July 9, 1886, he arrived in Baraboo and took charge of the office of the "Sauk County Democrat" as foreman and local editor. He soon assumed the entire management of the paper, which was then owned by Runge & Grotophorst, though the former became sole proprietor soon after Mr. Luckow's arrival. He conducted the paper in the interest of Mr. Runge until February 1, 1895, when he purchased the establishment. He at once began to improve and rearrange the office and has fitted it up as a model institution of the kind, demonstrating that a printing office can be kept as neat and orderly as a dry goods store or any other place of business. The "Democrat" is the only newspaper in Sauk county of that political faith and has constantly improved under his charge, enjoying at present an extensive circulation and advertising patronage.

Personally, Mr. Luckow has always been distinguished for his courteous manners and fair and impartial treatment of everyone with whom he comes in contact. Wherever employed he was always noted for his devotion to the interests of his employers, and upon becoming proprietor of this paper he received a number of very complimentary and congratulatory letters from noted journalists with whom he had been associated.

He has always taken a lively interest in the Wisconsin Press Association, which he has served as vice-president and in other official capacities. He has been several times a delegate to the National Press Association, and in 1897 was elected a member of the executive committee of that organization. He was recently appointed to prepare a history of the Sauk County Press for embodiment in the history of the Wisconsin press. For many years he has filled the position of correspondent for a number of city papers and still officiates in that capacity for several of the leading journals of the United States. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Luckow was elected mayor of the city of Baraboo, beating his opponent by one hundred and nineteen votes, although the city is strongly Republican. In the fall of 1890 he was the Democratic candidate for congressman for the third district of Wisconsin.

HENRY N. OLSON.

No foreign element has become a more important part of our American citizenship than that furnished by Sweden. The emigrants from that land have brought with them to the new world the stability, enterprise and perseverance characteristic of their people and have fused these qualities with the progressiveness and indomitable spirit of the west. Mr. Olson, of Mars, Adams county, Wisconsin, is a worthy representative of this class.

He was born in Malmo, Sweden, February 21, 1845, and was educated in the Latin school at that place. During his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he continued to follow until coming to America at the age of twenty-two years. He first located at Rockford, Illinois, where he worked at his trade until 1870, when he entered the employ of Harrison & Green, bridge contractors, and continued with them for six years in the capacity of timekeeper and foreman, laying out the work for the men. When he retired from railroad bridge building, he engaged in contracting and building on his own account in Milwaukee, where he erected over three hundred houses which are still standing. He possesses excellent ability in mechanical lines and has had a varied experience. As a skillful painter he has worked in a street car shop, doing the finest work in painting and lettering, and while there he invented a wheel scraper, which is now patented and in general use. On leaving the employ of that company he returned to railroad bridge building. He is also a skilled iron worker and in many parts of Adams county may be found manifestations of his handiwork.

In 1868 Mr. Olson came to Adams county, and purchased a tract of land near Twin Valley, which he afterward sold, but repurchased again in partnership with Mason Peterson, and is still actively identified with industrial interests. His support is never withheld from any enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit, and although he has never been an office seeker, he takes an active interest in political affairs. He merits and receives the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

ALBERT WEBSTER FOSTER.

Albert Webster Foster, a successful locomotive engineer, who has been a resident of Baraboo, Wisconsin, for more than half a century, and is one of its highly-respected citizens, was born in Barre, Orleans county, New York, March 11, 1844, a son of Ira and Amanda (Norton) Foster. The father was a native of Ohio, and when a young man went to New York. In 1844 he came to Wisconsin and first located on a farm at Delavan, and four years later came to Baraboo, where he died in January, 1850, at the age of forty-one years. His wife, who was a native of Chautauqua county, New York, died in Baraboo, in 1889, at the age of eighty-seven years. Her father was of English lineage and a farmer by occupation. Three of her brothers were soldiers in the war of 1812. Our subject is the youngest in a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, the others being Elma, deceased wife of O. B. Hubbard; Elvin, who died in Baraboo; Charles, who was killed by lightning at Pikes Peak, Colorado, in 1867; Rollin A., a resident of Winona, Minnesota; and William, who died in Baraboo, in 1864.

Albert W. Foster was four years old when brought by his parents to Baraboo, and upon the home farm near that city he made his home until twenty years of age, aiding in its operation and working in a saw-mill a part of the time. In 1865 he made a trip to Pikes Peak, where he spent one year in freighting to the mines, and on his return to Baraboo engaged in various pursuits until 1876, when he became night baggageman at that place for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. Three years later he entered the train service as a fireman and since 1882 has had charge of a locomotive, for the past year running a time freight between Baraboo and Milwaukee. He has invested to some extent in real estate in Winona, Minnesota, and is now quite well-to-do.

On the 12th of September, 1889, Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Geeslim, a native of Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York, where her parents, Timothy and Lucy Hess, were also born. In 1865 the Hess family moved to Minnesota and settled near Winona, where the father died in 1889, the mother in 1874.

Mr. Foster is a prominent member of Division No. 76, B. of L. E., at Baraboo, of which he has been chaplain for the past five years, and is a member of Baraboo Lodge, F. & A. M., and Baraboo Valley Chapter, R. A. M., while he and his wife both belong to the Order of the Eastern Star, and she is also a member of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Foster has always affiliated with the Republican party, but aside from voting he takes no active part in political affairs. He is widely and favorably known, and those who are most intimately acquainted with him are numbered among his warmest friends.

CHARLES AUGUST COLONIUS.

Charles August Colonius, ex-treasurer of Columbia county. There is no element which has entered into our composite national fabric, which has been of more practical strength, value and utility than that furnished by the sturdy, persevering and honorable sons of Germany, and in the progress of our Union this element has played an important part. Intensely practical, and ever having a clear comprehension of the ethics of life, the German contingent has wielded a powerful influence, and this service cannot be held in light estimation by those who appreciate true civilization and true advancement. One of the most influential German-American citizens of Columbia county is C. A. Colonius, of Portage, who has been prominently identified with its business and political interests for some years.

He was born in Wæchtersbach, province of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, April 13, 1836, a son of George Christian and Johanna (Weber) Colonius. The original home of the family was at St. Goarshausen on the Rhine, where the ruins of Colonius castle are still seen, and representatives of the family still reside there. The grandfather and several other ancestors of our subject were ministers of the Reformed church. The father was born January 26, 1785, in Hohensolms, province of Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, and spent the most of his life as a ober kammerrath (chief officer) under the Prussian government at Wæchtersbach, having supervision over a considerable tract of country. He died April 9, 1860. His wife was a native of the grand duchy of Hesse and was a sister of George Weber, who held a government position, as conservator or treasurer at Buedingen. Our subject is one of a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, the others being as follows: Henry, who came to the United States in 1849, was judge of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, for five terms, or twenty years, and there died in August, 1896; George died in Germany; and Maria is now Mrs. William Van Carlshausen, of Alten-Hasslau, province of Hesse-Nassau, Germany.

Charles A. Colonius, of this review, received a good classical education in a gymnasium at Buedingen, and remained in his native land until nineteen years of age. In May, 1854, he sailed for the new world and spent five years in the regular army under General Sidney A. Johnston and General Harney, in this country, returning to Germany at the end of that time on account of the death of his father. On again coming to America, in 1862, he located at Watertown, Wisconsin, where he enlisted the following spring in Company K, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, which was employed in scouting and skirmishing with Generals Price and Marmaduke's forces in Arkansas until the close of the war. Though in many precarious positions he fortunately escaped unwounded.

After the war Mr. Colonius carried on a commission business in Watertown for a time, and in the winter of 1867-68 located at Columbus, Wisconsin, where he was employed as clerk in a general store for several years. In June, 1874, he became a partner in the mercantile firm of George Linck & Company, with which he was connected until December, 1880. In the meantime he had served as alderman and city treasurer of Columbus, resigning the latter office on his removal to Portage in January, 1881, to assume the duties of county treasurer, to which position he had been elected the previous fall. Here he has since made his home, and for four terms, or eight years, he served as county treasurer, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Afterward he was agent for the Northern Pacific Express Company at this place. In 1890 he was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank, of Portage, and served as assistant cashier until January, 1898, when he retired from active business, although he is still a director of the bank, which is one of the leading financial institutions in the county.

In 1866 Mr. Colonius married Miss Josephine Brucher, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Brucher, of Elba, Dodge county, Wisconsin. The father died in that county in 1857, at the age of sixty-nine years, the mother in 1870, at the age of seventy. Mrs. Colonius was born in St. Wendel, Rhenish Prussia, and came with her family to America in 1847. By her marriage she has become the mother of five children, but four died in infancy, the other survivor being Jessamine May. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Colonius is a trustee. In the summer of 1892, with his wife and daughter, he made a trip to Germany, and spent several months in visiting the birthplace of himself and Mrs. Colonius, as well as other points of interest. He was somewhat surprised to note the rapid development of the mining and manufacturing industries in and around his native place, by which the same had been transformed from an agricultural region into a field of commercial activity. Socially he is a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 78, F. & A. M.; Fort Winnebago Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; and Bethlehem Chapter, No. 100, O. E. S., at Portage, which he and his wife assisted in organizing. Since casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1860, he has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and besides filling the offices already mentioned, he has served as a member of the school board of Portage since 1894, and as its president since 1895. As a citizen he meets every requirement and manifests a commendable interest in everything that is calculated to promote the welfare of his adopted city and county in any line. Mr. Colonius is a member of Rousseau Post, No. 14, G. A. R., of Portage.

EZRA WILSON, Deceased.

Ezra Wilson, deceased, was for many years a highly esteemed and honored citizen of Richfield township, Adams county, Wisconsin, his home being on section 2, where his widow still resides. He was born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1826, and first came to Adams county, this state, in 1872, but after living here awhile he removed to Green Lake county, and did not return to Adams county until 1880. In early life he worked at the carpenter's and millwrght's trades, but devoted his last years to farming, owning and operating one hundred and forty-five acres on section 2, Richfield township.

Mr. Wilson was twice married, his first wife being Miss Jemima Schooly, of Pennsylvania, who died in Dartford, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, December 27, 1869. By that union nine children were born, namely: William; Jennie, wife of John Brooks, of Junction City, Portage county, Wisconsin; Mark, who married Irene Allen and lives in Georgia; Lavina, wife of John Banker, of Berlin, Wisconsin; Lois; Walter, who married Viola Davy, and is also a resident of Berlin; Charlie; and Emma, wife of Frank Leach, of Adams county.

On the 23d of January, 1874, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, Mr. Wilson married Miss Sarah Linch, who was born in Orange county, New York, May 17, 1856, and came to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, in 1868, with her parents, Aaron and Sarah (Baird) Linch. The father, who is a farmer by occupation, is still a resident of that county. He served for three months as a soldier of the Civil war at the beginning of that conflict. His children are Mary C., wife of Joseph Taylor, of Dartford, Green Lake county; Angeline, wife of John Hubert, of South Dakota; Martha A., wife of William Wilson, of Antigo, Langlade county, Wisconsin; Joseph, who married Eva Collen, and lives in Illinois; Dwight, who married Sarah B. Wilson, and makes his home in Dartford, Wisconsin; Sarah, widow of Ezra Wilson, our subject; William H.; Cassie, wife of a Mr. Davis, of Columbus, Wisconsin; Benjamin, who wedded Mary Otto, and lives in Rush Lake, Green Lake county; Josiah, who married Lillie Bradley and resides in Dartford; and Lizzie, wife of Willis Bonnell, of Dartford. By his second marriage our subject had two sons: Lorenzo; and Orin O., who married Lavina Labrence and lives at home, where he owns twenty-five acres of land.

Mr. Wilson was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting at Madison, Wisconsin, in Company I, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and in later years he was an honored member of Tom Eubank Post, No. 150, G. A. R., at Hancock, Wisconsin. He was well and favorably known and was justly entitled to the high regard in which he was held by his fellow citizens and by all who knew him, for he led an upright, honorable life, and was true to every trust reposed in him. Mrs. Wilson was a member of the Relief Corps at Hancock.

JAMES C. MacKENZIE.

James C. MacKenzie, Portage, Wisconsin, is a son of old Columbia county, and is the newly-elected sheriff of the county. He, although a comparatively young man, has already made his mark in the world and is already known as a very shrewd business man and a very popular citizen.

He was born October 19, 1864, and his father, Hon. John MacKenzie, a native of Scotland, came to this country in 1848. He lived for a short time in Racine, and came to Columbia county the following year. Here he was a farmer for a time, and then became a miller at DeKorra, where he bought an extensive milling plant, which has made that name quite famous. It was the first in this part of the state. He carried it on until his death in May, 1892, and the business has since been continued by members of the family. The father was a man of ability, and in politics was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, being elected by that organization to the state legislature in 1883. His wife was Mary Wilson in her maidenhood, and her father, James Wilson, was a pioneer settler of Columbia county. She is still living on the old homestead.

James C. MacKenzie is the third in a family of eight children, and was educated

JAMES C. MACKENZIE.

in the common schools, and also at the Poynette high school. His business life began as a salesman for the DeKorra mill. He continued in this capacity until he had reached his twenty-third year. For the last thirteen years he has been engaged in the hotel business at Portage. Politically he has always been a Republican, and for many years he has taken active interest in the work of the party in this county. His standing in the party is attested by the fact that he was chosen on the second ballot at the county convention of August 19, 1900, for the Republican nomination as sheriff, out of a list of five good men before that body, and was elected November, of the same year, by a plurality of two thousand six hundred and forty-one, the largest ever given for a county officer in Columbia county.

Mr. MacKenzie and Miss Anna J. Buglass, of Mauston, Wisconsin, were married November 23, 1897. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and has been commander of the Portage Tent, No. 122, since its organization. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is vice-president of the local assembly of the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Mr. MacKenzie has had excellent business training and from that and the well-known sterling integrity and well-directed energy of purpose that are his leading characteristics, it is confidently expected that he will fill the responsible office of sheriff, to which he has just been chosen, in a manner to his credit and the satisfaction of the electors of the county. The majority of the people of Columbia county are congratulating themselves that so able and honest a man has been chosen to fill the office. A portrait of Mr. MacKenzie adorns one of the pages of this volume, and will be welcomed by a large circle of friends.

CHARLES BAKER.

Charles Baker, of Portage, is now living a retired life in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves by reason of his industrious efforts of former years. Accomplishment and progress ever imply labor, energy and diligence, and it was those qualities that enabled our subject to rise from the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few. He is now one of the highly respected citizens of Portage, and his long residence in Columbia county and the active part he has taken in its development will entitle him to representation in its history.

Mr. Baker was born in Polsam, parish of Wells, Somersetshire, England, June 14, 1823, a son of William and Joanna (Emery) Baker. The father, who spent his entire life on a farm in Polsam and was extensively engaged in dairying, died in 1827, aged forty-one years, the mother in 1836, aged fifty-six years. They left a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Harriet; Elizabeth; George; William; Caroline, widow of James Chancellor, a resident of Portage; Joseph; Charles; Robert, a resident of Sacket Harbor, New York; and Henry, twin brother of Robert, who was for a number of years a government contractor at Yuma, California, and was robbed and murdered while making a trip in Mexico. Only Caroline, Charles, Robert and Henry came to the United States and the first three of these are the only representatives of the family now living.

On first coming to America in 1840, Charles Baker located at Northport, Prince Edward's district, Upper Canada, where he remained until 1846, and then returned to England, where he was married. In August, 1847, he again crossed the Atlantic and took up his residence in Canada, but the following spring came to Wisconsin and settled in

Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. At that time the greater part of this region was still in its primitive condition; there was but one house on the present site of the city of Portage; and he had to haul all his supplies from Kenosha with an ox team and wagon, which he purchased on credit as he had but thirty-five dollars in cash on his arrival here. His first house was of logs with a hay roof, and although he experienced all the trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life, he prospered in his new home as the time passed and cleared a large farm, owning at one time seven hundred acres of land. He gave considerable attention to the breeding of cattle, and had a large herd of high grade Durhams. Upon his farm he built a cheese factory in 1873 and manufactured other dairy products besides cheese, keeping for this purpose fifty cows. A part of the farm is now owned by his sons, who carry on the whole, while he lives retired in Portage, having removed to that place in 1887. There he owns a block of store buildings and other valuable property, the rent from which adds not a little to his income.

On the 6th of June, 1847, Mr. Baker married Miss Priscilla Stubbins, of Wookey, Somersetshire, England, who died in 1862, at the age of thirty-six years, leaving seven children, two of whom died in childhood. Those still living are Edmund S., an attorney of Portage; William Charles; Priscilla Ruth, wife of W. B. Cotant, of New Hampton, Iowa; George Watts, a resident of Tescott, Kansas; and Ralph, who lives on the homestead farm. Mr. Baker was again married, January 21, 1863, his second union being with Miss Clarissa Holloway, a native of New York, and a daughter of James Halloway. By her he had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The son, Andrew Johnson, is now a farmer of Fort Winnebago township; and the daughter, Joanna Emery, is the wife of Chester Cotant, of Decorah, Iowa. On the 1st of March, 1868, Mr. Baker married Lura Howe, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Howe, of New York. She died April 22, 1890, and on the 22d of the following October he wedded Mrs. Maria J. Berry, a daughter of Elisha and Juliet (Bartram) Bangs, the former a native of Lenox, Massachusetts, the latter of Reading, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Baker was born in Groton, Tompkins county, New York, and was first married February 19, 1856, to De Witt C. Berry. The same year they came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Fort Winnebago, Columbia county, where Mr. Berry died September 21, 1886, aged fifty-eight years.

While a boy at Bristol, England, Mr. Baker remembers seeing in course of construction the first steamboat that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean. Three times he has visited his native land since coming to this country, first in 1846, and again in 1858 and 1881, but prefers America as a home, for here he has prospered, being now one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of his adopted county. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Portage, which she joined soon after coming to the county, and both are held in high regard by all who know them. He has affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1844, has filled all the chairs in the local lodge, and was a member of Excelsior Encampment, No. 30, until it disbanded. For some years he was also connected with Patriarchal Circle, No. 4, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat, and is at present an advocate of free silver. In Fort Winnebago township he filled nearly all of the local offices, including that of justice of the peace, which he held there for thirty years, and for three years in Portage.

JOHN SMITH.

John Smith, a prosperous and intelligent farmer residing on section 11, Richfield township, Adams county, Wisconsin, was born in Allegany county, New York, September 26, 1849, and on the paternal side is of German descent, his great-grandfather, Michael Smith, being a native of Germany. His grandfather, Michael S. Smith, was born near Bunker Hill on the day of the famous battle at that place during the Revolutionary war.

William A. Smith, the father of our subject, was born in the town of Galway, Schoharie county, New York, October 9, 1819, and was married in Allegany county, that state, March 25, 1847, to Mary M. Beeby, a native of the town of Brookfield, Madison county, New York. Her father, Seth Beeby, a farmer by occupation, was born in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, July 21, 1782, and married Elsie Potter, who was born in Brookfield, New York, July 29, 1803. Her paternal grandparents were Zadock and Sarah (Leach) Beeby, the former born in England in 1744, the latter in New London, Massachusetts, in 1742. Her father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner by the Indians, together with his brother, who was massacred, but he managed to escape the night after his capture and wandered about through the woods for thirteen days without anything to eat. He finally found a dead horse, on which he lived until he gained strength to crawl on his hands and knees, and in that way returned home. In 1863 the parents of our subject came to Wisconsin and first located in Waushara county, where they made their home for six years. Coming to Adams county at the end of that time the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Richfield township, upon which our subject now lives. On settling there only about forty acres had been cleared, and the other improvements consisted of a log house and a good barn costing seven hundred dollars. Throughout his active business life the father followed the occupation of a farmer, and supported the Democratic party by his ballot.

Our subject also devotes his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a good farm of two hundred and thirty acres, of which seventy-five acres are under cultivation. On the 8th of January, 1870, at Richford, Waushara county, he was united in marriage with Miss Addie Mott. Her father, Almeron A. Mott, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, July 11, 1825, a son of Abraham Mott, a farmer of that state. In 1849 he was married to Harriet Dow, also a native of Montpelier, born January 20, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of four children, namely: Francis, deceased; Bertha, wife of Edward Carpenter, of Adams county, Wisconsin; Myrtle, wife of William Carpenter, of the same county; and Archie J. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican, and never withholds his support from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit. He is progressive and public-spirited and keeps well informed on the leading questions and issues of the day.

ROBERT BELL.

Robert Bell, a prominent farmer of Columbia county, and a resident of Hampden township, was born in the town of Brookfield, Waukesha county, April 14, 1845. He is a son of Francis and Margaret (Stewart) Bell, both natives of Ireland. They came to Milwaukee in 1839, and a year later moved to the town of Wauwatosa, and very shortly after that took up a farm in the town of Brookfield. Francis Bell is still living, and is eighty-four years of age. His wife died in 1851. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom ten are still living. They may be briefly mentioned: James C. is in Arizona; Francis B. died in Brookfield; Jane is Mrs. Harrison and lives in Nevada; Robert is a resident of the town of Hampden, this county; Mary Ann died in 1863; Stewart C. is in the town of Hampden; Martha was Mrs. Tobin and died in 1897; William and Samuel are in Nevada; Elizabeth is Mrs. Doherty, and lives in Washington; George is an artist of note in Boston; two others died in youth.

Our subject was born and received his early education in Brookfield. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service at Madison. The regiment was sent on to Washington, and formed part of the immediate command of General Hancock, and was constituted an integral part of the Army of the Potomac. He was present at Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor and Gettysburg, at which point he received a severe wound in the shin, the scar of which still remains. He came out of the army in 1864 in good shape, and spent the balance of that year in this state. In 1865 he went to Austin, Nevada, to work in the mines and in the quartz mills. He put in three hundred and fifty-nine days in one year, an indication of his steady and industrious habits. He spent three years in the mountains, when he came back to Wisconsin to make his home here the rest of his life. In 1869, with his brother as a partner, he bought one hundred and forty-four acres, the title of which has passed wholly into the hands of our subject.

To this he has since added eighty acres and is the proprietor of an agricultural establishment of one hundred and fifty-two acres of exceedingly choice land.

Mr. Bell was married February 14, 1874, to Flora M. Nelson, daughter of Levi and Hannah Nelson, both natives of New York. Two children are the result of this union: Kate, who is now Mrs. Adelbert Clark, and Jeanette, who lives at home. Our subject takes an independent attitude in politics, and wishes always to vote for the best men regardless of party considerations. He is a member of the school board, and has been chairman of the town board, and, by virtue of this position, of the county board. He has a fine home, a good farm, and bears the reputation throughout the county of a straightforward and honest man.

ROBERT GREENWOOD.

Robert Greenwood, a substantial farmer and influential citizen of Winfield township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, was born on the 14th of August, 1839, in the town of Dent, Yorkshire, England, and is a son of Robert and Eleanor (Jackson) Greenwood, the former also a native of Dent, the latter of Lancashire. The paternal grandparents were Joseph and Betsy Greenwood, farming people, who reared a family of seven sons. Besides the father of our subject only one of this number, Miles Greenwood, came to America, and he died in Canada soon after his arrival.

Robert Greenwood, Sr., was a stonemason by trade and was employed on public works much of the time in England. On the 9th of May, 1848, with his family, he embarked on a sailing vessel bound for the United States. They were thirty-eight days in making the voyage from Liverpool to New York, being delayed by fogs and storms, but finally arrived at their destination in safety. After a week spent at Poughkeepsie, New York, they proceeded to Racine, Wisconsin, where they spent three years, and in June, 1852, came to Sauk county, locating in Winfield township. The father brought with him all of his family and effects in one wagon, and on his arrival here his possessions consisted principally of two yoke of oxen, one cow and ten dollars in cash, with which to begin life on a new and undeveloped farm. He purchased a soldier's land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres for one hundred and thirty dollars, and so busy was he in clearing and improving his farm that the family had only slight shelter until fall, when a log house was built, though there was no floor to the same for several years. He was distinguished for his industrious habits and conscientious actions, and died December 3, 1894, at the age of nearly ninety years, honored and respected by all who knew him. In England he was a member of the Episcopal church, but never united with any congregation in this country. Politically he was a Republican. His worthy wife, who was reared as a Quaker, died in 1872, at the age of sixty-eight years. To them were born nine children, namely: Elizabeth, now the widow of I. Gregory, residing near Reedsburg; Robert, our subject; John, a resident of Winfield township, Sauk county; James, of Nebraska; Miles, of Winfield; Joseph, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Isabel, who died at the age of eighteen; Mrs. Margaret Dawson, deceased; and Jane, who died in Nebraska.

The subject of this sketch was in his ninth year on the emigration of the family to the new world, and during their three years' residence in Racine county, Wisconsin, he worked for his board and clothes on a farm near the city of Racine. At twenty-two he rented a farm, at the same time going in debt seventy dollars for a yoke of oxen, which he paid for out of his farm crop. Feeling the great need of an education he attended school after this time and by studious habits has become a well-informed man. In October, 1863, he offered his services to his adopted country and aided in her successful efforts to preserve the Union, enlisting in Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, which was assigned to the Army of the Southwest, and was on duty under General Blunt in Missouri and Arkansas, fighting bushwhackers under the command of the Confederate General Price. Fortunately he escaped capture and was never wounded, and after the close of the war was honorably discharged in November, 1865. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Greenwood purchased eighty acres of his father's farm, to which he has since added a forty-acre tract, and upon the place he has made many valuable improvements which add to its attractive appearance, including the erection of a large and comfortable residence, commodious barns and other outbuildings. He now has about one hundred acres of land under excellent cultivation; for several years has been extensively interested in hop culture; gives considerable attention to stock raising and dairying; and for about four years also bought and shipped live stock at Reedsburg.

On the 11th of February, 1874, Mr. Greenwood married Miss Dora Cabstick, a daughter of George Cabstick, of New Lisbon, Wisconsin, who came to this country from Dent, England. She died in March, 1870, in little less than a month after their marriage, and on the 22d of April, 1879, Mr. Greenwood wedded Miss Eveline L. Miller, who was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1851. Her parents, Harmon and Elizabeth (Darrow) Miller, were natives of Ohio, and are now living at Valley Junction, Wisconsin. The children born to our subject and his wife are James Garfield, Joseph Henry, Vesta Belle, Eveline Elizabeth, Carrie Maud, Robert Q., Benjamin Harrison, and George Lewis, all living; and Frank, who died in infancy. Mrs.

Greenwood is a faithful member of the Baptist church at Reedsburg, which the family attend, and our subject belongs to H. A. Tator Post, G. A. R., at that place. Politically he has always been identified with the Republican party, has most creditably and acceptably filled the principal offices of Winfield township, and for the past nineteen years has been clerk of his school district.

JOHN GEORGE STAUDENMAYER.

John George Staudenmayer is a progressive German-American farmer now living in retirement in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county. He was born at Salach, Goeppingen, Wurtemburg, Germany, April 21, 1826, and though he has passed the age of three score years and ten he is still quite vigorous in both mind and body. His parents were John Leonard and Walburga (Riecker) Staudenmayer.

The father combined the pursuits of weaver and farmer, also doing duty for six years in the German army, though peace prevailed during the whole of that period. In 1855, having been left a widower, he came to join his children in this country, but finding many of the customs which prevailed here uncongenial to his taste, he returned to Germany after two years. In 1871 he once more came to Wisconsin, where he was heartily welcomed by many relatives and friends, but only enjoyed their hospitality for a short time, his death occurring the same year at the age of nearly seventy-two years. His wife had departed this life in April, 1852, at the age of fifty-five years. Of their ten children only four survive, all of whom are now residents of Wisconsin. John G. is the eldest of this number; Mary, the widow of Peter Labuvi, lives at Woodland, Dodge county; John, a well-known farmer of Caledonia township; and Theressa, the widow of Fred Labuvi, also resides at Woodland.

John G. Staudenmayer received a liberal education in an institution at Emuend, Wurtemburg. He had intended to become a teacher, but after completing the course he spent one year as clerk in the office of a large estate. He then entered the army of Wurtemburg and served seven years, during which time the war of 1848, between Gemany and Denmark, occurred. During the first three years he held the rank of tourier or orderly of the company, and for the balance of the time he filled a similar position (stabs-tourier) for the whole regiment. After his discharge, in 1853, he came to the United States, reaching Portage by stage from Janesville. He spent the next year or two as a farm laborer and then entered sixty acres of government land in the town of Caledonia. As he had but two or three dollars upon his arrival in this county he was obliged to begin farming in a very humble and primitive manner, and his subsequent success furnishes a good example of what may be accomplished by prudent industry directed by intelligence and discernment. After a few years he sold this farm and purchased another in the same township, eventually acquiring a well improved farm of three hundred and forty-eight acres. At one time he also owned a section of land in Grant county, South Dakota, but in recent years he disposed of all his real estate and assisted each of his sons to obtain a good farm.

Upon his arrival in this country he determined to become an American citizen and took considerable pains to fit himself for the duties and responsibilities of an American citizen. Though he never received any instructions in the English language, he at once began to study the same and displays in his conversation an excellent knowledge of its grammatical construction. In a few years after his arrival he began to be selected by his townsmen for positions of trust and has filled the most important offices in the town of Caledonia. For ten years he was chairman and eight years its town clerk. He is now serving as notary public and health officer of the township. He has always been a close observer of public affairs and at present finds himself unable to give conscientious support to any political party, though he endeavors to discharge his duties as a citizen according to his judgment and knowledge.

He was married May 29, 1855, to Margaret Naser. She was born at Blaufelden, Gerabronn, Wurtemburg, and came to the United States in 1854. Her parents, John C. and Barbara (Clingler) Naser, died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Staudenmayer have seven living children and twenty-eight grandchildren. Their children are named as follows: Theressa, widow of Jacob Joss; George; Sophia, now Mrs. William McLeish; John L.; William A.; Edward R.; and Mary, Mrs. James E. Jones. All are residents of Columbia county, except Mrs. Joss, whose home is at Juneau, Wisconsin.

ORLANDO MATTHEWS.

Orlando Matthews, the owner and operator of a fertile and highly tilled farm on section 8, Big Flats township, receives his mail at the postoffice of the same name, and has won an enviable reputation as an honest and upright citizen of Adams county. He was born in the town of Granby, Oswego county, New York, April 10, 1843, and his ancestral stock long flourished in England; his grandfather was native to the manor born.

Marvin Matthews, the father of Orlando, was born August 7, 1817, and grew to manhood in Oswego county, where he wooed and won Almina Burdick. She was born December 26, 1819, and proved in every way a worthy helpmeet to her frugal and industrious husband. In 1847 they came to Delavan, Illinois, where they lived one year; and then, not satisfied with the outlook, came to Wisconsin, and secured a home near Waterloo. Eight years later he made another location, and one which proved to be his last, in Adams county. He died January 17, 1859, leaving a valuable farm of one hundred and twenty acres of good Wisconsin land, and the priceless legacy of a noble name. He was an original Republican, and was the first justice of the peace at the town of Brownsville, which was afterwards changed to Big Flats. His father, William Matthews, was born in England, was bred to the sea, became a captain of a coast steamer, and died full of years and honor.

Orlando Matthews, the subject of this writing, came to Wisconsin while still a lad, and was married to Laura Haven, April 22, 1866, in the town of Preston, Adams county, Wisconsin. He is an extensive land owner, and has been singularly successful in all his dealings. His farm consists of four hundred and sixty acres, with two hundred and twenty under cultivation. The family mansion is ample and convenient in every way, there is a large barn, and the farm is amply provided with outbuildings suited to a modern and progressive agriculturist. He is a Republican, and his good standing among his neighbors is evidenced by his frequent election to important local positions. When he was twenty-three he was elected town clerk, a position which he held nine years. He was treasurer eight years, and in 1893 was made chairman of the town, and is still serving in that capacity. He has taken an active interest in county politics, frequently attended the conventions, and is universally recognized as one of the leading spirits of the party in his town. He also is deeply interested in the public schools, and does everything possible to promote their welfare and orderly administration. He made a homestead entry of the original eighty acres on which his home now stands, and the balance of his extensive real estate holdings has been secured a little at a time. He is giving much atention to cattle breeding, and sometimes has a herd of fifty cattle at a time. The extreme newness of the country at the time of his settlement is evident by the fact that when he made his location there were only eleven farmers in the town, and that for five years they were without a local school.

Mr. Matthews was a soldier of the Union army during the last months of that great struggle—the Civil war, the time of his service being within the period set by September 24, 1864, and June 27, 1865. He enlisted from Big Flats and was discharged at Washington, D. C. He was one of General Sherman's soldiers, marched to the sea, and participated in the important battle of Kingston, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are the parents of six children, only two of whom are now living: Ezbum married Christina Peterson, July 12, 1899, and is living at home. Katie is the wife of Fred A. Reid, a farmer in the town of Big Flats. There is one grandchild, Grace George, in the paternal home. Mrs. Matthews is the daughter of Charles and Margaret (Brown) Haven, and was born May 22, 1843, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and came into this state when quite young. Mr. Haven made his first home at Madison, afterwards at Fall River, Columbia county, and in 1858 located in Adams county, where the remaining years of his life were spent. He was a cabinet maker and worked at his trade many years. He was born at Ogdensburg, New York, November 16, 1812, and was married to Margaret Brown, June 19, 1842, at Franklin, Pennsylvania. Her father, Jacob Haven, lived at French Creek, St. Lawrence county, New York, many years, and his mother (Streeter) lived to be one hundred and one years. Mrs. Jacob Haven was known when a girl as Catherine Streeter, and lived and died in French Creek, New York. Altogether it is an interesting family history, and repays close study.

CAPT. ALEXANDER PRESTON ELLINWOOD, Deceased.

Probably no man in Reedsburg was better known in that city and the surrounding country than Captain Ellinwood. Having resided in that place for more than two score of years, and having been actively identified with many public movements, he was brought into intimate contact with a large number of people and, though his views were not always in harmony with those of many of his contemporaries, no one will deny that his sentiments were honestly conceived and fearlessly expressed on all occasions.

He was born near Peterboro, Madison county, New York, September 9, 1833, and is a son of George W. Ellinwood and Hannah J. Alexander. At the age of sixteen years he started out to make his own way in the world and spent the first season as a farm laborer at eight dollars per month. The next year he entered New York Central College at McGrawville, a progressive institution, which was the second in the United States to adopt the system of co-education for both sexes. He spent several years there earning the means to continue his studies at intervals, by such employment as he could secure. A part of this time he taught a country school for seventeen dollars per month and "boarded round." Later he was engaged as principal of a graded school at McGrawville, New York, but a few days before he was to begin he learned that some of

CAPT. ALEXANDER P. ELLINWOOD. (Deceased)

the patrons were seriously opposed to his being employed on account of his "free thinking" principles, and determined to seek a position elsewhere. In company with A. J. Warner, since famous as a leader of the "free silver movement," but at that time a penniless student like himself, he went to central Pennsylvania. They earned enough to meet their meager expenses by working for farmers along the route until they reached the Kishacoquillas Valley, where they taught an academy until they had procured sufficient means to return to college. The same indomitable spirit of perseverance which induced him to obtain an education at any sacrifice, characterized subsequent efforts and he never was known to abandon an undertaking which he set out in earnest to accomplish.

Having finished the sophomore year at college, he took a trip through Canada and the west, arriving in Sauk county in 1858. He taught at Reedsburg and elsewhere until the beginning of hostilities between the north and south admonished him that there were more urgent duties to be performed and that his assistance was needed in the preservation of the Union. He accordingly directed the same enthusiasm to this work which had marked his efforts in other lines, and assisted in recruiting Company A, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which included in its membership a number of his former pupils. He was enrolled December 19, 1861, and was at once made second lieutenant of the company. The regiment served from that time until the close of the war, being employed most of the time in Virginia and North Carolina, taking part in a number of battles and skirmishes and suffering much from malarial fever. Though he was offered a much more desirable position soon after entering the service, he declined to part company with the men whom he had been instrumental in persuading to engage in the conflict, and continued to share their hardships and privations until his services were no longer needed and he was mustered out as captain of the company, August 9, 1865.

Returning to Reedsburg Captain Ellinwood organized and taught a select school, after which he was principal of public schools for several years, many of the successful men and women who were students at that time bearing testimony to the thoroughness of his instruction. Subsequently he was engaged at intervals in various lines of business; at one time he was in the mercantile business, at another time in the lumber trade; during the period in which the cultivation of hops flourished in Sauk county he dealt quite extensively in that product, meeting with severe losses in the crisis of 1868, at which time most of his contemporaries were hopelessly involved. In 1870 he purchased the square known as Mott's second addition to the village of Reedsburg, for one hundred and fifty dollars. It was then a tract of wild land containing something over two acres. Though his lack of judgment was derided by the real estate dealers of that time, he built his residence thereon and set about the improvement of the property, which is now covered with buildings and good residences. From time to time he made additional purchases, acquiring at one time about three hundred acres in and adjacent to the city. The value of all this property has greatly increased and much of it has been subdivided and improved.

One of Captain Ellinwood's greatest enterprises was the conduct of the Reedsburg Fair, which he held annually upon his own grounds for seventeen years. He spared neither time nor money in fitting up the premises for this purpose and always paid all premiums promptly, though, owing to unfavorable weather, this was sometimes done at a heavy loss. The people soon began to appreciate his efforts and heartily coöperated in the undertaking, making the fairs great successes as long as they were continued, but, owing to failing health and other considerations, he finally found it expedient to abandon the exhibitions. His wife, to whom he was wedded December 21, 1868, conducted the ladies' department of the fair and was of great assistance to him in this as in many other undertakings. The maiden name of this lady was Hannah Cottington. She was born at Waterville, New York, and is a daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Forward) Cottington, who were among the worthy pioneers of Sauk county. The three boys born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellinwood died in infancy. They reared and educated one adopted daughter, Edith, now the wife of E. A. Thompson, of Reedsburg.

Captain Ellinwood maintained liberal but decided views on most public questions. He leaned toward the Unitarian faith, though not connected with any church. For forty years or more he was identified with the Masonic order and was active in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a past commander of H. A. Tator Post, at Reedsburg. The temperance cause always found in him a ready and able champion. The lively interest which he always manifested in public affairs led to his being chosen for the execution of numerous official trusts. For several years he was chairman of the town and village and, though he vigorously opposed the incorporating of the city, was elected its second mayor; for several years he filled the office of chairman of the county board of supervisors, of which body he was a member for twenty years or more, and in 1877 and 1878 he represented his district in the Wisconsin assembly. He was one of the committee of five appointed by the county board to take measures for the relief of the poor in Sauk county, and in erecting the county poor farm buildings, a work he took much pleasure in, as he was a friend of the indigent and helpless. Being naturally gifted with unusual powers of language and reason, he had no hesitation or embarrassment in expressing his ideas on any topic in public or private, whenever occasion required. Although his position regarding matters of public policy was sometimes vigorously assailed, he retained no malice toward any one and enjoyed the personal friendship and esteem of most of the people of Sauk county.

Captain Ellinwood died February 6, 1900. His body was escorted to the grave by many of his comrades of the Nineteenth regiment, six of whom acted as pall bearers. Many comrades of his company were present, as well as the members of H. A. Tator Post, G. A. R., and of the Woman's Relief Corps, and a large concourse of friends. Mrs. Ellinwood is still residing in the home place, built in 1872. A portrait of Captain Ellinwood appears elsewhere in this volume.

CHARLES ABRAM VAN AERNAM.

Charles Abram Van Aernam, a well-known citizen of the village of Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, represents one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, and is himself a man of sterling worth and character. He was born in the village of Rio, October 1, 1862, and is a son of Abram and Helen Van Aernam, of whom extended notice is given in the sketch of A. E. Van Aernam on another page of this volume.

The subject of this article was about fourteen years old when his step-father, George Busch, removed to Cottonwood county, Minnesota, where he lived about two years. While still a boy he came back to Rio, and has since made it his home. He attended the village school, and at the age of twenty-two began life for himself as a farmer on the old homestead, ninety-two acres of which he still owns. This land he is at present renting, and puts in his time with a steam well-drilling plant, with which he has put down many valuable wells throughout the county. For about two years he was in a meat market, but finding it unsatisfactory, sold it out, and has given his time to his well business. He was married January 5, 1887, to Miss Addie Ferris, a daughter of John R. Ferris, a pioneer farmer of Otsego township, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Van Aernam was born May 19, 1867, and is the mother of one child, Hazel, who was born October 14, 1892. Mr. Van Aernam belongs to Mt. Pleasant Camp, of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Rio, and has been a lifelong Republican. In local affairs he has been a man of considerable importance, and has served as a member of the village board of trustees, and takes a leading position in the community.

PERRY CAVANAUGH.

Perry Cavanaugh, an enlightened and progressive farmer, has a pleasant and attractive home on section 33, Lincoln township, Adams county, and is a good representative of the sturdy yeomanry whose stout arms and mighty spirits have done so much to redeem the wilderness and make Wisconsin blossom like a garden. He was born in Erin, Chemung county, New York, December 24, 1855. He is a farmer by choice, and is an honor to his calling.

Perry Cavanaugh is a son of Charles and Mary (Catchim) Cavanaugh, who were married in 1850. They were then living in Dryden, New York. They remained in the east some twenty years, and in 1870 found their way to Adams county, where the senior Cavanaugh invested in a farm of two hundred acres, which is now the home of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Charles Cavanaugh was a woman of many marked traits. She was much respected by the community in which she lived, and beloved by her friends to an unusual degree. In the home circle her character shone supreme, and in the neighborhood she was treasured in many hearts. She was a daughter of John and Julia (Perry) Catchim, and with her parents was a native of New Jersey. John Catchim was a man of more than ordinary ability. In his early life he was a school teacher, and when twenty-three years of age moved to Chemung county, New York, where he set up a general store, and served as justice of the peace for nine years. After this he sold his store and bought a farm, on which the rest of his life was spent. He died in 1855.

Charles Cavanaugh was born in the state of New York and was apprenticed early in life to the trade of a blacksmith, which business he followed for over forty years, more than twenty years of that time in Wisconsin, his sons running the farm while he worked at his trade. Mrs. C. Cavanaugh was a member of the Methodist church while in her native state.

Perry Cavanaugh came to Wisconsin with his parents, and at once took an active part in the busy world around him. He became a farmer, and the family homestead, on which he resides, has become, through his care and toil, a model farm in many respects. He pushed himself to the front early in life, and is regarded to-day as one of the leading men in his end of the county. He is a Republican in his political relations, and is an active party worker. He was married October 12, 1879, to Miss Delphine Bidwell, of the town of Easton, Adams county. She is a daughter of William Bidwell, of the town of New Haven, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. The union has proved a happy one and has been blessed by the coming of four children: Charles, Mary, Frank, and Fred, deceased. The last two named were twins.

SAMUEL STAHL.

Samuel Stahl is a highly esteemed citizen of Lodi, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and retains unusual physical activity at such an advanced age as that to which he has attained. His has been a creditable career, and shows how industry and integrity will lift a man from the most humble conditions into affluence and ease. He began the world with little save a good character, a clear mind, an honest heart and habits of industry.

Mr. Stahl was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1811, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bear) Stahl. The father of Abraham Stahl came from Holland and settled on a farm near Germantown, Pennsylvania, and was living there when the battle of Germantown was fought near his house, in the Revolution. Abraham Stahl was a miller and died about 1818, leaving his widow in very humble circumstances with nine children. Samuel Stahl was born in his father's mill, and was bound out on the death of that parent to an uncle by marriage. He suffered considerable neglect as well as abuse, and ran away when he was eight years old. This was in the early spring, and he was obliged to cross the Susquehanna river on the ice. There was an open space in the middle of the river, and he floated a rail across and crept over this on his hands and knees, making the perilous journey safely. He stayed with his mother for a time and then went to live with another farmer, with whom he made his home until he was sixteen years of age. His early years were passed in extreme poverty. He had but one pair of shoes the entire winter, and was in the habit of going barefoot throughout the summer and sometimes part of the winter. The young man did what he could to remedy defects of early education after he became his own master, which was at the age of sixteen. He went to both German and English schools for a time, and entered a woolen mill, where he became a ready workman, and spent three years. When he was about twenty-one he made up his mind that he would be a farmer, and accordingly he went to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared a farm in the forest. In 1849 Mr. Stahl came to the west and spent a year in Milwaukee. In 1850 he came to Lodi and secured one hundred and sixty acres of choice farm land, which he still owns. He afterward became the owner of another farm of two hundred acres, on which he made his home until 1894, when he moved into Lodi. He sold his first crop of wheat in Milwaukee, and hauled it to that city with ox teams, requiring two weeks to make the round trip. He received forty cents a bushel for it. Wheat was not paying at any such figures, and Mr. Stahl turned his attention to live stock. For many years he dealt in cattle and horses on a large scale for the local and Chicago markets. He was a lumber contractor and spent several seasons in the Wisconsin and Lemonweir river pineries. Mr. Stahl has always been an active and industrious man, and in every calling he has commanded the confidence of both employes and associates by his industry and manifest integrity. While still a young man he conducted a saw mill at Okee for the owner, who spent the winter in the north. When a boy he worked for four dollars and fifty cents a month, considerably more than other boys of his age were able to command. While living in Milwaukee he was offered four acres on the south side of Spring street, about eighty rods west of the river, for one hundred dollars an acre. He preferred a farm, and thought it wiser and better for his family to grow up in the country, and he has never regretted the refusal of this very great bargain, which was apparent even at that time.

Samuel Stahl married, November 15, 1832, Miss Louisa, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Carlisle) Rogers. Her father was the proprietor of a sawmill on "Race Island," in the Susquehanna river, and lived in Lycoming county. Mrs. Stahl was born in New Jersey and died in Lodi, Wisconsin, at the age of sixty-eight years. The date of her death was April 27, 1883. She was a member of the Baptist church in Lodi, and a lady of very superior character. She was the mother of ten children: Benjamin Franklin is an eclectic physician at Oakland, California. Harriet Jane is Mrs. Elias Tallman, of Bancroft, Iowa. John Firman wore the Union blue as a member of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was killed at Vicksburg May 26, 1863, while carrying wounded from the field. Joseph Carlisle is a successful miner in the Klondike, but his home is in Bancroft, Iowa. Almira Ann is Mrs. Davison, of Bancroft, Iowa. Catherine Rebecca married Edward Streeter and died in Bancroft. William Edmund lives in Burt, Iowa, and Winfield Scott in Bancroft. Louisa Adelaide was born April 15, 1856, married David Burnett, and died. Mr. Stahl has forty-five living grandchildren, and fifteen or more great-grandchildren. Benjamin F. and Joseph C. also served in the United States army during the Civil war, and five of his grandsons enlisted during the late war with Spain.

Mr. Stahl was married, in 1884, to Ellen, a daughter of Ephraim and Mecela (Grove) Kyes. This family came from western New York to Ohio, and then in 1847 to Wisconsin, settling in Kenosha county, and moving from there to the town of West Point, in Columbia county, where the husband and father died September 11, 1876, at the age of seventy-five. In early life he was a miller. His wife died July 10, 1870, at the age of sixty-three. Mrs. Stahl was born in Kenosha county December 27, 1851. Her maternal grandfather was a weaver near Buffalo, and her paternal grandfather a miller in New York. Some of his brothers and brothers-in-law served in the Revolutionary armies. Mr. Stahl has long been a Mason, also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and he is a Republican of many years' standing. He voted for Henry Clay in 1832 and has since been a voter at every presidential election since that time. He has filled several town offices with marked ability. He was school treasurer for thirty-seven years, and is respected and liked by all who know him.

REES JAMES DAVIS.

There is no class of biographies which is more interesting to read than that of the industrious and enterprising farmer's boy, who has risen unaided from humble circumstances to a position of affluence and comfort. Prominent among the men of Sauk county who have thus laboriously toiled onward and upward is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article.

This well-known farmer of Winfield township was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, July 21, 1834, and is a son of Amos and Rachel (James) Davis. The father spent his entire life as a successful farmer in Jefferson county, and there died at the age of nearly eighty years. His ancestors were among the early settlers of

New England. His wife, who was of Welsh descent, her father being a native of Wales, departed this life at the age of seventy-five. Her mother lived to be nearly eighty years old. Our subject is the only son in a family of six children, his sisters being Celestine, wife of C. D. Hunt, of Jefferson county, New York; Harriet, wife of David Ransom, of Sauk county, Wisconsin; Mary, wife of D. Lair, of Marshalltown, Iowa; Carolina, wife of James McGuire, of New York; and Martha, wife of Orrin Durham, also of New York.

The boyhood and youth of our subject was spent upon a farm in his native state, and his education was acquired in its public schools. At the age of sixteen years he began to support himself as a farm hand, and on leaving home in the spring of 1855 came to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he spent two years. From there he came to Sauk county and purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Winfield township, which at that time was all wild land, over which the plowshare had never passed. He cleared, improved and cultivated the place for twenty years, and then exchanged it for his present farm of one hundred and seventy acres in the same township. This is divided into highly-cultivated fields, rich pastures and timberland, and is well adapted to stock raising, his specialty being the breeding of Hambletonian and Wilkes horses. Just after completing a fine farm house upon his place, in 1884, a cyclone swept over the farm, demolishing his residence and other buildings, together with twenty acres of wheat in shock, only three loads of the same being saved. Notwithstanding this misfortune he has steadily prospered in his new home and has a well-improved farm, which has been acquired through his own well-directed efforts and good management, for he arrived in Reedsburg with only twenty-five cents in his pocket, though he had paid fifty dollars upon his land prior to coming hither.

On the 16th of February, 1857, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Ann Seymour, a native of the town of Florence, Oneida county, New York, and a daughter of Ransom and Mary C. (Ransom) Seymour. The father, a carpenter by trade, was born in Winsted, Connecticut, June 9, 1804, and died in Lewis county, New York, May 27, 1845. His parents were Abel and Nancy (Humiston) Seymour, who died in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, at a ripe old age. He had a female relative who was shot by the Indians during the Revolutionary war. The children born to our subject and his wife were: John R., now a bookkeeper in a large feed dealing establishment in Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Inez Adell, who died April 24, 1879, aged eight years. Mrs. Davis is a most estimable lady and a consistent member of the Baptist church. Since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, Mr. Davis has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is well known and receives and merits the esteem of his many friends and acquaintances.

HENRY A. FIELD.

More than forty-four years have passed since this gentleman arrived in Wisconsin, and he is justly numbered among the honored pioneers and leading citizens of Adams county. He was prominently identified with her agricultural interests for many years, but is now living retired on his pleasant farm in Dell Prairie township, near Kilbourn City. His is an honorable record of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Field was born in Chester, Windsor county, Vermont, March 26, 1821, and springing from good New England stock, he possesses the indomitable energy and perseverance which have ever characterized the people of that locality, and now in his declining years he is able to enjoy the well-merited reward of an industrious life. He is the only son of James and Mehitable (Thurston) Field, thrifty and prosperous farmers of Windsor county, Vermont, where they spent the greater part of their lives. The father died in Chester, that county, in 1850, and his widow afterward came to make her home with our subject in Adams county, Wisconsin, where she died at the advanced age of ninety-four years, being laid to rest in the Plainville cemetery.

During his boyhood and youth Henry A. Field was employed on the home farm during the summer season, while through the winter months he attended the district schools, where he acquired a good practical education. At the age of twenty-one, being the only son, he assumed the entire control of the farm, which he carried on until 1855. Being convinced that better opportunities awaited men of enterprise and intelligence in the rapidly developing west, he then came to the frontier of Wisconsin and invested in land at Plainville. He made his home at that place for a number of years, while he dealt to a considerable extent in wild lands. In 1866 he purchased the farm (near the village of Kilbourn) in Dell Prairie township, Adams county, which has since been his home. He is now the owner of about five hundred acres of good land in that township, well equipped with modern farm buildings, including a very commodious and comfortable residence, where he is now living retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

On the 7th of February, 1850, Mr. Field was united in marriage with Miss Olive T. Thurston, who was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and died November 7, 1891, at the age of sixty-four years, her remains being interred in Plainville cemetery. Her parents, John and Olive (Greeley) Thurston, were natives of Chester, Vermont, and the mother was a representative of the same family as the illustrious Horace Greeley. To Mr. and Mrs. Field were born three sons, of whom one died in infancy: Floyd A., born August 3, 1858, is now a well-known business man of Kilbourn; and George H., born January 21, 1860, resides on the homestead farm. He married Mary A. Paine March 17, 1886, of Kilbourn. She died February, 1900.

Although nearly four score years have passed over his head, Mr. Field still enjoys excellent health and is remarkably vigorous both in body and mind. A Republican in principle, he has given little heed to the distribution of political honors and his only official service has been in the capacity of assessor for Dell Prairie township, which position he most acceptably filled for a period of twenty years. His successful career is the natural consequence of industrious and prudent habits when accompanied by discretion and integrity of purpose, and the history of his life affords an example worthy the emulation of rising generations.

WILLIAM JONES EDWARDS.

William Jones Edwards, an honored veteran of the Civil war and a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Columbia county, now makes his home in Portage. His early life was spent upon the other side of the Atlantic, being born in Dyfrun, Merionethshire, Wales, January 16, 1843. His father, Captain William Edwards, went to sea when a boy, and finally became commander of a brig engaged in the coasting trade between Wales and Ireland. On coming to the United States in 1849, he located on a farm in Caledonia township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. There he died about 1875, at the age of sixty-three years. He was active in support of public schools, and served as an officer in his district for a number of years. In early life he married Susanna Jones, also a native of Dyfrun, and a daughter of John Jones, a farmer who lived and died in Merionethshire, Wales. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Edward Edwards, was also a farmer by occupation, and a lifelong resident of Wales. Mrs. Susanna Edwards died in Portage, Wisconsin, in September, 1898, at the age of eighty-eight years. She was the mother of five children: Edward, who died in boyhood; Gwen, wife of Evan R. Evans, of Racine, Wisconsin; John, who died in boyhood; William J., our subject; and Robert, a resident of Portage.

William J. Edwards was only six years old on the emigration of the family to America, and attended school more or less regularly in Columbia county, his services being needed on the home farm after the death of his two older brothers. In August, 1862, he joined the boys in blue of Company C, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the department of the Gulf. From Memphis the regiment went to Haines Bluff, taking part in the engagement at that place, and from there went to Arkansas Post. For forty-seven days they participated in the siege of Vicksburg, were also in the siege of Jackson, Mississippi, and later went to New Orleans, where they joined General Banks' Red river expedition. On their return they were in camp at Baton Rouge for a time, and then proceeded to Mobile, aiding in the capture of Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. They were at the last named place at the time of Lee's surrender. During the Red river campaign Mr. Edwards was slightly wounded in the left arm by a spent ball. He took part in fourteen battles, and was constantly in active service with his company for nearly three years, when the war ended and he was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, July 4, 1865.

Returning home Mr. Edwards resumed farming in Caledonia township, where he still owns a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres on sections 17, 20 and 21, but since 1897 has made his home in Portage. During the summer season he is employed as a bridge tender by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

In June, 1870, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Mary Owens, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Roberts) Owens, and a native of Schuyler, Herkimer county, New York, her parents having come from Wales and resided in the Empire state for a number of years. In 1855 they came to Caledonia township, Columbus county, Wisconsin, where the father died a few years later, and where the mother, also, died after surviving him some years. Her mother, Mrs. Gwen Roberts, died in New York, at the age of eighty-one years. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, three died in infancy. Those living are: Thomas, a carpenter of Baraboo, Wisconsin; and Susan.

Mr. Edwards is a deacon of the Baptist church at Portage, with which all the family are connected, and he is also a member of Rousseau Post, G. A. R., in which he has served as junior vice-commander. Politically he has always affiliated with the Republican party, but has never been an active politician. He has been found true to every trust reposed in him, and in days of peace as in time of war is loyal to his adopted country.

WILLIAM BRIMMER.

Wisconsin is indebted to Germany for much of her progress, not only in the arts and sciences, but in her material growth and development. William Brimmer, whose valuable estate, situated in Springville township, Adams county, has furnished to the community in which he lives an example of wholesome thrift and honest industry, and of its results even in a country to which he came a stranger, without means.

William Brimmer was born in Silesia, Germany, March 7, 1838, the son of Gottfried and Mary (Menzel) Brimmer. Gottfried Brimmer was a wagon-maker by trade, and died in Germany. His father, Gottfried Brimmer, lived in Barsdorf, and followed the trade of a tailor. William Brimmer attended school in his native land until he was fourteen years of age, and then for two years worked for a farmer. After this he learned the trade of millwright, and worked at it for about ten years. He then served in the German army, in the light artillery, taking part in the Holstein war in 1864 and the Austrian war in 1866, and did good and very heavy service.

In June, 1867, Mr. Brimmer came to the United States, and first located at Waukesha, Wisconsin. Not being able to obtain work at his trade, he did farm work for one year. He then went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade of millwright until 1881. In the meantime he had, during the great fire in Chicago, lost a new house and valuable furniture, all the property he possessed in the world. In 1881 he came to Adams county and secured some property in Springville township, where he has since resided. He now owns a farm of about two hundred and eighty acres, well cultivated, and enhanced by valuable improvements and conveniences for the proper conduct of modern farming. He is engaged in the raising of grain and stock, and has made a success of it. He has in the past kept bees, and his apiary has been a source of profit. The severe cold of the winter of 1898-99, however, killed them.

Mr. Brimmer was married in June, 1865, to Christine Strum, of Berlin, Germany. To this union five children have been born, four of whom are still living, named in the order of birth as follows: Martha, born January 12, 1868, now a stenographer in Chicago; George, born April 1, 1870, now working for the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago; William, born in 1873, now in the Klondike; and Otto, born June 8, 1875, now farming on the old homestead farm in Springville township.

In political views Mr. Brimmer is a Republican, and while he takes a lively interest in matters of a public nature, he has never sought office. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Quincy, and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Harmonia Lodge, No. 221, Chicago. For many years he has been recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of the county, and a friend to every enterprise that promised to benefit the community at large. He is a thorough believer in the beneficial results of a practical and liberal education, and his influence has been steadily exerted for the good of his fellow men.

JOHN FRANKLIN STREETER.

John Franklin Streeter, the wide-awake and aggressive publisher of the Cambria "News," is regarded as one of the successful newspaper men of Columbia county, and he has come to his present standing through hard work and fair play with his competitors. He was born near Belvidere, Illinois, July 22, 1849, and is a son of Reed and

Catherine (Van Arman) Streeter. His father was a native of Connecticut, and was descended from an early colonial family, which found its first location in Massachusetts The name was originally spelled Straater He learned the trade of wheelwright, and worked at it for many years throughout Ohio and Illinois. In following his trade he was unduly exposed, contracted a fatal illness, and died at Newburg, Boone county, Illinois, in 1853, when about forty years old His wife survived many years, and died in Kilbourn, Wisconsin, in 1879, when almost eighty. Her father, John Van Arman, served in the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of Plattsburg and several other engagements. He was a shoemaker by trade, and also followed farming. His father, Peter Van Arman, was an officer in the Revolution, and bore himself well and valiantly in the struggle for independence. His ancestors came from Holland. The Van Arman family is noted for its unusual longevity of life.

J. F. Streeter left home when eight years of age, and went to live with his brother-in-law, Andrew Bergstresser, at Kilbourn City, where he grew to manhood. He attended public school, and completed the English course at Point Bluff Institute when only eighteen. Leaving school, he entered the office of the "Kilbourn Mirror," to learn the printer's trade. He became master of his craft, and as a journeyman printer found employment at New Lisbon, Sparta, LaCrosse, and other points in Wisconsin. In 1872 he engaged in the publication of the "Journal," at Waterloo, Wisconsin, which had been established six months earlier. He was at Waterloo some two years, and then closing out he went to Chicago to work at his trade for some months. He was publisher of the "Times" at Ottawa, Illinois, and later of the "Evening Journal," with a bi-weekly special, the "Advertiser," at the same place. Altogether he spent seven years in Ottawa, and for a part of this time was city editor of the "Free Trader." Later on he published the "Whiteside Times," with daily and weekly editions, at Sterling, Illinois. For some years he was in the office of the "Evening Wisconsin," at Milwaukee, and left the Cream City to take the position of foreman and city editor of the "Chronicle," at Dodgeville, where he eventually published the "Star." In that city he also conducted a job-printing office for some ten years. After this he bought and published the "Monitor" at Montfort, Wisconsin. In June, 1893, he became local editor of the "Daily Democrat" at Portage. He was in Portage only a short time before he leased the office of the "News" at Cambria, and the next year he bought the entire plant, and has been busy at this point ever since. He has an extensive patronage as a job printer, and is on the highway to success. For some years past he has been a Republican, and in the spring of 1900 was a delegate to the congressional convention at Watertown. He is a member of the Methodist church, and stands well in the community. In January, 1872, he was married to Ernestine, a daughter of Carl Buth, of Watertown. She was born near Stettin, Germany, but spent the greater part of her life in Watertown.

DANA DANIEL BILLINGS, Deceased.

Dana Daniel Billings, deceased, who during his life was a prominent member of the farming community of Springville township, Adams county, was proprietor of a pleasant estate in that vicinity for more than thirty years, and had gained a competence which was sufficient to allow him to live in ease during his declining years and leave his family with all the comforts of life.

Mr. Billings was born in Barnard, Windsor county, Vermont, September 9, 1823, and was the son of Daniel Billings, a native of the same place, who was an agriculturist by occupation, and passed his life in his native state.

Our subject has made good use of the somewhat limited advantages of the times toward gaining an education, and became well educated. Until he reached his majority he worked with his father on the farm, and became a thorough husbandman. He went to Wisconsin from Vermont in 1851, and located in Springville township, Adams county, taking one hundred and sixty acres of government land. He worked hard to clear the land and support his family, and how well he succeeded the estate which is now in possession of the widow bears evidence. He had about fifty acres under a high state of cultivation, and had erected substantial buildings, and otherwise improved his property. He also run a ferry across the Wisconsin river, the first one run in that vicinity, and the only one operated there for many years, and large numbers of immigrants crossing the river for points in Minnesota and the west took advantage of that means for crossing the stream.

Mr. Billings was married September 9, 1853, to Annette Teed, daughter of Nathaniel K. and Susan (Chamberlain) Teed, of Tompkins, Delaware county, New York. Mrs. Billings' parents were of old English stock, and came west in 1851. After prospecting through Walworth, Sauk and Adams counties, they decided to locate in the latter, which they did about 1856, and remained there about seven years. They moved to Bear Creek, Waupaca county, remaining there during the remainder of their lives. The father died in February, 1884, and his wife survived him five years, passing away April 3, 1889, and both were buried at Bear Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Billings were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living: Melvin N., born July 26, 1854, now residing on the old homestead; Dana A., born January 5, 1856, now residing in Springville; Edward E., born March 4, 1858, died November 11, 1892; Joseph D., born September 20, 1860, now in Kokomo, Colorado; Emma J., born December 24, 1862, now Mrs. C. Walker, of Plainville; Ora D., born January 16, 1867, now a resident of Wood county, Wisconsin; Charles L., born May 23, 1869, now employed as bridgeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Willie J., born December 12, 1871, now an agriculturist of Spalding, Minnesota; Lillian L., born January 29, 1875, now Mrs. L. Harris, of White Creek; and Homer E., born July 8, 1878, now residing at home. Mr. Billings passed from this life November 15, 1882, and is buried at Olin cemetery. He was a prominent man in his township, and served as treasurer of his township for a number of years, and in various other official positions, including school offices. He was an enthusiastic worker in educational matters, and did everything to advance the standard of education in his community. He was a Republican in political sentiment, but did not take an active part in politics. He commanded the respect of his fellow men wherever he was known, and in his death the community lost a good citizen and stanch friend. His widow survives him, and resides on the old homestead. She is in the enjoyment of good health, and appreciates the competence which is hers to tide her through her declining years, and in the accumulation of which she is justly entitled to much credit, for her words of counsel and cheer through the struggles of the early life in the Wisconsin home.

HENRY D. PAGE.

Henry D. Page, formerly of Baraboo, who has been an honored and trusted employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for nearly forty years, was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, December 16, 1848, a son of Moses and Cornelia (Nolan) Page. The father was born on the Atlantic ocean while his parents were emigrating to the United States. The family settled in Franklin county, New York, where he grew to manhood, and in that state he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1858 he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he conducted a shoe store for a time, and then went to Fond du Lac, this state, but is now living retired in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. His estimable wife, who was born in Connecticut, died in Walnut Grove, Minnesota, January 24, 1894, at the age of seventy-six.

The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Wisconsin, and at the age of eleven years entered the employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company as an apprentice in their machine shops at Fond du Lac. Before he reached his eighteenth year he took charge of an engine on the Winona & St. Peter division and served the company in the capacity of engineer for eight years. During the winter of 1870-71 he was on an engine on the Northern Pacific Railroad and in the fall of the latter year was transferred to Harvard, Illinois, running a train for several months between Chicago and Baraboo. Later he returned to the Winona & St. Peter division, and in 1876 became foreman of the shops at Winona, Minnesota, but in December of the following year accepted the position of foreman of the shops at Harvard, Illinois. On the 9th of August, 1883, he was appointed master mechanic of the Madison division, with headquarters at Baraboo, where he remained until transferred. He had charge of five hundred sixteen miles of railroad; had an average of one hundred thirty men working under him in the shops, and about three hundred train men. His practical knowledge of all the details of his business, as well as his acquaintance with men, renders him a most valuable employe, as is evidenced by his long continuance in so important a position with one of the leading railroad companies of the Union.

On the 24th of November, 1876, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Page and Miss Louisa Bunnell, who was the first white child born in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, a daughter of Willard and Matilda Bunnell, of Winona, Minnesota. The father, who is a son of Dr. John Bradley Bunnell, was born in Rochester, New York, and is a pioneer of Winona, Minnesota, where for many years he served as an Indian fur trader and later kept a wood yard. His wife was born in Detroit, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Page have two children: Henry Willard, born August 23, 1879; and Grace Louise, born April 21, 1882. The family is connected with the Methodist church and is held in high regard by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance. Mr. Page is an honored member of Cream City Division, No. 66, B. of L. E., Milwaukee; Prairie Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., of Winona; and a charter member of Devil's Lake Camp, No. 390, M. W. A., of Baraboo. He is a Republican in principle but has neither time nor inclination for political agitation. In 1896 he erected a fine residence in Baraboo.

WALLACE THOMPSON.

Wallace Thompson, a leading citizen of Adams county, Wisconsin, residing in Dell Prairie township, may well be classed among the pioneers of the county, as he has lived there since he was sixteen years of age.

Mr. Thompson was born in Delaware county, New York, June 2, 1840, the son of Alanson and Sallie (Rachenbach) Thompson. His mother died in Delaware county when our subject was but three years old, and the father, who was a farmer, came to Wisconsin, locating in Adams county, April 14, 1856. He did not long survive, however, his death occurring in May, 1860. He was buried in Dell Prairie.

Wallace Thompson was reared on a farm and received the limited advantages of the common schools, though he was compelled to work the greater part of the time. He accompanied his father to Wisconsin when he was sixteen years old, and during the summer months worked at home on the farm, and during the winter months worked in the pineries. He was also engaged in rafting logs on the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. He followed this calling from 1857 until 1861. In the latter year he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and saw all the hard service that fell to the lot of that corps. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, and numerous lesser engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga September 19, 1863, and was sent to the hospital. He was again wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 30, 1864, and was honorably discharged at Milwaukee in October, 1864, and in the following February (1865) re-enlisted in the United States Veteran Reserve Corps. He was sent to Washington, D. C., and thence to Indianapolis, where he was mustered out in February, 1866.

Mr. Thompson was married April 9, 1867, to Sabra P., daughter of Martin and Adaline (Salisbury) Solomon. Mrs. Solomon was born in 1842 in New York, and came with her parents to Wisconsin when she was seven years of age, locating in Jefferson county. The family only remained in that county about three years, when they removed to Adams county, and took up land in Dell Prairie township in 1852. Here the father followed farming until the time of his death in the spring of 1857, at the age of sixty-six years. The mother died February 11, 1890, at the age of eighty-five years. They are both buried in Adams county. To Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Thompson five children have been born, named in the order of their birth as follows: Estella, now Mrs. T. Townsend, of Dell Prairie, born September 4, 1869; George W., of Austin, Minnesota, born February 26, 1871; Fred D., now a farmer of Dell Prairie, born September 5, 1875; Maud M., now Mrs. D. Capron, of Dell Prairie, born November 7, 1880; and Mabel B., living at home, born November 12, 1882. Mr. Thompson is a Democrat in political sentiment, though he has not taken an active part in local political affairs. He is an honored member of John Gillespie Post, No. 50, G. A. R., of Kilbourn.

GEORGE B. PAYNE.

George B. Payne, a most progressive and successful agriculturist, is the owner of a beautiful farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres in Marcellon and Scott townships, Columbia county, Wisconsin. His methods of farm management show scientific knowledge combined with sound, practical judgment and the results show that "high-class" farming as an occupation can be made profitable as well as pleasant.

Mr. Payne was born in Kane county, Illinois, in January, 1852. His father, Aaron Payne, was a native of Springfield, that state, and a son of Charles and Eliza Payne, who came from the east, and finally took up their residence in Wisconsin. The grandfather engaged in farming and also operated a saw and gristmill at Geneva, that state, but spent his last days in Scott township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he died in 1871. His wife passed away the year previous.

Aaron Payne came with his parents to Wisconsin, and in early life assisted his father in the mills and also ran a threshing machine until twenty-two years of age, when he left home and located in Linn township, Walworth county, where he operated a rented farm. Later he purchased a place on Lake Geneva, which he carried on until 1852, when he came to Columbia county and leased a farm in Scott township, but after a short time spent here, he returned to Walworth county and resumed farming there. During the dark days of the Rebellion he enlisted in June, 1861, in Company F, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and remained in the service for five years and three months. The following year was spent in Walworth county, but at the end of that time he removed to Henry county, Illinois, where he remained until 1867, when he again came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and bought a farm in Scott township, where he now resides at the age of seventy-five years. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Scott, of New York state, a daughter of Benjamin and Sylva Scott, who lived in St. Peter, Minnesota, for many years, but later came to Scott township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where her father died November 3, 1882, the mother August 23, 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Payne were born eight children, namely: Almira, wife of Perry Drinkwine, of Rock Falls, Wisconsin; George, our subject; Nettie, wife of Joseph McGinnis, of Pardeeville, Wisconsin; Matilda, wife of Charles Cuff, of Marquette county; William, a resident of Scott township, Columbia county; Albert, of Marcellon township; Hiram, of Scott township; and Carrie, who died in infancy.

George B. Payne remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, and then located upon his present farm in Marcellon township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he has devoted his energies with good results. He is also engaged in threshing, and being a natural mechanic, is a good blacksmith. His well-directed efforts have been crowned with success, and he has become one of the leading and representative farmers of his community.

Mr. Payne has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Maggie, daughter of John and Catherine Johnson, of Marcellon, and to them were born two children: George E., at home; and Annie, now the wife of William Ebert, of Pardeeville. The wife and mother died in August, 1878, and in 1880 Mr. Payne wedded Miss Mary Cuddy, a sketch of whose family appears in connection with that of William Cuddy on another page of this volume. They have four children: Agnes, who is attending school; and Ella, Alma and Katie, all at home. In politics Mr. Payne has been a lifelong Republican.

PETER G. JAQUES.

Peter G. Jaques, of Wyocena township, Columbia county, was born in West Point, New York, July 24, 1810, and enjoys the distinction of being an original son of the Revolution. His parents, Solomon and Sarah (Mandigo) Jaques, were natives of the same place. The great-grandfather of our subject came from Wales, and helped to drive the Indians from Long Island, and for his services received a square mile of land in Westchester county, New York, with a quantity of provisions and farm implements. The tract is still known locally as the "Mile square." Benjamin Jaques, the father of Solomon, removed to the western part of Westchester county, while the latter was a small boy, and a few years later went into Orange county. Solomon Jaques enlisted as a "fatigue man" during the Revolution, and was a teamster by employment. He bore a hand in the defense of Fort Montgomery, near his home, and when the fort fell into the hands of the British he retired to his father's home, hoping it would escape hostile attention. But the enemy came the next day and burned everything they could, and left behind them nothing but wreck. After the war he lived on a farm in Orange county, New York, where he died in 1847, at the age of ninety-three. Sarah Mandigo was born in Orange county, New York. Her father, Michael Mandigo, came from Italy. She died many years before her husband, and left nine children, of whom one came to Wisconsin.

The subject of this article when a boy worked on coasting vessels, and when he had reached the age of thirty owned a craft of considerable size himself. With it he made trips between Albany, New York City and adjacent ports. In his early boyhood he witnessed one of the first steamboats on the Hudson, which he recalls as a side-wheeler without a wheel house. It required twenty-four hours between Albany and New York, did much puffing and made much smoke. It was called the "North Star." He saw the "Fulton" and the "Firefly", and has vivid memories of early days on the Hudson. In 1855 he came to this state and settled on a farm in the town of Wyocena, where he still lives. He voted for General Jackson in 1832, but has been a Republican since the organization of the party. When he was living in New York he was a member of the Methodist church, but is not connected with any church in Wisconsin. Mr. Jaques and Mary Jevness were married February 5, 1839. She is a daughter of John and Mary (Green) Jevness, and was born in Birmingham, England, January 9, 1819. In 1825 the family came to the United States, first locating in Connecticut, and afterwards in Brooklyn and Highland Falls, New York, both parents reaching an extreme old age, her father being one hundred years old at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Jaques have three living children: Mary Ann, the wife of P. C. Irwine, of Wyocena township; John Henry, living with his parents; and Eugenia Josephine, who is Mrs. Frank Bennett, of Columbia county. There are also seven grandchildren in the family.

CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

Christian Schultz, general farmer of Quincy township, Adams county, has for nearly a quarter of a century been identified with the growth of that region. He is an ex-soldier, who went for the cause of his country, and for many years after his service was unable to walk without the aid of crutches. Loyalty, perseverance, industry and honesty have been the dominant traits of character which have controlled his career, and in his declining years he can look back over a well-spent life, and in reviewing his many experiences feel assured that his labors have not been in vain. He is proprietor of a fine estate, the income from which is sufficient to tide him through his life, and in the acquisition of his property he has been gaining a knowledge of men and the world which places him on an intellectual plane with his associates.

Mr. Schultz was born at Hessenheim,

Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 22, 1827, and was the son of Lawrence and Maggie Schultz. His father was a blacksmith by occupation and never emigrated from his native land. Our subject attended school until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he learned the trade of blacksmith. He served in the German army four years, and after leaving the service, in 1854, came to America. He secured work at his trade in Buffalo, New York, and remained there five years. He then decided to determine what the west had in store for a young man and accordingly came to Wisconsin, and located in Germantown about 1860. He worked at his trade at the saw-mill and was there fifteen years. He purchased his present farm in 1875. It comprises three hundred and twenty acres of land, one hundred and thirty acres of which he has cleared and cultivates, engaging in general farming. He has built a comfortable residence and commodious barns, and otherwise improved the estate, and modern machinery is used to facilitate the work.

Mr. Schultz enlisted in the Tenth Battalion, Wisconsin Artillery, and was transferred to the Ninth Battery, and saw service in Colorado, Mexico and through the west, and was discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1863. He was taken ill and consigned to a hospital, and it was a number of years before he regained his health.

Our subject was married in June, 1865, to Doris Chairman, of Germantown. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, seven of whom are living, as follows: Frederick, now residing at home; Maggie, now Mrs. W. Greenwood, of Quincy; August, residing in Harmony, Minnesota; Louie, also in Harmony; Christian, at home; William, at home; and Nettie, residing in Martyn. Mr. Schultz is a prominent member of Friendship Post, G. A. R. He is a gentleman who keeps posted on public affairs, and is interested in the welfare of his community. His home surroundings are of a pleasant nature, and he is a man of good taste, and a visit to his estate will convince one of his thrift and the care exercised in the work attendant to farm life. He has spared no pains to make his farm one of the best in the community, and he may well be proud of his success. He is a gentleman who commands the respect of all with whom he is acquainted.

F. A. DIERUF.

F. A. Dieruf, a dealer in general merchandise at North Leeds, Columbia county, Wisconsin, is a son of William and Antonie (Kleinert) Dieruf, and was born at North Leeds November 5, 1873. His father was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1840, and at the age of nine years emigrated to America with his mother and stepfather, Jacob Dengel. The family, consisting of three sons and a daughter, settled at Madison, Wisconsin, where Mr. Dengel followed the trade of carpenter.

Mr. William Dieruf learned the trade of bookbinder, and during the war acted as clerk in A. F. Waltzinger's confectionery store at Madison. He was married in 1865 to Antonie Kleinert, of Leeds, and two years later, in 1867, he located at North Leeds, Wisconsin. There he opened a general store and in a short time worked up a large trade, which he carried on until his death, May 30, 1893. He was independent in politics, took a deep interest in local affairs, and served a number of years as town clerk and treasurer. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Leeds, and at his death was mourned by a host of friends.

Mrs. Antonie (Kleinert) Dieruf died November 22, 1897, at the age of fifty-four years. She was born in the Prussian province of Pomerania, Germany, and came to this country in 1854. Her father, August Fredcrick Kleinert, was one of the pioneer farmers of the town of Leeds. She was the mother of twelve children, eight of whom are now surviving: Minnie, the wife of John Hogan, of La Delle, South Dakota; Louisa, who is Mrs. Robert Heisig, of Leeds; Antonie married Herman Radawan and lives at Morrisonville; Fred A.; Ida married C. A. Kampen, of Otisco, Minnesota; Gustav; Henry and Henrietta, the three latter living in Leeds.

Fred A. Dieruf attended the high school at Poynette two years, though he did not complete its course to the end. He was graduated from the business college at Madison in 1890, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of business methods, and became conversant with all matters relating to the management of the business in which he is engaged. He entered his father's store at the village of North Leeds, as soon as he had finished his schooling, and here he has remained to the present time. In 1896 he became the owner of the entire business, which his father had established. He carries a good stock of general merchandise that has been carefully selected with a view to the needs of the community in which he is located, and he enjoys a liberal patronage from the people of the prosperous regions around him. He competes successfully with the merchants of the larger towns, and offers bargains that would be hard to surpass anywhere.

Mr. Dieruf was married to Miss Mary Jung May 6, 1898. She is a daughter of Henry and Mary Jung, of Windsor, Wisconsin, and is a young woman of many charms and graces. They have one child, Gladys Irene. Mr. Dieruf has served as town clerk, and is a Republican in politics.

DAVID STEVENSON.

David Stevenson, a pioneer settler of Wisconsin, residing near Easton, Adams county, is one of the successful agriculturists of his community. He has passed over thirty-five years on his present homestead, and has made of it one of the finest estates within that region. He is progressive in his ideas and with judicious mind is able to determine the feasibility of every new invention, and it is only the more practical inventions and methods which are accepted by him. He has a thorough knowledge of his calling, and has spent his life in raising the standard of agriculture.

Mr. Stevenson was born at Barn Bridge, county Down, Ireland, May 15, 1830, and was the son of Samuel and Martha (Stevenson) Stevenson, farmers by occupation, who also worked in the linen manufactory at Barn Bridge.

Our subject attended the common schools until his fifteenth year, when he entered the linen factory and learned the trade of linen weaver. He worked at his trade about seven years, and then sought his fortune in the new world. He landed at New York, and after a short stay there went to York, Union county, Ohio, and worked at farming. He came to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1856, and located at Jefferson, where he was employed on a farm eight years. He purchased eighty acres in Easton, Adams county, in 1855, but did not take up his residence on the land until the fall of 1863. His present dwelling and barns are built on the original eighty acres, and his farm now comprises one hundred and twenty acres. It is well improved, with every convenience for the labors incident to farm life, and evidences careful management.

Our subject was married in June, 1853, to Elizabeth Ann Stevenson, daughter of Hugh and Eliza (Spratt) Stevenson, of

Barn Bridge, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have been the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, as follows: Hugh, a farmer in Easton; Martha, residing at home; Elizabeth, residing at home; Clara, also at home; William, a farmer of Easton; and Sarah, now Mrs. H. Cleland, of Lincoln, Adams county.

Mr. Stevenson is a gentleman of the highest character, and in every instance displays the strictest honesty and kindliest feelings. He keeps pace with the world and in matters of public nature is decided in his opinions, but will always be found standing on the side of right and justice. He does not advocate the principles of any one party in political belief and is willing to support every good measure. He is interested in educational matters, and for several years has served as school treasurer. He does not seek public office, and is content to serve his community, by lending his influence for good local government, and is deservedly held in high esteem by his fellow men.

ELMER MILTON WALDREF.

Elmer Milton Waldref, a prominent citizen of the town of Leeds, Columbia county, was born February 3, 1855, in the village of Cottage Grove, Dane county, Wisconsin. He is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Sunderman) Waldref, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvania. On both sides the family relates to old colonial stock, and the ancestors of our subject have long been established in this country. His father's grandfather was connected with the American Revolution, and bore himself gallantly through that mighty struggle. Jacob Waldref and his wife went to Ohio about 1840, and a little later removed to Jefferson county, Wisconsin. From there they moved into Dane county, and finally they located in this county, and settled upon a farm in the town of Leeds, where they lived and died, both at an advanced age. Mrs. Waldref was seventy-two at the time of her death, August 30, 1887, and her husband lived many years a widower. He died September 1, 1898, at the age of eighty-six. They left a family of seven children: Mary Jane, at home; William Henry, town of Leeds; Abigail, Mrs. David Thistle, of Colby, Wisconsin; Jemima is Mrs. Atkinson, and is living at home; Malinda Ellen, at home; Elmer M. and Lavina B.

Mr. Waldref came to this county with his parents when about six weeks old, and grew to manhood in Columbia county. He attended the local schools, and since his early youth has had charge of the family homestead. He is an extensive tobacco grower, and, taking the years together, has been greatly prospered. He was married August 8, 1878, to Martha Scuttle, daughter of Peter and Annie (Quitney) Scuttle, natives of Norway. She was born in the town of Leeds, her parents being among the pioneer settlers of this part of the state. Her mother died about 1865, and her father thirteen years later. He was the father of five children: Andrew, at Lodi, Wisconsin; Ole, in Leeds; Martha, who is Mrs. E. M. Waldref; Sophie is in Leeds; and Matthew in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Waldref have one daughter, Henrietta, who is living at home. She is a graduate of the DeForest high school and expects to be a teacher. Mr. Waldref is a Republican, and has never avowed any other political allegiance. He has been on the school board ten years, town clerk three years and chairman of the town board two years.

ABNER LOGAN HARRIS.

Abner Logan Harris is one of the most conspicuous citizens of Reedsburg, whose achievements, as well as those of his departed wife, must ever occupy a prominent place in the annals of that city and of Sauk county. Perhaps no other man has contributed as much as Mr. Harris toward the establishment of Reedsburg's reputation as one of the best market towns in the state of Wisconsin, while he has been equally active in promoting the various municipal improvements for which the town is famous, for, in this, as in every other growing city, these innovations have been accomplished in the face of determined opposition on the part of some well-meaning but unprogressive people and would never have been completed had not the movements been initiated by some man of judgment and perseverance who possessed the courage of his convictions and the executive ability to carry out his projects. The excellent system of waterworks and electric lights, now the pride of every citizen, was established chiefly through his vigorous efforts and will always be a monument to his memory, it being conceded by rival cities that in the superior service and economical administration of its public utilities Reedsburg is unsurpassed.

Mr. Harris began his mercantile career in 1867 at Loganville, Sauk county, as a member of the firm of J. O. Phelps & Co., but about four years later, when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad reached Reedsburg, he removed to that growing village and his home has since been at that place. He then became a partner with John Kellogg but this relation was dissolved a few years later and the firm subsequently became Harris & Hostler. Largely through his push and energy, the trade rapidly increased and the establishment assumed proportions which would do credit to a much larger city. In 1893 the Stolte, Dangel & Foss Company was incorporated and still continues the mercantile trade, Mr. Harris retaining an important interest in the concern. The firm of Harris & Hostler still operates several large warehouses and deals extensively in potatoes and other products, having established this enterprise a number of years since. They have also held the agency for the American Express Company at Reedsburg since its establishment there in 1872.

As postmaster and mayor of the city, each of which positions he filled for several terms, Mr. Harris always sought to make his office serve public rather than private ends, which fact accounts is great measure for his popularity and far reaching influence with the people.

Many of the sterling characteristics displayed by him have been inherited from his ancestors, a number of whom have been distinguished for thrift, enterprise and devotion to principle. His first progenitor on this continent was James Harris, who came from Bristol, England, in 1725, and engaged in merchant tailoring at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he married a Miss Boleyn. He was an Episcopalian and was an ardent supporter of the British crown during the troublous times which preceded the Revolution, but did not survive the actual outbreak of hostilities. Several of his sons, however, joined the Continental army and more or less of their descendants have participated in every important war of the nation since. Previous to the Revolution, the family had acquired extensive tracts of land in New Jersey and their property suffered considerable damage from the depredations of the British troops. About the close of the eighteenth century. John Harris, one of the sons of James Harris, removed to Pennsylvania and served in the Continental army from 1775 to 1781, participating in the battle of Monmouth and other engagements. His wife was Mary Hamilton, who sprang from the famous Hamilton family of Lanark, Scotland. One of the sons of John and Mary Harris, Jonathan W., became an extensive farmer of

Richland county, Ohio, and later of the town of Troy, Sauk county, Wisconsin. He married Abigail C. Cracroft and they became the parents of Abner L. Harris, whose name heads this article.

This gentleman was born near Mansfield, Ohio, September 15, 1839, and came to Sauk county with his parents in 1846. He attended school for a time at Prairie du Sac and was married, December 13, 1868, to Miss Frances Smith. This noble minded lady was born at Oriskany Falls, New York, December 20, 1843, and died at Reedsburg, March 10, 1899. She was a daughter of Ambrose Smith and Juliet (Parker) Smith, who were early settlers of Reedsburg. The latter was a lineal descendant of John Parker, one of the original proprietors of Wallingford, Connecticut. Among his posterity was Gamaliel Parker, who enlisted in 1777 under Captain Strong and served throughout the Revolutionary war. His son, Gamaliel, Jr., enlisted February 1, 1783, in Captain Chapman's Company, Second Regiment, Connecticut Troops. The last named was the grandfather of Mrs. Smith. Her father, Joel Parker, married Albacinda Bunnell, whose grandfather, Nathaniel Bunnell, served in the Continental army from Cheshire, Connecticut.

While her husband was chiefly occupied in advancing the commercial and material prosperity of the town, Mrs. Harris was ever active in works calculated to enhance the spiritual, moral and intellectual culture of the people. She was untiring in her efforts in behalf of the Presbyterian church and the various local kindred organizations. She founded the Reedsburg Woman's Club and was its president until her death. She was also an active member of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and contributed some noteworthy essays for its annual gatherings. In 1898 she was elected vice-president of the organization for the Third congressional district. She was a prime mover in founding a chapter of the Order of Daughters of American Revolution in Reedsburg, and originated the project to establish a free public library at that place. She was always distinguished for remarkable strength of character and determination of purpose, as well as for unbounded hospitality and amiability of disposition. It was one of her maxims that the work of reform should begin at home, and her domestic duties were never sacrificed while participating in public events. In short, she was one of those individuals of whom it may be truly said that "the world is better for her having lived in it." She left a son, Dr. J. Earl Harris, formerly of Chicago, and a daughter, Miss Julia P. Harris, both of whom are graduates of the Wisconsin University. Dr. Harris was a graduate of the Chicago University, of the Rush Medical Hospital of Chicago, and the Augustana hospital, and is now studying in Vienna, Austria.

MYRON MOSES MORLEY.

Myron Moses Morley, an ex-soldier and prominent farmer, is proprietor of a fine estate in Quincy township, Adams county. He has made that community his home for nearly thirty years and enjoys an enviable reputation.

Mr. Morley was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, December 22, 1847, and was the son of Daniel M. and Clarissa M. (Marsh) Morley. His father was a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He moved to Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1865, and settled at New Haven. He was engaged in farming and also worked at the mason's trade for twenty years. He died January 14, 1898, at Cartright, Chippewa county, where he took land in 1870. The mother of our subject is living at Cartright with her son, Marco. The father enlisted in April, 1861, for three months' service in the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, and re-enlisted in August, 1861, in the Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiment. He was discharged in the spring of 1863 on account of disability for injuries received at Port Republic.

Myron Morley was the oldest in a family of seven children, and attended school at Ashtabula until fourteen years of age. He ran away from home and enlisted in Company F, Second Ohio Cavalry, September 23, 1862, and was in the Army of the Cumberland, and later in the Army of the Potomac, under Sheridan, in Custer's division of cavalry. He did good and efficient service and was wounded at Hanover Court House, and was confined to the hospital at York, Pennsylvania, for about four months. He rejoined his regiment and was in the battle of Cedar Creek, and all of the engagements in which the cavalry was engaged during the last years of the war. He was discharged at St. Louis, June 10, 1865. After his discharge from the service he came to New Haven, Adams county, and in 1870 went to his present location in Quincy township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of land. Since that time he has actively engaged in farming and has met with success.

Mr. Morley was married, July 4, 1869, to Amanda Smith, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Eliza L. (Fisher) Smith, of Quincy, who came from Ohio to Wisconsin about 1854. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morley, as follows: Luther, born July 1, 1874, now residing at Martyn, married Elsie Needham, of Easton; Daniel, born October 3, 1878, now at home; Ella I., born April 7, 1880, a teacher; Carrie M., born January 19, 1882, now residing at home; May, born August 28, 1888, died in January, 1894; and one child unnamed, who died in infancy. Mr. Morley is a prominent member of Ennis Reed Post, No. 209, G. A. R., and is present senior vice-commander. He is a Republican in political sentiment and is generally elected delegate to county conventions of his party. He has held every office in his township, with the exception of treasurer, and is ever ready to advance the general welfare of Quincy township and Adams county. He is deservedly held in the highest esteem by the members of the community. He is justice of the peace in Quincy township, which office he has held fourteen years, and his name stands for equity and truth.

PETER RICHARDS.

Peter Richards, the publisher of the Lodi Valley "News," at Lodi, Columbia county, Wisconsin, is one of the veteran newspaper men of Wisconsin, and stands among the most devoted and upright members of the fraternity. He is a straightforward and honorable man, and never has been known to sink the right into the merely expedient, and traffic principle for success.

Mr. Richards was born at Granville, Licking county, Ohio, February 2, 1828, and is a son of William Samuel Richards and Tryphena Clark Bushnell, his wife. W. S. Richards was a native of New London, Connecticut, and his father, William A. Richards, served as quartermaster of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, under Colonel Parsons, during the Revolution. He (W. A. Richards) was afterward high sheriff of New London county, and was a man of character and standing at that early day. He (W. S. Richards) went to Ohio and back, in 1810, returning to Ohio in 1811, and made the long journey on horseback. He had studied medicine in the east, and for forty-one years he was a practicing physician at Granville, Ohio, where he died by accident in May, 1852, at the age of sixty-five years. He was actively interested in the affairs of his community, and was without doubt one of the leading men of that part of the state. Mrs. Tryphena Clark (Bushnell) Richards was born in Norwich, Connecticut. Her father was a purser in the navy of the United States and died in the West Indies of yellow fever.

Peter Richards attended the preparatory department of Granville College, and the grammar school of Kenyon College, and in 1846 began the learning of the printing trade at Newark, Ohio. In March, 1855, he came to Wisconsin, and worked at his trade at Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, and then at Madison. Mr. Richards made his entrance into the editorial and publishing world, where he has acquitted himself so well, as the editor of the Baraboo "Independent," which he leased from Col. D. K. Noyes. This paper has been published in connection with the famous J. C. ("Shanghai") Chandler. On January 1, 1873, Mr. Richards and John H. Powers, now of the Baraboo "Republic," started the Elroy "Union," which they continued for a year, though Mr. Powers withdrew from the enterprise at the end of August. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Richards abandoned the effort at Elroy, and came to Lodi. Here he began the publication of the Lodi Valley "News," and has continued its publication to the present time. It is one of the oldest papers in Columbia county, and is second to none in moral tone and intellectual vigor. Mr. Richards is still active at the case and works the press with the grace and agility of a young man.

JAMES W. TRUMBULL.

Among the progressive and modern agriculturists of Adams county, James W. Trumbull is recognized as one of the foremost. His estate, situated in Quincy township, is a standing testimonial to his ability as a husbandman and to his attention to details in the management of his farming operations.

James W. Trumbull was born in Horicon, Dodge county, Wisconsin, November 25, 1850. His father, Simeon Trumbull, a native of Vermont, born in Burlington, was a plasterer by trade in his early manhood, and came to Wisconsin in 1845, and located in Dodge county. He took up land there, which he occupied about twelve years. He then disposed of his property and removed to Adams county, Wisconsin, and took up eighty acres of land near Quincy. He afterwards purchased about one hundred and thirty acres in section eighteen, which is still owned by his son James, the subject of this article. Simeon Trumbull was a stanch Republican in political sentiment, but never sought office. He was a hard worker and a thoroughly honest man, and had the respect and esteem of every one who knew him. He died March 4, 1899, aged seventy-nine years. Our subject's mother, Helen (Anderson) Trumbull, died January 7, 1873, at the age of forty-seven years. Both parents rest in the cemetery at Quincy. To this worthy couple four children were born: Josephine, now Mrs. A. Faxon, of Salem, Oregon; James W., our present subject; Sealy, now in California; Grant, now in Lassen county, California.

James W. Trumbull attended school until he was fifteen years old. At the age of sixteen years he went into the pineries in Clark, Wood and Marathon counties. For about twenty-five years he followed this calling, working at rafting during the summer months on the Wisconsin river. He made several trips as far as Hannibal, Missouri, on the Mississippi. In 1882 he took possession of the farm, which is his present homestead, and since that time has been conducting a general farming business. He is the owner of one hundred and fifty acres, about one hundred of which he cultivates and the balance being timber and pasture. He devotes considerable attention to stock raising, of which he has made a success.

Mr. Trumbull was married, December 1, 1874, to Emma Wood, a native of Michigan. Mrs. Trumbull's parents, Benjamin and Abigail (Knowland) Wood, reside in Quincy, Adams county, Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull five children have been born, of whom four are living, named in the order of birth as follows: Roy, born November 28, 1875; Allen, born November 7, 1878; Helen, born October 6, 1882; Sybil, born May 12, 1885. These children are all at home and form a pleasant and intelligent family circle. Mr. Trumbull is a Republican in politics, and uses his franchise in the interest of that party. He is much interested in matters of a public nature, and is an earnest adherent of the principles of good government. He is not an office seeker, and his influence is therefore very effective with his friends and acquaintances. His honesty and integrity have won for him the esteem of all, and these, combined with his industry and able management, have made him the possessor of a valuable property.

HUGH JAMIESON, Deceased.

In the preparation of a biographical record of Columbia county it would be accounted incomplete if proper representation were not made of this old Scotch gentleman, pioneer and representative business man.

Hugh Jamieson was born in Underhill, parish of Loudon, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 15, 1829, and died at Poynette, January 20, 1899. He was a son of Hugh Jamieson and Janet Findley, natives of Scotland, the family having been residents of that immediate portion of Scotland for the last four hundred years. Some of their ancestors were among the Covenanters who were subjected to persecution on account of their religious principles, and later members of the family participated in public affairs and exerted considerable influence in the community. Hugh Jamieson, the elder, died when the subject of this review was but two years old, and the mother, Mrs. Janet Jamieson, came to Wisconsin, was a pioneer of the Wisconsin Valley and died at Poynette, in April, 1865, at the age of four score and eight years. She was a daughter of John Findley, of Woodhead, parish of Loudon, and was the mother of two sons and two daughters, as follows: Janet (Mrs. Robert Wilson), Agnes (Mrs. Thomas Mair), John and Hugh.

Hugh Jamieson was educated in his native country and while a boy had the good fortune to be received by the Queen of England. In 1848 he came to the United States, and spent a short time in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. While there he was engaged in teaming, making several trips to Milwaukee and various lumber districts of Wisconsin. September 14, 1849, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, upon which a portion of the present village of Poynette is located, for which he paid three hundred and twenty dollars. A year or two later he located on this land, his first residence being a small log cabin. He later acquired more lands, and at one time owned over one thousand acres, including several of the best farms in Columbia county, the products for some years being marketed by team in Milwaukee and the Wisconsin pineries.

In addition to his farming operations he conducted for some sixteen years the Ensminger Hotel at Poynette, at which place he also erected the first grain elevator and for a number of years dealt successfully in produce, lumber and agricultural implements, most of these enterprises being still continued by his sons. He organized the Bank of Poynette, one of the most substantial financial institutions of Columbia county, of which he was president during the balance of his life.

He was married, November 9, 1851, to Miss Lucy Thomas, a native of Cambridge, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Samuel B. and Samantha (Jackson) Thomas, natives of Hindsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Jamieson, Samuel B. Thomas, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, while the father came from Cornwall, England. Mrs. Samantha Thomas and her mother, whose maiden name was Martha Rhoades, were born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Samuel B. Thomas, father of Mrs. Jamieson, became a pioneer of Wisconsin in 1848, settling at Knappen's Grove. He afterwards removed to Missouri, where he attained the age of eighty-eight years. His son, John Thomas, was the first merchant at Poynette and also the first postmaster. He suggested the name in honor of Pauquette, the famous Indian fur trader at Fort Winnebago, but by error on the part of the postal authorities at Washington the name was corrupted to the name of Poynette.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson were born nine children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Hugh P., the first white child born in the village of Poynette; William W.; Addison J.; Samantha Janet (Mrs. E. E. Hinkson); John C.; Samuel, railway agent at Arlington, Wisconsin; and Amy V. (Mrs. Eric Johnson).

The Jamieson family were reared in the faith and are earnest supporters of the Presbyterian denomination. Referring again to the subject of this article, we find a man of great energy, determination and remarkable business capacity, and wherever known was accredited as a man of the most strict integrity. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and his right of suffrage was cast in support of the principles of the Democratic party, in which organization he was for many years a leader and earnest advocate. In the death of Hugh Jamieson the county of Columbia lost one of her highly-respected and influential citizens, while the family continues prominent in business and social circles.

NELS PAULSON.

Nels Paulson, who, with his son, Edward, conducts one of the finest farms in Strong's Prairie township, Adams county, is a foreign born citizen, but since taking up his residence in America he has contributed to the growth and upbuilding of her better interests, and can be truly classed among the public-spirited men of his community. He has followed the occupation of a farmer for over forty years, and has gleaned a knowledge of his calling which makes his judgment sure, and he is a gentleman of broad mind and excellent habits and is willingly accorded the esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Paulson was born in Norway, January 23, 1828, and was the son of Paul and Paulina (Johnson) Paulson, who were farmers in their native land and remained there during their lives. Our subject was given as good an education as was afforded the youth of that time, and at the age of sixteen years learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1855. With a young man's desire to see more of the world he came to America in that year, and located in Chester township, Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he plied his trade for about seven years. He then purchased a farm in Fond du Lac county, remaining there about fifteen years, after which he moved to Rudolph, Wood county, and conducted farming in that county about ten years. He purchased his present farm in Strong's Prairie township, in 1887, and has since resided thereon. The farm comprises three hundred and sixty acres, and he has succeeded in clearing for cultivation about two hundred acres, and in company with his son engages in general farming.

Mr. Paulson was married to Dorotha Christianson, daughter of Elling and Guline Christianson, of Dodge county, Wisconsin. One child was born to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paulson, a son, Edward. He has always resided with his parents, and was given a good education. He has spent his life working with his father, with the exception of three years, when he was attending the Luther College at Decorah, Iowa. He was married, April 17, 1881, to Sigrid Reierson, daughter of Germund and Gunnil Reierson, of Numedal, Norway, who came to the United States in 1862, and located in Strong's Prairie. To this union of Edward and Sigrid Paulson eight children have been born, seven of whom are living, as follows: Nels, Germun, Dorotha, Salmar, Gustav, Maria and Martha. They are an intelligent family of children and all are at home with their parents on the homestead farm.

Both our subject and his son are members of the Lutheran church, and in political sentiment are Republicans. Mr. Paulson, Sr., is not an active worker for his party, but his son takes an active interest in political movements, and attends as delegate many state and county conventions of the party. He has held various local offices of trust, including township clerk, treasurer and chairman of the board. The father and son are able, representative citizens of the community in which they reside, and the township of Strong's Prairie may well be proud to number them among the influential men.

HORACE S. OBRION.

Horace S. Obrion, one of the foremost citizens of the town of Fountain Prairie, Columbia county, was born in Dundee, Yates county, New York, March 1, 1841, and by industry, thrift and honest dealing with the public has accumulated a very comfortable fortune. He stands high in the estimation of the public, and is passing the closing years of an honorable career in peace and comfort.

John Obrion, the father of Horace S., was a native of New York, and married Jane Margaret Kress, also born in the same state. His grandfather was born in Ireland, and married an English woman. He was a wheelwright by trade, while his wife's people were largely farmers. He came west in 1844, and settled in Columbia county, making his home for a year at Columbus. In 1845 he took up one hundred and twenty acres of government land in Fountain Prairie, and here he held his residence until his death, which occurred November 20, 1856. His widow survived him many years, and remained on the old farm until the day of her death, August 19, 1884. They were the parents of six children: Myron died November 19, 1883; Ida did not live out her childhood; Ann married Reuben Arner, and has her home at Elroy, Wisconsin; Jennie is the wife of William Kann, and lives at the same place.

Horace S. was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and was entering upon his young manhood at the outbreak of the Civil war. His mother offered to send him away to school, but he had the patriotic impulse that dominated the loyal north so strongly and determined to enlist in the Union army. He was mustered into the Thirty-second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862, and with his regiment went directly to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was soon attached to the command of General Grant. The winter was spent on the skirmish line and in pursuit of Marmaduke and Forrest. The regiment was in no battle of any importance until the last year of the war, when it took part in General Sherman's memorable "march to the sea." After the surrender of General Johnston the regiment was marched to Washington to take part in the "Grand Review," the most memorable military pageant ever witnessed on this continent. There Mr. Obrion was mustered out about June 1, 1865, and immediately returned to Wisconsin. During the war he had risen to the rank of first sergeant, and had manifested much ability and courage as a soldier. The arts of war had, however, no attraction for him, and he gladly embraced the opportunity to engage once more in peaceful labors.

Mr. Obrion was married, August 20, 1865, at Arena, Wisconsin, to Angelia Fiero, whose home was at Danville, Dodge county, Wisconsin. Her parents had moved to Winnebago City, Minnesota, and she was making her home with her sister, awaiting the home-coming of her future husband. She was the daughter of Stephen and Lany Fiero, and was born May 10, 1842, in Mentz, Cayuga county, New York. Her parents were probably native to the same state, but her grandparents were Holland born. They had a family of ten children, of whom only three are living: Mrs. Margaret Hatch, Mrs. Mary Jane Huntington, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Horace Obrion. Stephen Fiero brought his family to Michigan in 1848, and was a farmer there until 1855. That year he settled at Danville, Wisconsin. Mrs. Fiero died in Minnesota in 1863, and Mr. Fiero in the same state fourteen years later.

Horace Obrion settled down on the old farm after his marriage, and has made it his home until the present time. He has taken a prominent position in local affairs almost from the first, and has served as a member of the town board of supervisors for many years, and has frequently been chairman of the organization. He is a strong Republican, though his father was a Democrat. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and has been banker of that order. He and his wife are members of the Fall River Methodist church, and he has served it as a steward for more than thirty years. There are six children in the family: Minnie is the wife of Dr. F. D. Hunt, of Fall River; Mabel is Mrs. R. D. Evans, and lives in the same place; Sidney S. married Alice Foster, and is living at DeSmet, South Dakota; Walter is a telegraph operator, and is at home with his parents; Ethel assists in the home duties; and Ernest is in the junior year of the Columbus high school. Mr. and Mrs. Obrion are pleasant, sociable people, and are well thought of in the community. She could easily establish her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and he is very sure his grandfather fought in that great struggle. Both families have always been faithful to their country's need, and on every occasion have furnished their full quota of soldiers.

JAMES ASAHEL STONE.

James Asahel Stone, one of the leading attorneys and prominent business men of Sauk county, Wisconsin, now located at

Reedsburg, was born in Smithfield, Madison county, New York, December 1, 1856, and is a son of Captain James Riley and Pamela Coe (Ellinwood) Stone. The father was also a native of Smithfield and his ancestors were from Connecticut. During the dark days of the Rebellion, he recruited Company F, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned captain of his company, being mustered in as such September 19, 1862. Among the engagements in which he participated were the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and at the latter he was taken prisoner. After one year spent in Libby prison, during which time he endured untold hardships, he was transferred to Macon, Georgia, where he died August 12, 1864, at the age of forty years. He was a brave soldier and was greatly respected by his men as well as his fellow officers. Prior to entering the army he engaged in farming and working at the stone mason's trade, and many monuments of his skill and handiwork are still to be seen at Peterboro, New York. His wife was also a native of Madison county, New York, and a daughter of George W. Ellinwood, a prominent citizen of that locality, who was engaged in farming and hotel keeping, and also served as justice of the peace for some years. The Ellinwood family is of Scotch-Irish lineage.

The preliminary education of our subject was obtained in the common school and Evans Academy, of Peterboro, New York. In the winter of 1869-70 he came with his mother to Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and located on a farm, to the cultivation of which he devoted his energies through the summer months, while in the winter he attended the Reedsburg high school, where he was graduated in 1875. Subsequently he attended the Oshkosh Normal School for one term, and for two years was a student at the State University. Later he studied law with Judge Stevens and R. P. Perry, of Reedsburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1889, since which time he has successfully engaged in general practice. He spent five years in Potter and Sully counties, South Dakota, locating settlers, conducting contests, etc., and still owns a claim there. Since his return to Reedsburg he has built up a large and lucrative practice, and in connection with his professional duties he is more or less interested in the insurance and collection business. He was one of the incorporators of the State Bank of that place, for which he acts as attorney.

Mr. Stone was married, April 19, 1884, to Miss Minnie Louise Corwith, a daughter of Silas W. and Anna L. (Albrecht) Corwith, of Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin. Her father died in Reedsburg, June 27, 1894, at the age of nearly seventy-eight years, but her mother, who was born in Doelleda, Germany, is still living in Reedsburg, at the age of sixty-three. Mrs. Stone was born in Troy township, Sauk county, March 6, 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone have three children: Anna Louise, James Riley and Millie Coe.

Mr. Stone has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs. He served two terms as city superintendent of schools, and three years as member of the board of education. He is now a member of the board of directors of the free public library, of Reedsburg, which was established by his earnest effort, combined with other public-spirited citizens.

His family attend the Presbyterian church. In social bodies he is a member of Maplewood Camp, No. 470, M. W. A., and its presiding officer; is a member of Reedsburg Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has taken the chapter degrees in Masonry. Both he and wife belong to Queen of Sheba Chapter, O. E. S., at Reedsburg.

Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and (October, 1900) is the nominee for the assembly for the second district in Sauk county. For four years he has creditably filled the office of city attorney of Reedsburg.

He holds and merits a place among the representative legal practitioners and citizens of Reedsburg, and is a pleasant, affable gentleman who makes many friends.

STEPHEN HUNGERFORD.

Stephen Hungerford, who now makes his home with his son in Dell Prairie township, Adams county, having retired from the struggles and cares of a busy life, was for many years connected with the agricultural interests of Adams county. He owned a considerable tract of land lying partly in that and partly in Columbia county, and carried on farming on a respectable scale. In 1900 he disposed of his place and sought the rest a long and active career had earned for him.

Mr. Hungerford was born near Fulton, Oswego county, New York, September 29, 1818, and was the son of Eleazer and Harriet M. (Waterhouse) Hungerford. The family settled in New York in an early day and became worthy citizens of that state. The father engaged in sailing a vessel on Lake Ontario for a number of years, but on account of ill health gave up that occupation at the time of his marriage. The father died about 1869 and was laid to rest in Oswego county, New York.

Until nineteen years of age our subject was bound out to farm work for a term of years, and upon attaining his majority he was employed by the state of New York as salt inspector, at Syracuse. During this time he also followed blacksmithing and carriage making, in which work he continued for about six years. When thirty-one years of age he went to California, via the Isthmus, which he crossed on foot, and then taking a steamer for San Francisco, the entire trip taking about six months. He engaged in mining in that state with varied success, and after four and one-half years, in 1854, returned to New York, and after a brief stay left for Kinderhook, Branch county, Michigan, where he purchased land and began farming. He followed farming there nine years, and then disposed of his interests, and in April, 1864, came to Adams county, Wisconsin, where he carried on farming until 1900 when, as stated, he sold out and removed to Dell Prairie township.

Mr. Hungerford was married June 23, 1843, to Lydia M. Root, daughter of Freedom and Sally (Crippen) Root, of Lysander, Onondaga county, New York. Mrs. Hungerford's father was a prominent hotel keeper of that place, and his death occurred in 1860, and the mother passed away in 1843. To Mr. and Mrs. Hungerford the following children were born: Mary, now Mrs. M. A. Rublee, of Kilbourn, Wisconsin; Henry, now in Washington; Orvil died February 24, 1894, and was buried at Sibley, Iowa; Charles, farming in Washington; Fred, farming in Dell Prairie township; Frank, now Mrs. L. B. Dunton, of Dundee, Illinois; and Louis, farming at White Creek, Adams county. Mrs. Stephen Hungerford died July 24, 1900, and lies buried in Spring Grove cemetery, Kilbourn.

Mr. Hungerford is one of the public-spirited men of his community, and despite his eighty-two years is still greatly interested in the welfare of the people. He follows public affairs and keeps posted on the issues under daily discussion, and is a gentleman who is strong in his convictions. He is a member of the Populist party in political sentiment, and along the lines of his party takes an active interest, but does not seek public office; he stands as a prominent member of the farming community, where he has chosen to reside for so many years. His career has been one of usefulness and activity, and he is passing his declining years amid those who honor the characteristics which have dominated his life.

PETER WILLIAMS.

Peter Williams is one of the best-known citizens of Cambria, having been a resident of that place nearly all the time for more than half a century. During the greater part of this period he has served the people in some official or business capacity and his conduct of these affairs has been such as to merit and receive the approbation of his associates.

Mr. Williams is a native of Wales, born to Thomas and Jane (Andrew) Williams at Penmachno, Cærnarvonshire, on the 17th day of December, 1831. At the age of fourteen years, his father having died, he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade. Having served three years thereat, in 1849 he crossed the ocean and came to Wisconsin. In the meantime his mother had married Mr. Owen R. Roberts and the family had settled in Columbia county in 1847. After spending a few years with them upon a farm in the town of Courtland, Peter started out to seek his fortune. Tailoring had never been congenial to his tastes and he endeavored to find some other work, but as his entire cash capital consisted of twenty-five cents, he was constrained to accept employment in a tailor shop at Beaver Dam at the princely salary of eight dollars per month, though his services soon commanded better remuneration. During the next few years he visited various places in Wisconsin and worked at several different pursuits without materially improving his circumstances, but acquiring some useful experience. In the spring of 1854 he opened the first tailor shop in Cambria and conducted the same for twenty-five years or more, receiving the patronage of the best citizens of that village. In the meantime he devoted his intervals of leisure to reading law and in 1880 he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in partnership with A. Scott Sloan, then secretary of state for Wisconsin, who was for many years an intimate friend of Mr. Williams. Since that time he has devoted most of his attention to this profession though simultaneously filling one or more official positions almost constantly. For many years he has been a justice of the peace, and it should be mentioned to his credit that it has been his policy to discourage rather than to promote litigation among a people who are naturally inclined to preserve order and harmony in their relations one to another. He has also served as town clerk, president of the village, postmaster and member of the county board of supervisors. In 1888 he was elected clerk of the court for Columbia county. Two years later he was reelected by the popular vote, but was unable to hold the office, owing to a technicality. He has been a promoter of many useful measures calculated to advance the interests of the town and county, and has conscientiously discharged every trust reposed in him by the people. He has been a consistent supporter of Republican principles from the inception of that party, having cast his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont in 1856. In 1895 Governor Upham appointed him agent for the Wisconsin School for Dependent Children, at Sparta, which position he filled for eighteen months.

Mr. Williams has erected two of the most substantial and attractive brick buildings upon the main street of Cambria, and is a stockholder of Cambria Music Hall. While he has been too liberal and honest to accumulate a fortune, he has been reasonably successful in a business way and there is probably no man in Cambria who enjoys a greater degree of the public confidence. An honored member of the Masonic fraternity, he has filled the principal chairs in Cambria Lodge, and is connected with Fort Winnebago Chapter at Portage.

November 24, 1856, he secured a helpmate upon life's journey in the person of Miss Eleanor Owens, daughter of Owen S. and Grace (Jones) Owens. This estimable lady was born at Bethesda, Cærnarvonshire, Wales, and came to Columbia county with her parents in 1847, settling in the town of Springvale. Evan Jones, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Williams, was a harper and attained remarkable skill in that profession. During the greater part of his life he was employed to play in an inn at Cærgybi, near the foot of Snowdon, which was frequented by tourists from England and other parts of Europe. Of eight children born to Mr. ard Mrs. Williams, but two survived the period of infancy, but eight grandchildren delight their hearts. Their only son, Owen Caradoc, is a well-known business man of Cambria, and their daughter, Jennie, is the wife of Thomas A. Sanderson, of Minneapolis.

JOHN BROWN NORTON.

John Brown Norton, one of the pioneer printers and publishers of Wisconsin, is now living retired after a long, busy and useful life at Baraboo. His identification with "the art preservative of all arts" dates from his seventh year and from that time until he laid aside business cares in 1880 he was in some way connected with the publishing business.

Mr. Norton was born in Mt. Zion, Hancock county, Georgia, in August, 1826, a son of Jacob and Harriet (Holbrook) Norton, both natives of Weymouth, Massachusetts. The father was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Norton, the founder of the first church in Hingham, Massachusetts, which structure is still standing and is now the oldest church in the United States. He was a nephew of Rev. John Norton, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, and after preaching there for one year went to Boston, and for many years was pastor of the first church there, it being the predecessor of the famous Old South Church. Rev. Jacob Norton, grandfather of our subject, was a graduate of Harvard College and a fellow student and relative of J. Q. Adams. For the long period of forty-three years he was pastor of one church in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Cranch, daughter of Judge William Cranch, of Boston, and a niece of Abigail Smith, who became the wife of President John Adams. All his sons, with one exception, were graduates of Harvard.

Jacob Norton, father of our subject, served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and took part in the campaign about Lake Champlain. He was one of the most expert swordsmen of his day. In early life he learned the printer's trade with Lincoln & Edmunds, one of the oldest publishing firms of Boston, and later he carried on a book printing establishment of his own. About 1818 he went to Georgia and for twelve years or more was editor and proprietor of the "Hancock County Advertiser." He then located in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the book and job printing business until his death. Subsequently, about 1850, his widow came to Wisconsin and died in Prairie du Sac, Sauk county, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. When a young woman she sang in the choir of

Dr. William E. Channing's church at Boston, Massachusetts. Her father, John Holbrook, was an extensive dealer and manufacturer of boots, shoes and furs at Boston, removed to St. Louis, Missouri, at an early day and erected the first brick house in that city.

John B. Norton, of this review, spent the greater part of his boyhood in Lowell, Massachusetts, and there acquired his early education. At the age of seven years he began setting type, and after having thoroughly mastered the printer's trade he went to New York City, where he was in the employ of Harper Brothers for a number of years. Had his health permitted him to remain longer with that firm he was to have been made assistant superintendent of their establishment. In 1855 he came to Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, and spent two years on a farm recuperating. He then went to Madison and secured an interest in the "State Journal," which he retained for nearly a quarter of a century. During this time the office furnished to Anson Kellogg, of the "Baraboo Republic," the first "insides," so called, ever printed in the United States. While connected with the "Journal" Mr. Norton was state printer for a time. Owing to failing health he severed his connection with the paper in 1880, and lived for several years in retirement at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but is now a resident of Baraboo, Wisconsin. Before coming to this state he started the first steam press in Savannah, Georgia, and the second in that state.

In 1848 Mr. Norton married Miss Caroline M. T. Fowler, a native of Andover, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Leavitt) Fowler, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Her maternal grandfather, Major Jonathan Leavitt, served from the beginning until the close of the Revolutionary war, taking part in many engagements on both land and sea. He was with the army during the famous winter at Valley Forge. He died at Conway, New Hampshire, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Norton are as follows: Claude R., a physician of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John Jacob, a resident of Rome, New York, and was secretary and treasurer of the Rome Gas and Electric Light Company for many years, now special agent for an extensive Nicaraguan enterprise; Carrie Fowler, wife of Dr. C. H. Hall, of Madison, Wisconsin; and David A., who died August 20, 1892, soon after his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Socially Mr. Norton affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is identified with the Republican party, though at local elections he sometimes votes independent of party ties. He is widely and favorably known throughout the state and has a host of warm friends in Sauk county.

CURTIS B. NEFF.

Curtis B. Neff, residing on section 28, in Easton township, is one of the pioneer settlers of Adams county. He has engaged in the pursuit of agriculture the greater part of his life, and to his efforts much of the present solid prosperity of his vicinity is due. He came to Adams county when it was a wilderness and has assisted in transforming it into one of the most thriving agricultural districts in Wisconsin. His home is one of pleasant surroundings and he has added modern improvements and prospered in his chosen calling, and is now one of the substantial men of his community. It is through his perseverance and honest dealings that he has acquired a fortune, and is supplied with the comforts of life.

Mr. Neff was born July 12, 1823, at Cortland, New York, and was the son of Isaac and Polly (Black) Neff, of Dutch descent. The family resided near the Mohawk river many years and the father was a farmer. They went to Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, about 1851 or 1852 and took up land on which the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1889, aged ninety-five years. The mother survived him five years and died at the age of ninety-one or ninety-two years, and both were buried at Lake Mills.

In the family of nine children our subject was the fifth in order of birth. He went to Jefferson county one year later than his parents, and purchased forty acres of land near Lake Mills, where he stayed about eight years. He came to Easton, Adams county, on a hunting expedition and the creek and general appearance of the country pleased him and he disposed of his interests in Jefferson county and pre-empted one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 28, which is his present home farm. He has converted it into a well-improved farm and most of the land is under cultivation.

Mr. Neff was married in December, 1847, to Nancy L. Frink, daughter of George and Esther (Brown) Frink, of Lake Mills, who came to Wisconsin from New York. Mrs. Neff died June 18, 1873. Six children, five of whom are living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Neff, as follows: Caroline, now Mrs. L. Lampher, of Easton; Henry, engaged in farming in Easton township; William, mining in California; Laura, residing at home; and George, farming at home.

Mr. Neff stands for the principles of the Republican party. He has lent his influence for the upbuilding of Adams county, and is prominent in the farming community where he has resided so many years. He has held various township offices of trust, and in every instance discharged his duties faithfully and well. He has labored hard throughout his career, and during his younger days had little opportunity to gain an education, but through his own efforts he has acquired a good education and is well read and keeps abreast of the times. To such men the community owes a debt of gratitude for the part they have taken in the advance of civilization, and the community of Easton township willingly accords this gentleman the highest esteem.

JAMES FRANCIS FORREST.

James Francis Forrest, a well-known farmer of the town of Arlington, Columbia county, also possesses a noteworthy mechanical skill and ingenuity. He is a man of decided business ability. He makes fruit raising and pigeons a specialty, and gives his farm much care and thought, and demands that it should give corresponding results. He belongs to one of the pioneer families of the county, being the son of William Forrest, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, whose parents died in that country during his boyhood. When grown to manhood he came to the United States and lived for a time in Vermont. About 1850 he came to Wisconsin, and located in the town of Arlington. He built the first house in "Pine Hollow," and at the same time he purchased land in section 10, of the same town. There he made his home from 1863 to his death, January 11, 1894, at the age of seventy-seven years, ten months and twenty-nine days. He was a successful farmer, and the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he had thoroughly improved. He was a Democrat, but never an office seeker. He married Miss Marion Brownlee, a native of Carluke, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and a daughter of Alexander and Marion (Lightbody) Brownlee, her mother springing from an old and aristocratic family. Mrs. Marion Forrest died November 30, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years, three months and seventeen days. She was the mother of five children: Marion, Mrs. John W. Wright, of Baraboo, Wisconsin; Agnes and Jean, of Poynette; Elizabeth, the wife of William Axon, of Lodi, Wisconsin; and James F.

James Francis Forrest was born in the town of Arlington, Columbia county, Wisconsin, April 28, 1863, and the farm that is now his home, and which he is cultivating with so much success, is also his birthplace. Here he spent his boyhood, and attended the public schools, finishing at Poynette and at Madison. He is a natural mechanic, and has devised many labor-saving appliances, which he operates with a stationary engine. He is constantly called upon to repair farming implements for his neighbors, and among other things has invented and constructed a very practical manure-spreader. He has also made several clocks, of a curious and complicated pattern, and does considerable fine scroll work.

Mr. Forrest and Miss Mabel Chipman were married May 14, 1896. She is a daughter of George and Martha (Taylor) Chipman, of whom mention is made in the sketch of W. R. Chipman, published in this volume. The grandmother of Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Achsa Taylor, is an estimable lady of ninety-seven years, and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, where she is surrounded with an atmosphere of tender and venerating love. She was born in New Hampshire. James Francis Forrest and wife are the parents of one child, Nellie, a sweet and winsome little girl, born November 1, 1897. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church at Poynette, and are counted among the best people in this section of the county. Mr. Forrest has been a Prohibitionist from boyhood.

ROYAL AYERS, Deceased.

Royal Ayers, deceased, was for many years recognized as one of the leading citizens of Fairfield township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, and he is still remembered by the older residents of this portion of the county as a man of indomitable force of character. He was born at Rockingham, Vermont, March 27, 1824, and died in the township of Fairfield, June 25, 1891, and within these limits lived a useful and honorable life. He was a son of Moses and Abigail (Proctor) Ayers, and a descendant of John Ayers, who was born in Nottingham, England, in 1592, and came to Massachusetts in 1637, and was the founder of the family in America. Moses Ayers was a native of Concord, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1790, dying in Putney, Vermont, when over seventy-eight years. Abigail Proctor was born in Washington, New Hampshire, and died at Putney, Vermont, when past ninety-seven years. Moses Ayers was a son of William Ayers, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and married Mollie Reynolds, a daughter of Samuel "Runels," a prominent pioneer of Bradford, Massachusetts.

Royal Ayers was one of a family of thirteen children, of whom two died in infancy. Royal and three of his sisters became residents of Sauk county. They were: Abbie, who married W. R. Glover, and lived in Greenfield township; Martha married George W. Barnes and had her home in Fairfield township; Louisa married O. G. Watkins, of Baraboo township, and is now dead.

Mr. Ayers went to Massachusetts when seventeen years of age, and for the next ten years was mainly employed on the wharves at Weymouth. He was three years or more in Rockingham, Vermont, and in 1855 came to Wisconsin and located in Fairfield township, where he bought two hundred acres of land, receiving for a portion of this a government patent. He devoted his life to the improvement of this valuable tract, and made it one of the choicest farms of the county. And this farm was his home until his death. He was a believer in land, and at one time owned over six hundred acres. He was at different periods of his life engaged to a considerable extent in loaning money, and seldom made a misdeal. He was a vigorous and industrious man, possessed an excellent judgment and made his mark upon the commercial and business interests of Sauk county. He was a Republican, and always took an active interest in politics. For nine years he was chairman of the town board, holding that office at the time of his death. He was a soldier in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting February 7, 1865, as a member of Company E, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out November 14, 1865. He was stationed at Rolla, and Benton Barracks, Missouri.

Mr. Ayers and Miss Nancy Jackson were married November 9, 1848. She is a daughter of Luther and Sally (Noyes) Jackson, and was born at Abington, Massachusetts. Her father was born near Plymouth Rock, and was a shoemaker by trade. He died at Abington, July 18, 1887, at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Ayers is the mother of one son and four daughters: Lucy was born at Abington, Massachusetts, and died January 22, 1863; Abbie E., born May 4, 1852, at Rockingham, Vermont, has taught fourteen years in the schools of Sauk county, and is now Mrs. Elwyn D. Kidder, of Harriman, Tennessee; Carrie Frances, born January 3, 1857, is now Mrs. E. R. Thomas, of Fairfield township; Ella Vesta, born May 19, 1859, is living on the homestead farm; Charles Jackson, born November 23, 1861, has always lived on the home farm, which he now owns. He has been a Prohibitionist from boyhood, and has no desire for official position. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers helped to organize the Fairfield Methodist church, and he was one of three contributors to purchasing a building for purposes of worship. The family is known as an intelligent and cultured one, and all its members are full of a high purpose in life. The son is a member of the Baptist church, and was a Good Templar as long as the order was maintained in Fairfield.

SHERMAN COLBURN, Deceased.

Sherman Colburn, deceased, was for many years prior to his death one of the leading farmers of Springville township, Adams county, and left an estate, which is one of the best in that community. The homestead is located on section 13, and his widow now makes her home there, with her two youngest children. Mr. Colburn was an agriculturist for over thirty years, and was an earnest worker and well posted on general topics. He made a success of his vocation, and won the esteem of his fellow men. He was an ex-soldier, and no man ever entered the defense of his country with more loyalty and patriotism. His life was that of an honest man and public-spirited citizen, and he passed away mourned by many friends.

Our subject was born in Fairfield, Vermont, April 16, 1825, and was the son of Hugh and Sylvia (Sherman) Colburn. His father lived in Vermont and was from an old established family of that state. He was a blacksmith by trade.

Of a family of four children our subject was the second in order of birth, and after the age of six years was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Barlow. He lived with her until about twenty years of age, and attended school and received a fair education. He went to Boston about 1845 and learned the trade of currier, which he followed until about thirty years of age. He turned his steps toward the new west in 1855, and for several years was employed in the pineries of Wisconsin and later engaged in farming, spending twelve years on various farms. He then purchased his farm in section 13, Springville township, where he resided until his death. He enlisted in Company K, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and engaged in the siege of Vicksburg and numerous small skirmishes, and was discharged after about nine months' service. He was a true and brave soldier and never once faltered when duty called.

Mr. Colburn was married, June 10, 1856, to Elvira Bresee, daughter of Andrew and Mary Ann (Thomas) Bresee, of Sutton, Quebec, who were of French Canadian descent. Eight children were born to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Colburn, as follows: Edwin S., born November 29, 1859, now residing at Big Spring; Harvey B., born October 18, 1862, now farming in Dell Prairie township; Andrew W., born March 18, 1864, now engaged in farming in Excelsior township, Sauk county; William H., born April 21, 1867, now farming in Springville township; Sylvia A., born November 29, 1869, now Mrs. D. M. Shoff, of Easton; Evalette, born February 9, 1872, now Mrs. H. Reynolds, of Twin Villey; Frank, born October 18, 1874, now residing with his mother; and Ruby M., born February 15, 1877, now at home. Mr. Colburn passed away at Springville, Adams county, Wisconsin, September 11, 1895. He was a prominent member of John Gillespie Post, G. A. R. He gained his competence through honesty, industry and perseverance, and was an exemplary husband, father and friend.

MORITZ BERNHARDT ANACKER.

Moritz Bernhardt Anacker, a prosperous farmer of Caledonia township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, has an interesting and romantic career. He was born in the village of Herrenbreitungen, Schmalkalden, Hesse Cassel, Germany, May 20, 1845, and is a son of Christopher and Mary (Jaeger) Anacker. The mother died when our subject was only four years old, and the father passed away in 1891, when over sixty years of age. Members of the Anacker family have been prosperous farmers and land owners in Herrenbreitungen for a number of centuries, the church at that place containing records of the family as early as the eleventh century. That church, one of the oldest in Europe, was built of stone and slate in 1446, used by both denominations, Lutherans and Reformers. Martin Luther was born near by. One hundred years previous to that time all of the Anacker family at Herrenbreitungen died of a plague, which depopulated that and two adjacent villages. Their property, however, was taken possession of by descendants of an Anacker whose ancestors had moved to Switzerland about 1100. The great-grandfather of our subject was Kolus Anacker, a wealthy farmer of Herrenbreitungen, and the grandfather was Henry Anacker, a highly educated and influential citizens of that place, who took great pains to search and preserve the records of his family.

Christopher Anacker, the father of our subject, was a man of considerable prominence in his community. Besides carrying on a large farm for some years, he operated the town brewery and public house at Herrenbreitungen, where he filled some official positions. During the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, he favored the Prussians, though his king, Frederick William IV, of Hesse-Cassel, was in sympathy with the Austrians. When the king attempted to fly to Switzerland with the war fund of about three million dollars, Mr. Anacker was instrumental in notifying the Prussians, who intercepted the treasure. Some of the Bavarian troops, who were allies of the Austrians, intended to capture Mr. Anacker, because he had refused to sell them beer, and was denounced as the Prussians' friend, but escaped through a ruse of our subject, who diverted their attention and served them with beer. The next day, but one, the Bavarians were defeated in battle by the Prussians at Rossdorf.

The subject of this sketch received only a limited common-school education, but being a precocious youth, he became well informed. At the age of thirteen years he went to live with his maternal grandfather, Moritz Jaeger, at Herrenbreitungen, who sent him to the high school in Schmalkalden, for one year. While there he gained a good knowledge of the French language, and intended studying English, but did not remain long enough for that purpose on account of sickness in the family.

Failing to agree with his father and step-mother, Mr. Anacker came to America in 1866, leaving home at night, as he had been drawn as a conscript for the king's cavalry, the "Cuirassiers." One-fourth of the property which he was to inherit from his mother was confiscated by the government, and the rest he was beaten out of by his father's recklessness. Diligent efforts were made to apprehend him by the officers at Bremen, where he was delayed for a few days before taking a vessel. By the assistance of friends he succeeded in eluding the officers, though the vessel was searched after he embarked. Upon landing in New York he went to Rockford, Illinois, and soon afterward came to Portage, Wisconsin, where he secured employment in a hotel. About a year later he commenced working as a farm laborer in Caledonia township, and spent four years in that way, carefully saving his wages until he was able to stock a rented farm, which he operated for three years. In 1875 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm on section 23, Caledonia township, all of which was wild land when he purchased it, to which he has since added one hundred and forty acres. He spent four days in clearing a track through the woods to the spot where he wished to build his house. The place is now well improved with good buildings, is under a high state of cultivation, and watered by living springs. He has given considerable attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle and other live stock, but in 1896 he had the misfortune to lose nearly all his stock by a contagious disease. However, he now has several head of fine thorough-bred Jersey and Durham cattle upon his farm.

In the fall of 1871, having unexpectedly made arrangements to take possession of a rented farm, Mr. Anacker found it necessary to secure a housekeeper. The only young lady whom he considered eligible for that important position was a distant cousin, Miss Minnie Anacker, whom he had met but once or twice, but satisfactory arrangements were soon made, and they were united in marriage December 10, 1871, since which time they have traveled life's journey together in harmony and tranquility. She was born in Herrenbreitungen, Germany, June 30, 1852, and the following year was brought to this country by her parents, Gustave and Sabina (Eberlein) Anacker, who settled in Lewiston township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where her father died in the fall of 1880, aged sixty-two years, her mother, December 6, 1868, aged fifty-one. Her paternal grandfather, George Anacker, was a brother of the grandfather of our subject, Henry Anacker. To our subject and his wife have been born fifteen children, of whom two died in infancy. The others are Charles W. A., now a resident of Lime Springs, Iowa; Christopher William Otto, and Mary, wife of William S. Walter, also of Lime Springs; Minnie, wife of William S. H. Johnson, of Portage, Wisconsin; Amelia, of Lime Springs, Iowa; Anna, of Portage, Wisconsin; and Rosie, Bernhardt, Gustave, Henry, Edward, Margaret and Leonard, all at home. They also have three grandchildren. All of the children have been given good district-school educations.

Mr. Anacker usually supports the Democratic party, is an advocate of the gold standard, and keeps well informed on the questions of the day. He is widely and favorably known, and has a host of warm friends in his community.

ROBERT NEWTON BARTHOLOMEW.

Robert Newton Bartholomew, Lodi, Wisconsin, is the oldest living pioneer of the Lodi valley, and through a long and useful career has been one of the most influential citizens of this part of the county. He is a thoroughly honorable and upright man, kind and sympathetic in his spirit, and his entire business career has been marked by an unswerving integrity. He properly belongs to a record of the representative men of Columbia county.

Mr. Bartholomew was born at Lexington, McLean county, Illinois, October 8, 1834, and is a son of Marston Clark and Mary Hopkins Bartholomew. His father was born at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and his ancestors came from Burford, England, where the Bartholomew chapel has stood for five hundred years. William Bartholomew came to this country about 1690, and built a mill at Stony Creek, Connecticut, and there his descendants are still represented by several active and pushing business men. General Joseph Bartholomew, the grandfather of the subject of this article, was born in New Jersey, March 15, 1766, and when he was two years old his family moved to Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania. As soon as he was old enough to enter the Continental army he became a soldier, and fought against the Indians and the Tories on the Pennsylvania frontiers. About 1795 he floated down the Ohio river and settled at "the falls," on the Kentucky shore, near the present site of Louisville. He remained there several years, and then crossed over into Indiana and engaged in farming near Charleston. In 1811 he was appointed a colonel in the Indiana troops, and served as second in command under General Harrison. He was wounded in the arm at the battle of Tippecanoe, and never wholly recovered from its effects. On account of his conspicuous bravery in that battle he was appointed brevet brigadier-general. When General Zach Taylor was besieged at Fort Harrison he joined a regiment raised for his relief and served as a private. At Vincennes he was placed in command of the expedition, owing to the illness of General Gibson, and it is said that the Indians fled as soon as they heard their old enemy was in command of the approaching forces. As a consequence of his brilliant conduct of this expedition he was made a major-general. In 1830 he moved to McLean county, Illinois. The country was then a wilderness and, in consequence of the outbreak of the Black Hawk war two years later, he built a block house, which served as a shelter for the inhabitants of the country until the troubles were ended. He died in November, 1840, on the day

William Henry Harrison was elected president of the United States. General Bartholomew was distinguished for bravery, hospitality and the most marked reluctance to discourse concerning his own experiences. He was a man of much character and ability, and served in the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Marston Clark Bartholomew came to Wisconsin in March, 1845, and made claim to land in section 22, of the town of Lodi, Columbia county. At the land office, then located at Mineral Point, he was informed that the land had already been deeded, and he finally paid two dollars and fifty cents an acre to perfect the title. He found the nearest white settlements at Fort Winnebago, Madison, Wyocena, Columbus and Sauk Prairie. His family came on in September, and the only others in the town of Lodi that season were his brother, George M. Bartholomew, Rev. Harry Maynard and William Simcoe, with their families. He bought three hundred and twenty acres, and it is still in the possession of the immediate family. He died January 1, 1881, at the age of seventy-five years, and had lived a long and useful life. He served as chairman of the town, and filled other public offices. He was a Whig and in later life a Republican. At the age of fifty-six he took up arms in defense of the Republic, and served in the Civil war. After taking part in several battles he was severely wounded at Antietam, and finally discharged on account of disability. His wife, Mary (Hopkins) Bartholomew, died April 17, 1886, at the age of eighty years. She had enjoyed good health to a time close to her fatal illness. She was born at Dover, Delaware, and her ancestor, Robert Hopkins, came into Delaware from England by way of Canada. There he acquired a large tract of land under the original Penn purchase, and deeded a portion to his son, John Hopkins. Robert Hopkins, a son of John, removed to Shelbyville, Kentucky, about 1816, and subsequently to Jeffersonville, where he died in 1830 at an advanced age. Mrs. Bartholomew became the mother of eight children, of whom two died in infancy; Christiana, the widow of H. C. Maynard, of Lodi; Nancy Elizabeth, the wife of Philip Ringsdorp, of Lodi; Robert N.; Joseph M. died in Milwaukee, March 8, 1898; Mary C., the widow of Anson Ackerman, and lives in Kansas; John M., a soldier in Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, a part of the famous Iron Brigade, was killed August 28, 1862, at the opening of the battle of Gainesville. Joseph M. and his father served in the same company.

Robert N. Bartholomew has lived in Columbia county since he was eleven years old with the exception of two years spent in Kansas during the prevalence of the border war. He went to that state in 1856 and preempted land in Bourbon county, and served as a member of the Kansas State Militia, and saw John Brown several times, but was never associated with that noted leader. He has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and is one of the most respected and successful farmers of the county. He was married in 1855 to Miss Priscilla B. Eells, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Eells, and a native of Hanover, Massachusetts. Her father was a blacksmith and lived some years in Lodi. He moved later in his life to Gallatin, Missouri, where he died in 1879, and his widow ten years later.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew are the parents of seven children, and have seventeen grandchildren. All but two of their children are living in Lodi. Ransom G. is in Chicago, and Martha E. in Wyocena. Marston Clark is on the old homestead farm. Mary D. married James L. Pollock; and Nellie M., S. L. Fellows. Albert G. and John B. are in business in Lodi.

Mr. Bartholomew has always been a Democrat, and has taken a prominent part in the working of the party. He has served on the county committee, and has been delegate to the state convention. He and his wife helped to organize the Universalist church of Lodi, and he has always strongly supported that organization. He is now one of its trustees, and has been its moderator from the beginning. He and his wife have carried the spirit of their faith into their lives and are noted for their kind and benevolent spirit, their open-handed generosity, and their ready support of that which tends to the public welfare. He has been prominently identified with the Masonic organization, and belongs to the Lodi Valley Lodge, the Baraboo Valley Chapter and Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Wisconsin Consistory at Milwaukee. He was master of the Lodi lodge for eighteen years previous to 1897.

Mr. Bartholomew is highly esteemed in every relation of life, and has shown himself a genuine man throughout his long career.

ISAAC WARREN MORLEY.

Isaac Warren Morley, a representative and prominent citizen of Excelsior township, residing on section 29, is one of the pioneers of Sauk county, and his name is inseparably connected with its agricultural and educational interests. He was born in Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, September 2, 1820, a son of Thomas and Lillis (Russell) Morley, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. His paternal ancestors were of English extraction, and the first to come to the new world was a passenger on the Mayflower. The grandfather, Thomas Morley, was a man of unusual physical development and was a soldier of the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. He spent his last years upon a farm at Kirtland, Ohio, where he died in his eighty-fifth year. His wife, Lucy, had preceded him to the world beyond a few months. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Abel Russell, was one of the pioneers of Mentor, Ohio, and the first town clerk of that place. He died on his farm there at the age of eighty years. About 1812 the father of our subject removed with his family to the Western Reserve of Ohio, and became one of the first settlers of Lake county, where he followed farming for many years. He died in the spring of 1885 at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was always healthy and vigorous up to the time of his death. His wife died a number of years previous, at the age of fifty-four.

The early education of our subject was obtained in the public schools of his native state, and for one term he attended the academy there. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, and later spent four years at the Western Reserve Seminary in Kirtland, Ohio, where James A. Garfield some times participated in the public exercises. After completing the prescribed course at that institution he successfully engaged in teaching for a number of years.

In 1849 Mr. Morley made a trip to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and entered four hundred and eighty acres of fine farming land and 20, Excelsior township, and the following year took up his residence upon his property. He improved about one hundred and sixty acres of this land and lived there for a number of years, but since 1883 has resided upon his present farm on section 29, the same township, where he has one hundred and eighty acres of fine farming land near the Baraboo river, which affords excellent advantages for stock raising. He has erected good buildings upon his place and made many other improvements which add greatly to its value and attractive appearance. In company with his brother, Lyman R. Morley, he drove about one thousand head of merino sheep from Ohio to Sauk county, in 1850, it being one of the largest flocks ever introduced into the county. They also drove several head of horses and other stock. For some years our subject bred merino sheep, but for some time past has given his attention to Shropshire sheep, and in his present flock has about one hundred thoroughbreds and high grade stock. He is also interested in breeding good cattle. As a farmer and stock raiser he has met with well-deserved success.

In 1844 Mr. Morley wedded Miss Mariette Smith, a daughter of Elijah Smith, of Kirtland, Ohio. She was born in that place, and died in Sauk county, Wisconsin, December 26, 1898, at the age of seventy-four years. The children born of this union were Mary, wife of Rufus C. Cole, of Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Alvah H., who died in Ulrich, South Dakota, in the spring of 1898, at the age of forty-seven years; Lucius W., a resident of Hot Springs, South Dakota; Thomas E., a farmer of Excelsior township, Sauk county; Harvey W., on the home farm; Leaphe, now at home; and Minnie, at home. Mr. Morley also has nine grandchildren.

In 1861 Mr. Morley was elected the first county superintendent of schools, and acceptably filled that office for four years. He had previously acted as town superintendent for several years, and for a number of years after coming to the county continued to engage in teaching school. He assisted in organizing the Sauk County Agricultural Society in 1856, and has been an exhibitor at nearly all the annual fairs, where he has received many premiums on his live stock. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, in 1844, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its stanch supporters. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church of Reedsburg, now disbanded, was trustee of the same many years, and was a member of the official board during its entire existence. For some time he was also an active member of Reedsburg Grange, P. of H., and helped to organize the Good Templars lodge in Narrow Prairie township, now disbanded. His life is exemplary in many respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation. He is a strictly temperate man, never using tobacco or liquor in any form, and has the esteem of all who know him.

GEORGE ROSWELL COOK.

George Roswell Cook, a progressive farmer of Dell Prairie township, has been a resident of Adams county many years, and is well known and highly respected. He was born in Steuben county, New York, April 30, 1855, and was the son of Orange and Rosella (Donaldson) Cook.

Orange Cook was a farmer by occupation and resided in the eastern states for a number of years, and the family moved to Springville township, Adams county, in 1861. The father died in Steuben county, New York, about 1865, and the mother resided on the homestead in Adams county until her death, May 19, 1869. She was laid to rest in Olin cemetery.

Our subject received a liberal education, having attended the district school and the high school at Kilbourn, and spent one year in Canisteo Academy, Steuben county, New York. At the age of twenty-five years he returned to Marathon and Lincoln counties, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the lumbering business for about four years. He then went to Springvale township, Adams county, where he owned land which he had purchased when seventeen years of age, and resided on the farm and added various improvements. He disposed of his land in Springville township, in 1890, and located on his farm in section 8, in Dell Prairie township, which he has improved until it is now one of the best cultivated in the vicinity. He is a most progressive farmer and was one of the first to advocate dairying in Adams county. He has met with success in that line, and his estate is kept in the best condition, and good residence, barn and outbuildings mark his financial success and care. One hundred and twenty-five acres of land are under cultivation and he has about twenty head of milch cows, and in that branch alone is gaining a comfortable competence. He raises stock, and all grain he raises is used to feed the stock on the farm.

Mr. Cook was married, March 25, 1885, to Emma Brandenburg, daughter of Christian Brandenburg, who located in Quincy, Adams county, a number of years ago, and was one of the early settlers of that region. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of five children, all of whom are at home, as follows: Carl, born September 7, 1886; Grace, born November 2, 1887; Effie, born July 3, 1890; Earl, born November 21, 1893; and Bessie, born December 21, 1895.

Mr. Cook has been called to fill various township offices of trust, including chairman of the town board, township clerk, and justice of the peace. He is a Republican, and interested in the welfare of his party and country, but does not take an active part in political affairs. He is first vice-president of the Adams County Agricultural Association, and the society is at present in a flourishing condition, and Adams county is fast coming to the front as a thriving agricultural district. To such men as Mr. Cook the county owes a debt of gratitude for the part they have taken in the upbuilding of the better interests of the vicinity, and the active interest displayed in all matters of local importance.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, M. D.

George W. Jenkins, M. D., has been identified with the interests of Kilbourn City and vicinity for nearly a half-century, and is one of the oldest representatives of his profession in the state of Wisconsin. In both public and private life his career has been such as to inspire the confidence and good will of the people and no citizen of that thriving village is held in higher regard by the community.

Dr. Jenkins was born in the town of Duanesburg, Schenectady county, New York, September 19, 1824. His father, William A. Jenkins, was a native of Long Island, whose grandfather, Christopher Jenkins, had settled there in colonial days. The last named was an English sea captain. His wife, whose given name was Abbe, was of Welsh lineage. Their son, Christopher, the father of William A. Jenkins, was also a sea captain. He was a very athletic man and could lift an anchor weighing eight hundred pounds. William A. Jenkins spent most of his life on a farm in Schenectady county, New York. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Jenkins, was remotely descended from the same family as her husband. Her mother was a relative of Hamilton Fish, the distinguished New York statesman.

After leaving the public school at Quaker Street, a village near his native place, the subject of this notice engaged in teaching. A little later he took up the study of medicine with Dr. William H. Brigham, of Charleston, New York, at which place he spent about four years, a part of that period being employed in teaching. He afterward attended the medical department of Columbia College in New York City, from which institution he received his diploma in 1851. Having determined to seek his fortune in the west, he joined the late Jonathan Bowman and one or two other gentlemen from Charleston, New York, and came directly to Wisconsin. Upon arriving at Milwaukee the party hired a team and drove by way of Madison to Delton. Six months later Dr. Jenkins began practice at Newport, a flourishing village on the Wisconsin river, at the mouth of Dell creek. He remained about ten years at that location, witnessing its development to a town of fifteen hundred people and its subsequent abandonment by the removal of most of the buildings and inhabitants to the present village of Kilbourn City. This place was entirely unsettled when he arrived in Columbia county, being a part of the Indian reservation. Since locating here he has been continuously engaged in active practice, meeting with phenomenal success, and the demand for his services extending through several counties. For some years he was accustomed to ride on horseback, often fording streams and breaking roads through sloughs and marshes, some of his trips occupying several days' time. Though he sometimes reached his patients bespattered with mud and water, his services were none the less appreciated. In 1863 he became associated with Dr. H. C. Markham and they opened a drug store at Kilbourn City. After a time he purchased his partner's interest and still carries on the business. When the business part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1866 he promptly replaced the original store with a substantial brick building, joining with his contemporaries in establishing a brick-kiln, by which means the cost of material for their buildings was materially decreased. For a number of years past he has been a surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and is a member of the National Railway Surgeons' Association. He is a member of the Columbia County Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Association, and occupies an enviable position among his professional brethren.

fessional brethren.

The Doctor was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary Markham, daughter of Sidney D. Markham, of Colosse, New York. They have one daughter, Kate M. The family is connected with the Presbyterian church, and the Doctor is prominent in the Masonic order. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter at Kilbourn, in which he has filled the principal offices. He is a member of Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, at Portage, and also identified with Milwaukee Consistory. In early life he was a Whig, but he has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has avoided active participation in politics, his only official service having been in the capacity of town superintendent of schools and that of health officer for the village of Kilbourn City.

The Doctor relates some interesting reminiscences of early days in Wisconsin, some of which afford apt illustrations of the uncouth manners, convivial habits and crude but hearty hospitality which were characteristic of the pioneers. Among his early associates at Newport, with whom he boarded for some time, was Colonel Joseph Bailey, afterwards famous as the savior of General Bank's fleet on the Red river during the Civil war. Another early acquaintance was the notorious fur trader, Jared S. Walsworth (a brother of Judge Walsworth), who kept a country tavern on the road leading from Portage to the pineries. He was famous alike for his hospitality, conviviality and good humor. At the sessions of the court in Madison, one of his favorite amusements consisted in riding a horse through the court room; but he always cheerfully paid the fine imposed for this breach of decorum, considering the fun was well worth the money. At the general election of 1852 the Doctor joined a party which drove to Lewiston, the nearest polling place, to deposit their ballots, a four-horse team being employed to transport the party and give proper dignity to the expedition. A number of taverns along the line were liberally patronized and some members of the party became quite hilarious. On the way home they were passed by a stranger, who made some slighting remark concerning the "four-horse team." He was overtaken at the next tavern, which happened to be Walsworth's, where the driver of the wagon promptly resented the insult by knocking him down with his fist, after which everybody shook hands in token of friendship and the stranger set up the drinks for the party.

WILLIAM WARD.

William Ward, a popular conductor on the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has been connected with that corporation for a quarter of a century. He was born in Freehold, New Jersey, January 6, 1858, a son of Michael and Bridget (Brehany) Ward, natives of Ireland. Having lost his parents during his boyhood, Michael Ward came to the United States in early life and located in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he made his home until April, 1873. He then came to Footville, Wisconsin, where he lived upon a farm until called from this life, April 5, 1899, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife died July 27, 1895, at the age of fifty-seven years, and both were laid to rest in St. Joseph's cemetery at Janesville, Wisconsin. They were devout members of the Catholic church, and most estimable people. The maternal grandfather of our subject died in Ireland, but his wife, Mrs. Mary Brehany, came to this country and died in Footville, Wisconsin, December 2, 1890, at the age of eighty-two years.

William Ward, of this sketch, is indebted to the public schools of Marlboro, New Jersey, for his educational privileges. In 1873 he came with his parents to Wisconsin, and soon afterward began work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, as water boy, and served as brakeman for that company for one year, after which he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He steadily worked his way upward until, in 1880, he was promoted to conductor, and now has charge of freight trains on the Madison division of the Northwestern Railroad, running between Baraboo and Winona. During his entire railroad career he has never met with an accident or injury, and is to-day one of the most trusted employes of the company.

On the 6th of February, 1882, Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Miss Katie Petted, who was born in Newtown, Connecticut, and came with her parents, Michael and Mary Petted, to Sauk county, Wisconsin, locating in Fairfield township. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in Baraboo, October 16, 1896, aged sixty-eight years, and his wife died December 3, 1893, aged sixty-five years. They were born in Ireland, but were reared in Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Ward have been born four children, namely: Mamie, Cassie, Willie and John. The family are connected with St. Joseph's Catholic church, of Baraboo, and Mrs. Ward is now treasurer of the Ladies' Sodality.

In 1898 Mr. Ward built a pleasant residence on Second street, Baraboo, which is an ornament to that part of the city, and there the family now reside. He is a charter member of Baraboo Division, O. R. C., in which he has filled all the principal offices, and is a Democrat in political sentiment. Although he takes a deep interest in all public questions, he has little time or inclination for their agitation.

JOSEPH BOWEN.

Joseph Bowen, who for the past twenty years has tilled the soil in Colburn township, is one of the substantial farmers of Adams county. He engages in general farming, and is well known as an earnest, industrious and honest man, ready at all times to further the interests of his community, and the country at large. He is an ex-soldier, who braved the dangers of war to preserve the Union, and during his service was in the thickest of the fray. He is loyal and progressive and well merits his success.

Mr. Bowen was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1836, and was the son of John and Margaret (McLean) Bowen. His father was a farmer by occupation in New York state. Our subject was limited as to his educational advantages, and has gleaned his information outside of the school room. He was bound out to a farmer for three years, at the early age of twelve years, and worked for farmers until he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, August 10, 1862. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and courageously entered all the battles and engagements in which that army participated. He was discharged May 31, 1865, after nearly three years' service. After leaving the army he came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming two years, and in 1868 located in Strong's Prairie township, Adams county, and homesteaded one hundred and twenty acres of land, and purchased forty acres. He conducted this farm ten years, and in 1878 moved to Colburn township, Adams county. He owns eighty acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. It is a model little farm, and equal to any in the vicinity. With the exception of the three years spent in the army service he has devoted his life to the pursuit of agriculture, and has gained a knowledge of his vocation which is indeed valuable.

Mr. Bowen was married, December 28, 1859, to Samantha Scott, daughter of David C. and Elizabeth (Fuller) Scott, of Arbour Creek, Pennsylvania. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, as follows: Ida, now Mrs. M. Freeland, of Strong's Prairie; Ada, now Mrs. H. Bloomfield, of Strong's Prairie; Libbie, born March, 1866, now Mrs. H. Winslow, of Plainfield; Josephine, now Mrs. P. McGregor, of Hancock; Josie D., a farmer of Colburn township; Albert, born in 1873, now farming in Colburn township; Willie, born in 1875, now residing at home; and Fred, born in 1877, now farming in Colburn township. Ida and Ada are twins, and were born in January, 1861, and Josephine and Josie D. are twins, and were born in 1871.

Mr. Bowen was a member of Hancock Post, No. 150, G. A. R. He is a Republican in political sentiment, but does not take an active part in the affairs of his party. He is public-spirited and enjoys a comfortable competence which he has gained by the judicious use of his time and the resources which came to him. His career while in the service of his country is one which he can review with justifiable pride, as well as his career as a private citizen. He defended the Union faithfully, and has ever displayed the same characteristic in the defense of his community and friends, and will always be found standing on the side of right and justice.

STEWART C. BELL.

Stewart C. Bell, one of the best citizens of Columbia county, living in the town of Hampden, was born in Brookfield, Wisconsin, June 18, 1846, and is a son of Francis and Margaret (Coulter) Bell, natives of northern Ireland. Bell Tavern, where he was born, is quite an historic spot. The senior Bell kept the tavern for many years in the pioneer days, and entertained at his table many of the old nobilities, such as Solomon Juneau and I. P. Walker. For additional information concerning them the reader is referred to the sketch headed Robert Bell.

Mr. Bell received his preliminary schooling at home, and was a student for a time in the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee. In 1866 he crossed the plains overland, intending to go to California, but stopped in Nevada to take a position as porter with a wholesale supply house. He proved so well adapted to the business, quick witted and reliable in all his transactions, that he rose from position to position with remarkable rapidity, and presently became the head of the house, having as his principal assistant the present governor of that state, Rheinhold Saddler. They were very intimate friends, and their acquaintance still continues. In 1869 Mr. Bell relinquished his Nevada interests, returned to this state and in company with his brother, Robert, bought a farm in Columbia county, and here he has kept his residence to the present writing. In 1876 the brothers divided their joint holdings, and each has increased his real estate interests, and the subject of this sketch now owns a well appointed and highly cultivated farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres. It has fine buildings, and is one of the choice farms of the county.

Stewart C. Bell and Mirza L. Phillips were married November 15, 1869. She is a daughter of Eli Phillips, of Brookfield, and was born May 25, 1847, in the town of Brookfield. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, and the Phillips belong to an old colonial family. Her father saw Washington's funeral, and remembered seeing him more than once. He had a family of five children, all of whom are living: Jerome E. Phillips, at Clinton, Iowa; Homer, Fountain Prairie, Wisconsin; Monroe and Eugene, Omro, Wisconsin; and Mirza, the wife of Mr. Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are the parents of three children: Frank E., a teacher and a graduate of the Oshkosh Normal; Alma May, at home; and Harvey B., now a normal student in Oshkosh. Our subject is a Democrat, and though he lives in a Republican neighborhood, has been justice of the peace, assessor, town clerk and chairman of the town board. He is secretary of the town insurance company, and was a potent factor in its organization. He was census enumerator for 1900, and is the government crop reporter for this section. He was the prime factor in securing route No. 1, free mail delivery, Columbus, Wisconsin. He wrote the congressman, got up petitions, and stuck to it until he secured what he was working for. He has always been interested in public progress, and an untiring worker for every measure calculated to promote the general welfare. With perfect propriety he may be classed among the leading men of Columbia county.

WILLIAM RUSSELL CHIPMAN.

William Russell Chipman, a bright and progressive farmer of the town of Leeds, Columbia county, Wisconsin, has long since learned that the noblest life that can be lived is that which opens the way to the heart of nature, and keeps a man far from the temptations of the crowded pavements and the vices of the great city. Upon his broad acres he can be honest, and live true to his best self. Mr. Chipman is a true type of the best American farmer, upright and manly, industrious in his habits and a kindly heart.

Mr. Chipman was born in this township May 10, 1863, and is a son of George and Martha (Taylor) Chipman. George Chipman was a native of Westminster, Vermont, and his ancestors came from England. They settled in Massachusetts long previous to the Revolutionary war, and some of their representatives were men of considerable importance in colonial affairs. Ebenezer Chipman, the father of George Chipman, was a farmer and lived in Vermont the greater part of his life, and died in Milton, Wisconsin, at the age of seventy years. George Chipman left Vermont and settled in Wisconsin in 1848. He lived near Janesville a number of years, and about 1860 moved into Columbia county, where he bought a farm in the town of Leeds. In 1867 he bought a second farm near Leeds Center. This he greatly improved, put up fine buildings and brought to a high state of cultivation. Since 1893 he has been living a retired life in the village of Poynette, where he is now making his home, at the age of seventy-two. His estimable wife is in her sixty-seventh year. She is a daughter of George Taylor, who was a farmer in Vermont and Canada, and in his later years a resident of Cashton, Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he died at the age of eighty-two. George Chipman and his wife were the parents of two children: William Russell and Mabel, now the wife of J. F. Forrest, a farmer in the town of Arlington.

William Russell Chipman has always lived in the town of Leeds, and is a fair representative of the "boys of old Columbia." He attended the district school, and spent some time in the Sun Prairie high school, and then took the shorter agricultural course at the University of Wisconsin. He has had charge of the home farm since 1884, and has developed into a broad-minded and progressive farmer. He gives his chief attention to live stock. He feeds extensively for the Chicago markets, and sends forward every year a number of cattle and sheep. He is a man of public spirit and was the chief promoter of the Leeds Telephone Company, an organization recently effected, to afford the neighboring farmers communication with Madison and several of the adjoining towns. He is the president of the company and has largely made it a decided success.

Mr. Chipman and Miss Jennie Roberts were married in 1893. Mrs. Chipman is a daughter of David G. and Mary (Jones) Roberts, residents of the town of Leeds, where she was born. Her father was born in Cærnarvonshire, Wales, and came to Columbia, Wisconsin, in 1847, when he was still a boy. He lived in early life at Cambria, and later moved into the town of Leeds, where he died February 8, 1887, at the age of fifty. He was a son of David Roberts, who died on the ocean while coming to the United States. His widow came on to Columbia county, and settled in the town of Cortland. She was seventy years old when she died. Mrs. Mary Roberts died in September, 1897, at the age of fifty-seven. She was born in Wales, and was brought to this country in her infancy. Her father, William Jones, settled near Utica, New York, where he died at the age of eighty. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Morris, and lived to be forty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were among the most highly respected people of the town of Leeds, and were the parents of five children: Jennie, now Mrs. Chipman; George, of St. Croix county, Wisconsin; Milton is at Washington, D. C., an employe of the census bureau; Herbert, a traveling salesman and resident of the town of Leeds; and Edwin, of the same community.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Chipman are the parents of two bright and charming children, Harold and Mary. They are members of the Leeds Congregational church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. He is a Republican, and is a member of the county committee. He formerly had a deep interest in the Prohibition party, but of late years has been identified with the Republican organization, particularly on all questions that relate to national affairs. He is now serving as justice of the peace.

GEORGE HARRINGTON.

George Harrington, one of the pioneers of Adams county, Wisconsin, is a respected resident of the village of Easton. He was born in the city of New York, February 16, 1834. His father, John Harrington, was a mechanic and worked for many years in New York City, and died there in the spring of 1844. His wife, Mary, died in 1843, and both parents were buried in the city of New York. To this worthy couple six children were born, three of whom are still living, namely: Susan, now Mrs. Young, of Staten Island; Mary, now Mrs. W. R. Marsh, of Rahway, New Jersey; and George, the subject of our present article.

George Harrington was left at about the age of ten years without parents, and was taken in charge by relatives. At the age of fourteen years he went to work on a farm near Oxford, in Orange county, New York, where he remained three years. He received a preliminary education between his tenth and fourteenth years. He has been a great reader and observer, however, and has managed to pick up a fund of practical knowledge that has stood him in good stead on many occasions. When he was seventeen years old he returned to New York City and engaged with an oysterman, fishing in Long Island Sound, and taking the oysters to New York City. He was about three years on the water, sailing from New York to Salem, Philadelphia, Richmond, Virginia, and other points.

In 1855 Mr. Harrington left New York for Wisconsin, and located in Columbia county, near Portage, and lived with a farmer at Silver Lake about nine months. In the winter of 1856-57 he was in the pineries along the Yellow river. In November, 1855, he entered a tract of land comprising eighty acres, in the town of Easton, but did not reside upon it until 1857, when he located upon the land and began to improve it. This land he held until 1865, at the time of his discharge from the service, when he sold it and purchased a farm on section 32. This farm he held for nineteen years, and finally traded it for property in the village of Easton.

Mr. Harrington enlisted August 16, 1864, in Company K, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was immediately assigned to service at Petersburg. He remained on duty there until April 5, 1865. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865.

Mr. Harrington was married in February, 1862, to Mahala, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (De Remmer) Algard, of Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Harrington died August 31, 1892, and rests in the Easton cemetery.

In political sentiment our subject is a Republican and takes an active interest in public affairs. He has served as supervisor of his township, and for fourteen years has held the office of school treasurer. He takes an interest in the advancement of the cause of education, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all men regardless of political bias. He is a good Christian citizen and a man of sterling worth. He is a member of the Ennis Reed Post, G. A. R., at White Creek.

GILBERT B. VAN ALSTINE.

Gilbert B. Van Alstine, who is now living a peaceful and quiet life in the town of Newport, Columbia county, had a varied and eventful career until after he had reached middle age and more. He was born at Newfane, Onondaga county, New York, February 22, 1832. He was educated in the common schools of New York, and at Kingsville College, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he attended until he had nearly finished the full course. He made his first independent venture for himself when about seventeen years old, and went on the great lakes as a sailor. He was a fresh water sailor for six years, and then he sought employment on the ocean. He engaged on the whaler "Monongahela," which was built and owned in New Bedford, Massachusetts, but fitted out and operated from New York City. He was on the ocean some four years, two of which he spent on a whaling expedition, and two engaged in the coasting trade. He had trying experiences, but came through them all safe and sound. He was wrecked on the coast of Patagonia, and with a few companions was cast upon a barren shore. After enduring every sort of privation they were rescued by the "Four Sovereigns," and taken to Valparaiso, Chili, South America. While he was a sailor on the lakes the ship in which he was engaged ran into the brig "Blossom," and sent it to the bottom almost immediately. More than two hundred lives were lost and the scenes of horror then witnessed will never leave his memory.

Mr. Van Alstine finally left the ocean, and was a lumberman for several years, winning considerable success. In 1866 he came to Kilbourn City and took a position as engineer with Hindes & Drinker. In 1870 he located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the town of Newport. This he has greatly improved in every way. He now has a fine farm and home buildings, and ninety acres under cultivation. He added to this from time to time until, in 1886, he was the owner of a half-section of valuable land. He sold that year small tracts of land, and made substantial improvements on what he retained nearer town.

John and Harriet (Blake) Van Alstine, the parents of the subject of this article, were prominent people in their eastern home. Her father was born March 7, 1797, and was an old-line Whig, always opposed to every form of monopoly, and in his last years a Republican. The Blakes were an educated family, and their daughter Harriet was fitted for teaching school. They came to Ohio at an early day, then to Wisconsin, where the father died in Adams county May 16, 1874. The mother was born July, 1806, and died October 12, 1874.

In politics Gilbert Van Alstine has followed in his father's steps and voted with the Republican party. He is now a member of the Reform party. He does not belong to any neighboring church, and holds the faith of Swedenborg as his interpretation of religion. In 1860 he was married to Amelia V. Rea, a daughter of Walter C. and Mary A. (Pinkerton) Rea. She was born November 4, 1840, at Portville, Cattaraugus county, New York, and was educated at the local academy, from which she graduated.

The children of Gilbert B. and Mrs. Van Alstine (all living) are: Florence E., born March 16, 1862, now the wife of Edward Kenney, proprietor of a large dairy farm at Rochester, Minnesota; Gilbert E., Jr., born October 11, 1866, married Mabel Flanagan, of Kilbourn, is an engineer and carpenter living in Kilbourn; Mary Coraline, born February 4, 1869, now the wife of Frank Kingsley, farmer in the town of Newport, Columbia county; Byron B., born August 4, 1871, married Anna Bieter, of Mantorville, Minnesota, and is an engineer living near Mantorville; John Frederick, born December 4, 1873, married Maud Kingsly and engaged by a milling company in Minneapolis; Walter C. (twin of John F.), born December 4, 1873, married Helen Toverson, is farming and resides in Kilbourn; Guy Earlscourt, born August 24, 1881, now in Dakota; his home is in Minneapolis.

Gilbert B. Van Alstine enlisted in 1861 (ninety days' service) in Company A, Third New York Cavalry. This regiment was reorganized and Mr. Van Alstine came west to Wisconsin. He re-enlisted, February 2, 1864, in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, and did duty in Missouri.

MRS. ELECTA PAGE LEWIS.

Mrs. Electa Page Lewis, widow of Rev. John Lewis, and a highly-esteemed resident of Baraboo, Wisconsin, is a representative of two families which bore an active and prominent part in molding the character and sentiment of the early settlers of this state. She was born in Coventry, Connecticut, and is a daughter of Harlan and Mary (Kingsbury) Page, also natives of Coventry, and descendants of good old colonial families. Her paternal grandfather, Capt. Gad Page,commanded a company in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and she well remembers seeing him in his uniform, as he lived to a great age. Her father, Harlan Page, moved to New York city in 1825, and there did engraving for the American Tract Society and also took charge of the depository of that concern. Prior to this he had engaged in teaching school. He died in 1834, at the age of forty-three years, and his wife passed away in New York, July 23, 1838, at the age of forty-five. She was a daughter of Lieut. Joseph Kingsbury, of Coventry, Connecticut, who won his title as an officer in the Continental army.

Harlan Manus Page, brother of Mrs. Lewis, was a graduate of Beloit College and for many years was employed on the staff of the "Wisconsin State Journal" at Madison, Wisconsin. In 1876, owing to failing health, he resigned his position and removed to Baraboo, where he died June 15, 1886, at the age of sixty-three years, his remains being interred in Platteville, Wisconsin. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Eliza Turner, still survives. One daughter, Mrs. Josie E. Hildebrandt, is now in Balize, British Honduras, and a son, Harlan K. Page, makes his home in Chicago and is connected with the "Chicago Tribune."

Mrs. Lewis was reared and educated in New York City, and there she gave her hand in marriage, July 18, 1843, to Rev. John Lewis, a Congregational minister, who was born in Walpole, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Dartmouth College and also the New York Theological Seminary. In 1843 he came to Wisconsin as a home missionary and located at New Diggings, laboring among the mining towns of the southwestern part of the state until 1847, when called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Platteville. He continued in charge at that place until called from this life September 2, 1860, at the age of forty-three years. He worked untiringly in the Master's vineyard, and was loved and respected not only by the people of his own congregation but by all who knew him and witnessed his devotion to the cause of Christ. After her husband's death Mrs. Lewis spent a few years in Chicago, but since 1876 has made her home in Baraboo. Here she is surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom she is held in the highest regard on account of her many acts of kindness and deeds of charity.

JOHN FERRIS, Deceased.

John Ferris, deceased, was for many years a prominent and influential farmer of Otsego township, Columbia county, and left behind him an honorable name. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, March 13, 1833, and was a son of Alexander and Mary (Robinson) Ferris. The senior Ferris was a farm laborer and came to the United States, dying in Dayton, Ohio, in 1867, when he had reached the age of seventy-seven. He served in the British army in the battle of Waterloo.

John Ferris left home when twenty-two years old, and coming to this country, made his first location at Dayton, Ohio. From that city he enlisted in the Union army September 3, 1861, being enrolled as a member of Company C, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He re-enlisted in Company F, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served throughout the war, being discharged in August, 1865. He was in active duty nearly all the time. He served under Burnside at Knoxville, and later became a part of the command of General Sheridan. He was in the battle of Cedar Creek and throughout the Shenandoah campaign. He avoided wounds and capture, though his hat was taken off by a cannon ball, and he had many narrow escapes. He attended many army reunions, and greatly enjoyed these meetings.

After the war Mr. Ferris came to Wisconsin, and bought a farm on section 7, in the town of Otsego, and here he spent his remaining years. He made many improvements on the place, and owned one hundred and fifty-six acres at the time of his death, which occurred May 13, 1900. He gave some attention to stock breeding and to potato culture. He was well read, took much interest in the general events of the times, and was able to discuss public questions very intelligently. He was a Republican, but never ran for office, and would not consent to any proposition in that direction. He was a member of the Congregational church at Rio. He was formerly a Methodist, but when that church disbanded at Rio he united with the Congregational. He belonged to the Henry C. Payne Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pardeeville.

He was united in marriage, March 23, 1866, to Mrs. Catherine McKenna, a daughter of John and Mary Henry. She was born in Dyian, county Tyrone, Ireland, and her father was a bookkeeper in a flax factory at Dyian. He died there, and his widow came to Wisconsin, bringing with her the family. She died in the town of Otsego, October 14, 1893, aged eighty-seven, keeping her bodily activity and mental vigor to the last. Ancestors of John Henry came to Ireland from Glasgow, Scotland. His father, Alexander Henry, served in the English army during the Irish rebellion, and assisted in quelling the Catholic uprising, for which, however, he received no pay. Mrs. Ferris, who is still living, is the mother of five children, three of whom are living: Maggie, Mrs. Edward H. Hellie, is residing at Hanley Falls, Minnesota; Addie, who is Mrs. Van Armen, has her home in Rio; John R. carries on the home farm. He is a graduate of the business college at Rockford. There are four grandchildren in the family.

JOHN WALTON, Deceased.

For many years prior to his death the gentleman above named was a leading miller and land owner of Adams county. He was the possessor of two of the best farms in the vicinity of Easton, and was also proprietor of the mill at that place.

Mr. Walton was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 28, 1824. He emigrated to Hamilton, Ontario, when about seven years of age, and resided there for some time. He was a miller by trade and built the mill at Olin, Springville township, and had previously purchased the mill at Easton, which he owned at the time of his death. He came into possession of a farm at White Creek and the farm near Easton, on which his son, Rufus, now resides. He enlisted in the cause of his country, in Company K, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and served as lieutenant during the Civil war.

Mr. Walton was married July 11, 1846, to Miss Mary Wells, of Hamilton, Ontario. Mrs. Walton lived three years after their marriage, and left one son, Henry J. Mr. Walton married Julia A. Coyne, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 22, 1851, and her death occurred September 30, 1881, and she was laid to rest at Fall River. Ten children were born of this union, six of whom survive, as follows: Wallace B., now in Alaska; Marcus T., employed by Great Northern Railroad in Hillyard; Rufus S., residing on the farm in section 30, Easton township; Franklin M., of Ellendale, North Dakota, engaged in milling; Charles W., residing in Milwaukee; Elgie J., bank clerk at Oakes, North Dakota. Mr. Walton was married to Mrs. Emma Pease, April 21, 1883, who is now residing in Chicago.

Mr. Walton died at Easton, Adams county, Wisconsin, March 25, 1895, and was laid to rest at Fall River, Wisconsin, where he formerly resided, and where several members of his family are buried. He was a man respected by all who knew him, and whose words and deeds were of the highest character. He was a member of Friendship Post, No. 122, G. A. R. He voted in accordance with his views of right and for the welfare of his fellow man, and stood stanchly for the Republican party.

Rufus S. was the fourth son, and was born in Elkhart, Indiana, September 9, 1865, and came to Easton when about six years of age. He attended school until he reached his majority, and assisted his father in the mill and on the farm, which he continued to do until his father's death. He moved onto the homestead in the fall of 1898, and has since engaged in the pursuit of farming.

Rufus S. Walton was married November 23, 1890, to Etta Henry, daughter of J. A. and Augusta (Stowell) Henry, of Easton. Three children have been born to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walton, as follows: Winifred, born June 16, 1893; Margie Belle, born October 12, 1897; and John Lester, October 9, 1899. Mr. Walton is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, White Creek lodge. In political faith he is a Republican. He has been called upon to serve in various township offices, and is ever willing to perform his duty faithfully and for the benefit of his community. His home is one of refinement and his family circle is a pleasant one. He is one of the rising young men of his county and already enjoys popularity and esteem.

CHARLES ALBERT NUTTING.

Charles Albert Nutting, one of the prominent citizens of Randolph, Columbia county, operates a machine shop and has won considerable distinction in his line of work.

He was born in Randolph, Vermont, October 15, 1847, and was a son of Charles and Cordelia M. (Gilman) Nutting.

The father of our subject was a native of Randolph, Vermont, where he engaged in the practice of law for some years. He was a graduate of Oberlin College and began his professional life with his father, William R. Nutting, who followed the practice of law in Randolph most of his life. He passed away at the age of eighty-four years. The father of our subject came to Wisconsin in 1853 and purchased a farm near Randolph, in Dodge county, and resided thereon during the remainder of his career. He abandoned the practice of law and engaged in farming. He died about 1895, aged seventy-six years. He was justice of the peace for many years and a member of the Congregational church at Fox Lake, but in his later life he attended the Methodist church at Randolph, which was more convenient to his home. He was an influential and exemplary citizen. His brothers, George and David, were missionaries to Turkey for some years. The mother of our subject was born at Tamworth, New Hampshire, and died some years before her husband. Her father was a farmer by occupation. Rev. Hidden, a prominent minister of Tamworth, was a relative of Mrs. Nutting. Our subject was one of eleven children, three of whom are deceased. The surviving children are as follows: Charles Albert, our subject; Samuel Edward, residing in Everett, Washington. The latter is the inventor of a wax wheel arc light, which is manufactured extensively; Maria Gilman, now residing in Stillwater, Minnesota, was educated at Rockford Seminary, Rockford, Illinois, and spent seven years as a missionary in Turkey; Lillian, who became the wife of George Partner, and died in Clark county, Wisconsin; Clarence foreman of a jewelry manufacturing establishment at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Harlan T. K., residing on the home farm; Perley, professor in Stanford University, California; Cora, now Mrs. Bennett, residing near Moscow, Minnesota; and Mabel, now Mrs. Hopkins, of Red Cliff, Wisconsin.

Charles Albert Nutting was about six years of age when he came to Wisconsin, and at the age of sixteen years he enlisted, December 23, 1863, in Company E, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After Lee's surrender he was transferred to Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was stationed at Montgomery, Mobile, and other places in Alabama, and took part in Banks' Red river expedition. He was at Sabine Cross Roads and participated in a three-days march, which caused his illness and he was confined to the hospital for some time. He took part in a number of skirmishes and scouting expeditions until the siege of Mobile, at which place he remained until he was discharged from the service in October, 1865. He returned to Wisconsin after the war and in 1866 began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he has followed more or less since that time. Since 1880 he has operated a wagon shop, with which he combines general jobbing, a feed mill, etc. He has added a general machine shop and does a variety of machine work and has one of the best equipped shops for wood or iron work in the state. He is a natural genius for mechanical work and has made a success.

Our subject was married, in 1873, to Elizabeth Bryant, of Westford township, daughter of John Bryant, a farmer of that locality. Mrs. Nutting died in 1888, aged thirty-four years. Four children were born to this union, as follows: Lloyd Oliver, in business with his father; Clinton Albert, of Vancouver, British Columbia; Isabel Maude, now Mrs. Henry Tuttle; of Milwaukee; Sadie, now Mrs. R. Teela, of Randolph.

Mr. Nutting was married to Josephine Bryant, a sister of the first wife, in 1893. Mrs. Nutting was born in Westford township, Dodge county. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nutting, who are named as follows: Leroy W. and Clarence. Mr. Nutting is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has filled the principal offices in the local lodge and is a member of the grand lodge. He is a member of George H. Stevens Post, No. 100, G. A. R., at Fox Lake. He was a member of the village board for several years and is identified with the Republican party politically.

PLINY HAYES GUNNISON.

Pliny Hayes Gunnison, a prominent and influential citizen of the village of North Freedom, Sauk county, Wisconsin, who is now living retired from active business cares, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, May 3, 1832, and is a son of Levi B. and Rhoda (Hurd) Gunnison, natives of New Hampshire, who located in Canandaigua about 1822. The father was born in Goshen, New Hampshire, and was five years old when his parents died of spotted fever at that place. His great-grandfather was a native of Norway and founded the family in New Hampshire about two hundred years ago. On the maternal side our subject is of English descent. His grandfather lived and died in New Hampshire. The father of our subject died on his farm in Canandaigua, New York, at the age of eighty-four years, the mother at the age of eighty-six.

In his native state Pliny H. Gunnison spent his boyhood and youth, and in 1856 came to Wisconsin, locating in Lodi, Columbia county, where he owned and operated a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on the line of the old military road between Mineral Point and Fort Winnebago, where a tavern was conducted for several years. He also purchased a forty-acre tract of timber land in Dane county. On leaving the farm, in 1883, he removed to Lodi, where he successfully engaged in the agricultural implement business for four years, and then came to North Freedom, where for five years he dealt in lumber with good success, but since then has lived retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

On the 25th of April, 1855, Mr. Gunnison married Miss Frances M. Moore, who was born in Medina, Ohio, a daughter of William and Edna (Castle) Moore, both natives of Canandaigua, New York. Her father went to California by way of the Isthmus and died there in 1851 at the age of fifty-one years. The mother died in Lodi, Wisconsin, in 1878, at the age of seventy-four years. Her father, Dyer Castle, removed from New England to New York at an early day and endured many hardships en route. His wife, Margaret Jones, of Welsh lineage, was a devout Quakeress, and in remembrance of her deliverance from the dangers of this journey always kept a memorial to the Lord upon her mantel. Her father was Myron Jones, a sea captain.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gunnison were born eight children, namely: Edna M., widow of A. Hawley, of Eden, Michigan, is a woman of considerable ability and talent, and is now acting secretary of the Bay View Reading Circle; Irwin L. is a resident of Lake Preston, South Dakota; Charles N. is secretary of a packing company at Sioux Falls, South Dakota; George H. is also a resident of Lake Preston, South Dakota; Emma A. is the wife of F. Peers, of McMinnville, Tennessee; William M. and John H. are both living in North Freedom, Wisconsin; and Alice F. is a teacher of Tomah, Wis-township. All have been well educated, are capable and useful citizens of the various communities where they reside, and are filling creditable positions in life. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend also have twelve grandchildren living.

While living in Lodi our subject and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church, but since coming to North Freedom have united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Townsend is now serving on the official board. He has been an elder for over twenty years. He supported the Republican party from the time he voted for Fremont in 1856 until after voting for Blaine in 1884, but the following year became identified with the Prohibition party, and is at present a member of the state central committee of Wisconsin. He has been called upon to fill a number of local offices, though he has never sought official honors. His merits have received the respect and esteem of all who know him, and after an honorable and useful career he has well earned a rest from all business cares and spends the remainder of his life in ease and quiet, surrounded by all the comforts that former labor has brought.

HENRY EPSTEIN.

Henry Epstein, one of the prosperous and influential business men of Baraboo, Wisconsin, was born October [illegible], 18[illegible], in [illegible], Hesse-Nassau, province of Nassau, Germany, and is a son of [illegible] and Wilhelmina ([illegible]) Epstein, farming people who spent their entire lives in the province of Nassau. For six years the father served as a soldier in the German army. Henry Wilhelm Epstein, his grandfather [illegible], was also an agriculturist.

In his native land our subject spent his boyhood and youth and remained in the fatherland until 1866, when he crossed the broad Atlantic and first located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in a sugar factory for a few months. In September of that year, however, he came to Wisconsin and for one year lived on a farm in Dane county. Later he was variously employed at Pheasant Branch in the same county and for some time worked in an elevator and brewery. From there he went to Madison where he was employed in a brewery, and subsequently was a second fireman on the railroad at Forest, Wisconsin. After another year spent at Madison he worked as foreman for one year in a brewery in [illegible], and in the fall of 1879 came to Baraboo, where he purchased a brewery, which he has since enlarged and improved until it now has a capacity of sixty barrels per day. Having previously become thoroughly familiar with every branch of the trade, he has met with excellent success in his business and receives a liberal share of the public patronage. He has erected several business blocks in the city, some of which he still owns, is interested to some extent in farming and stock raising and recently built the large brick residence which has since been his home and which is supplied with all the comforts which make life worth the living.

In January, 1882, Mr. Epstein was united in marriage with Miss Anna Weber, daughter of Christian and Louise Weber, natives of [illegible], Germany. Of [illegible] children born of this union there are eight living, namely: Carl, Henry and [illegible], who are all connected with their father in business; [illegible], now in the Wisconsin University; [illegible], who is now learning in the brewery; [illegible], wife of Mrs. James [illegible], of Baraboo; [illegible] wife of Charles [illegible], of [illegible]; and [illegible]. Their children [illegible]. The family attend

Trinity Evangelical church at Portage and occupy a prominent place in business and social circles. Throughout the greater part of his life Mr. Epstein has supported the Democratic party, but in 1896 voted for William McKinley for president. He takes no active part in political agitation, but has been a liberal contributor to public enterprises, and is justly regarded as one of the most public-spirited and valued citizens of his adopted county. He has accumulated a handsome property, and his life illustrates what can be accomplished through industry, perseverance, good management and a determination to succeed.

PETER DANGEL.

Peter Dangel is a well-known citizen of Reedsburg, who has achieved success in business through his own industry, perseverance and integrity of character. During his residence of over thirty years in that place he has established a reputation among his associates, which justly entitles him to honorable mention in the annals of Sauk county. He is a native of Germany, born at Mulheim, Rhine province, October 28, 1834. His parents, Peter George and Barbara (Lind) Dangel, were in humble circumstances and bequeathed him little more than a rugged constitution and an honest purpose to better his condition in life. They lived and died in the Fatherland, the former passing away in 1848, at the age of forty-two years, while Mrs. Dangel survived to the age of sixty years.

While a boy Peter Dangel began to learn the miller's trade, at which he was employed in his native land about eleven years. In the meantime he spent two and one-half years in the German army, but as peace prevailed during that period he was not called into actual hostilities. Believing that the United States offered better opportunities for capable and ambitious men, in 1860 he came to this country. He spent the next five or six years in the state of New York, being employed at his trade most of that time in Oswego and Syracuse. He then came to Reedsburg and for a dozen years operated the grist mill at that place, which was then owned by S. Mackey & Company. For the next three years he carried on a shoe store in conjunction with Paul Bishop, to whom he sold his interest in the business at the end of that period. In 1880 he opened a meat market, which he has since conducted with the exception of three years, during which time he rented the establishment. For a part of this interval he was employed as bookkeeper and collector in the Reedsburg Brewery. The name of the present firm is Peter Dangel & Son, and the procession of customers which is constantly filing in and out of their shop attests the excellent quality of the goods sold as well as the personal popularity of the proprietors.

Mr. Dangel was married February 24, 1869, to Dora Paran, daughter of Mrs. Catharina Paran, of Oswego, New York. Mrs. Dangel was born in Barum, province of Hanover, Germany, and came to this country in 1854, her father having died in Germany. She died October 1, 1892, at the age of forty-four years and was buried from St. Peter's Lutheran church, of which she was a devout member. She was the mother of five children, three of whom survive to revere her memory. Following is the record: Louise died at the age of nineteen years; William died when an infant; Louis is one of the partners composing the Sechler, Dangel & Fuss Company, one of the leading mercantile establishments of Sauk county; Peter H. is his father's partner; and Gustave E. is a member of the drug firm of Mueller & Dangel, Reedsburg. July 11, 1895, Mr.

Dangel was married to Mrs. Hannah Briggs, widow of Oscar Briggs, of Reedsburg, and a native of province of Hanover, Germany.

Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Dangel has affiliated with the Democratic party. In recognition of his interest in the affairs of the city he has repeatedly been chosen to fill responsible public positions. For two years he was assessor of the city and served fifteen years as alderman of the first ward, being a member of the city council longer than any other citizen. He took an active interest in securing the incorporation of the city and the establishment of its admirable system of water works, which has been the source of envy and emulation on the part of many neighboring towns.

HOLTON BRADLEY METCALF.

Springville township, Adams county, has few men who have passed as eventful a career as has fallen to the lot of this gentleman, and who have met with the same success in every undertaking. His progressive spirit and earnest efforts, supplemented by the strictest honesty and sound judgment, have placed him among the foremost agriculturists of his community. He is a native of Wisconsin, and it is but natural to take special interest in the welfare of her people, but wherever he has resided he has shown a public spirit and active interest in every enterprise for the public good. He has a fine estate in Springville township, and is surrounded by all the comforts of rural life.

Mr. Metcalf was born in Oconomowoc, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, April 9, 1863, and was the son of John and Mahala (Mead) Metcalf. His father was born at Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, in 1805, and resided there until ten years of age, when he moved to Buffalo, New York, where he lived twenty-five years, and was engaged in farming and lumbering. He lost considerable money and in 1840 moved to Oconomowoc, Waukesha county, where his death occurred February 22, 1884, after being a resident of that county forty-four years. He was one of the first settlers in the county and for many years followed farming, and later engaged in mercantile business, and accumulated considerable property. He was the first president of the village, and was highly respected. He was a Universalist in religious belief, and a Republican in politics. The mother of our subject was born in Dutchess county, New York, where the family had resided many years, and in 1855 the family moved to Washington county, Wisconsin. The parents of our subject were married in 1859, and two children were born to them, as follows: Holton, our subject, and Blenne, now Mrs. E. C. Morse, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Morse was for a number of years county superintendent of schools of Adams county, Wisconsin.

Our subject passed his boyhood at home and had every opportunity to obtain an excellent education. At the age of eighteen years he went to New Mexico and engaged in stock raising, and made a success of sheep raising, but he afterward became interested in the raising of horses and lost a considerable sum of money. After five years' stay in New Mexico he returned to Adams county, where his mother had land. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of tillable land, well equipped with good buildings and machinery, and is one of the first farmers of the vicinity. He taught school while in New Mexico and has also taught three winters in the district in which he lives. He was a stage coach driver over the Raton mountains in Colorado for a time, and on account of the rugged roads the trips were filled with excitement. At various times he has engaged in the jewelry business, been conductor for a railroad, bookkeeper, teacher, stock raiser and driver of stage coach, and has gained a competence as well as an enviable name. Mr. Metcalf was married January 25, 1888, to Mary Reese, daughter of John and Mary Reese, natives of Wales, who located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Metcalf was born. Four children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, named as follows: George, born April 30, 1890; John, born November 27, 1892; Lorna, born April 25, 1894; and Hala, born March 7, 1897. Mr. Metcalf is a Republican in political sentiment, but has not aspired to public office. He has been assessor for his township for a number of terms, and is otherwise interested in the welfare of his community. He is progressive, well educated and keeps pace with the current events. He has one of the finest libraries in the county, and culture and refinement are everywhere present at his home. He is a gentleman of good address, and one whom it is a pleasure to meet.

OLIVER MARTIN YORK.

The early settlers of a country are the ones who mould her destiny, and in Adams county, Wisconsin, many of the pioneers who did so much for that region still reside. Foremost among this class stands the gentleman whose name heads this review. Adams county has been his home for many years, but he has not resided long in Monroe township. However, he has found a high place in the minds of his associates, and is a respected member of his community.

Mr. York was born February 8, 1827, at Adams, Jefferson county, New York, and was the son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Tilden) York. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and came to Adams county, Wisconsin, from Jefferson county, New York, in 1892. He was eighty-five years of age at the time and came to reside with his children and his death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin, of Vanceburg, Dunn county, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-six years. The mother died in Jefferson county, New York, June 24, 1843, aged forty-one years.

At a very early age our subject went to work on a farm at three dollars per month. At seventeen years of age he began sailing on the lakes, going as far west as Chicago, at which he continued about three years, when he went to Spring Prairie, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and engaged at work on a farm. After three years spent at farm work he learned the mason's trade, which he followed about three years there, and then two years in Poynette, Columbia county. He later moved to Easton, Adams county, and took up one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which was wild. He was one of the first settlers, and neighbors were few and far away. He improved the land and erected good buildings, and occupied the place until 1875, when he disposed of the farm for one in Rome township, and in 1893 sold that farm and purchased his present estate in Monroe township. He has a well improved farm and the appearance of the place evidences care in every detail.

Mr. York enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, August 15, 1862, and was in all of Sherman's campaigns and on his march to the sea. He was a spectator of the grand review at Washington, but did not participate in the march, owing to his being on detached service, and second lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, under Rusk. He was mustered out at Washington, in 1865, and received his discharge at Madison, Wisconsin, June 7th.

Mr. York was married, in Honey Creek,

Walworth county, Wisconsin, October 8, 1848, to Lydia Ackerman, of Poynette. Mrs. York died December 30, 1894, and was buried in Rome, Wisconsin. Seven children, four of whom are living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. York, as follows: Frank E., an agriculturist, of Monroe township; Laura E., now Mrs. C. H. Snyder, of Monroe; Robert N., now residing at Tomah; and Erastus V., residing at Friendship. Mr. York married Mrs. Alice M. Walker, of Big Flats, January 14, 1896. Mrs. York was the widow of Philo D. Walker, who during the Civil war was orderly sergeant of Company K, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry. He died October 5, 1895, and was buried at Big Flats. Mr. York is a member of Badger Post, No. 122, G. A. R., of Friendship. In religious faith he is a member of the United Brethren church. He takes an active part in the affairs of the Republican party, and has attended as delegate numerous county conventions. He is a true and highly respected citizen.

FOULK ROBERT ROBERTS.

Foulk Robert Roberts, one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Columbia county, Wisconsin, entered claim to his land in Randolph township, in 1844. He settled there on the 1st day of November of the same year, and has since made that his home, but is now retired from active pursuits and enjoys the competence which comes to him as the result of many years of industry and faithful efforts. The farm is located in sections 1 and 12, of Randolph township, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, and was the first land entered in the county by a Welshman.

Our subject was born on a farm named Blaen-y-Cæ, in the parish of Llanddeiniolan, Cærnarvonshire, North Wales, February 14, 1820, and was a son of Robert and Catherine Roberts. His grandfather, Robert Roberts, was a farmer by occupation, and the father of our subject was a quarryman during his younger days and was one of three men who opened the quarry of Llanberis, in Cærnarvonshire, and later in life followed farming on the estate where our subject was born, living there until his demise. Our subject's maternal grandparents were Foulk and Ann (Morris) Jones, and the grandfather was a laborer and tiller of a small farm.

Foulk Robert Roberts remained in his native land until 1844, when, with his bride, his widowed mother and his two brothers, David and Thomas, and other families, he came to America. They sailed from Liverpool and after three weeks landed at New York, and from there proceeded by boat to Racine, Wisconsin, reaching their destination about six weeks after leaving their native land. Our subject, his two brothers and a companion left the others of the family at Racine and went in search of a suitable location. They found some of their nationality settled at Janesville, but no available land near there, although a small tract of eighty acres was offered our subject at a price that was very reasonable, but he refused, owing to the scarcity of land for the other settlers, who contemplated forming a colony. That eighty-acre tract was afterward the town site of Janesville. They traveled to Watertown afoot, but found most of the land taken or pre-empted, and they then proceeded to Lake Emily, where the government land agent gave them all necessary information and they soon selected locations. The brother, David, had traveled extensively and had a good knowledge of English, and was employed by the land agent to assist in locating settlers from his native land, and he assisted in selecting homes for the first settlers of Welsh Prairie, in the town of Springvale. David Roberts left for California with his brother, Thomas, during the gold excitement, and they made their way across the plains. He died soon after arriving there. After locating land in section 12, in Randolph township, Columbia county, and section 7, Fox Lake township, Dodge county, in October, 1844, our subject and his brothers returned to Racine, Wisconsin, for their mother and wives, and November 1, of that year, located permanently on their farms. There being on land bought by Thomas a small house, in this they installed their mother and families. Our subject on his own land built a small shanty for himself and wife. Some years afterward he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining his original farm in section 1, in Randolph county. His mother died in 1871. Our subject prospered at farming and conducted the estate until recent years, when he sold the farm to his son and is now living on the old homestead farm, retired from active pursuits.

Mr. Roberts was married, August 18, 1844, to Catherine Owen, a daughter of Griffith and Elizabeth (Rowlands) Owen. Her grandparents on the paternal side were Owen Thomas and Jane (Griffith) Evans, and were by occupation farmers, and their home was in Llyn, Cærnarvonshire. Mrs. Roberts' father was a farm laborer. Her maternal grandparents were Rowland Humphrey and Sarah Thomas Pritchart Pryse, of Llanfalrus. Mrs. Roberts' parents came to America in 1846 with three of their children, Mary, Eleanor and Griffith, and in 1847 Samuel and Jane and the latter's husband came to America. Two sisters remained in Wales. The mother died four years after her arrival here, in 1850.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are the parents of five children, as follows: Catherine, now Mrs. William Parry, of Milwaukee; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John R. Owens, of Columbus; Sarah, who became the wife of R. P. Wynne, of Milwaukee, and died in April, 1899; Eleanor, now Mrs. Richard Williams, living at the old home; and Robert F., married and living at Randolph. All the children are natives of Randolph township, and were born on the homestead farm. Mr. Roberts is a gentleman of intelligence, and has contributed valuable articles to the press in his own language. He is a consistent member of the Welsh C. M. church, and has held the office of deacon in the church since 1854. He was one of four who established the first Sabbath school, the first meeting being held the first Sunday in November, 1844. He and his two brothers, David and Thomas, and a companion, John Evans, felt the need of religious services and with their Bibles went to a roofless shed and held services, reading alternately and discussing the scriptures and after their meeting decided to found a Sunday school. They gave notice to the surrounding neighbors of their resolution and the next services were held the following Sabbath at the home of our subject's mother, and met there for some years afterward until a suitable place could be provided. A church was built some years later on the southwest corner of his homestead, which is known as Engedi, and still remains. Our subject voted the first ticket placed before the electors of Wisconsin by the Republican party in 1855, and has since been identified with that party. He was present at the first meeting of his township for its organization and is the only member present who is still living. He is foremost in his labors for the common people and left his native land on account of the oppression existing there.

JAMES PARSON PALMER.

James Parson Palmer, a well-known farmer and highly-esteemed citizen of Fairfield township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, was born on the 16th of October, 1826, in Alna township, Lincoln county, Maine, and is a son of John and Malinda (Fisher) Palmer. His paternal grandfather was Simon Palmer, a native of England, who was born in 1746, and lacked only six months of being one hundred years old at the time of his death His wife was killed by the Indians during the French and Indian war. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Peter Fisher, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to this country as a soldier in the British army during the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner and held in captivity until hostilities ceased, after which he married and located in America. The father of our subject was born in Maine, in 1788, and in early life followed the sea, but later gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was one of a family of four children, John, Jonathan, Elisha and William, all of whom settled in Maine with the exception of one who went to Iowa.

The subject of this sketch is also one of a family of four children, the others being Emily, Anna Eliza and Louisa. His early life was passed in the county of his nativity, attending the public schools in winter, while during the summer months he served in the capacity of cabin boy on packets plying between Boston and Wiscasset, Maine. At the age of fifteen he went to Boston to learn the machinist's trade, spending two years at that place. He continued to work at the trade, however, for eight years, serving as foreman of a shop in Augusta, Maine, for two years of the time. In April, 1849, he came west, and landed in Sauk county, Wisconsin, on the 2d of May, since which time he has made his home here. For about four years he engaged in lumbering and running on the Wisconsin river, and later accepted the position of overseer on what is known as the Wells farm. About 1864 he purchased forty acres of land in Fairfield township, upon which he has made his home since 1875, his time and attention being devoted to agricultural pursuits.

On the 13th of September, 1856, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Miss Permelia P. Plummer, also a native of Lincoln county, Maine, born in the town of Pittston, April 9, 1838. In 1848 she came to Wisconsin with her parents, Riel and Rosaanna (Colby) Plummer, who settled in Sauk county on the Wisconsin river, when Fairfield township contained only ten or twelve families, and most of the land was in its primitive condition. Her father was born in Alna township, Lincoln county, Maine, September 10, 1802, and her mother was born on Westport Island, Maine, November 27, 1806. Colby's Grove was named for her parents. To our subject and his wife were born six children, namely: Lester Eugene; Marion; James; Frank; Louis, deceased; and Erving. Politically Mr. Palmer is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and he takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs, never withholding his aid from any enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit.

ISAAC BEACH.

More than half a century ago this gentleman came to Columbia county, and during this long period, which covers nearly the whole span of the county's development from a primitive state to its present flourishing condition, he has been actively interested in its progress. Throughout life he has engaged in agricultural pursuits and is to-day one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of Marcellon township.

Mr. Beach is a native of New York state, and a son of Nathan and Sally (Wilcox) Beach. The father was born in Warren county, that state, and in early life learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked near Little Falls, New York, until 1846, when he came west and settled in Walworth county, Wisconsin. A year later he came to Columbia county, locating in the town of Marcellon, where he opened the first blacksmith shop. At the same time he purchased forty acres of land, but devoted his time principally to his trade until 1851, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres more, and then followed farming quite extensively. In 1854 he went to California, engaging in the mining stock business at San Jose until his death, which occurred in 1889. He was a very prominent and successful man, one looked up to by all who knew him. As a Democrat he took a leading part in local politics and was called upon to fill all of the town offices.

In 1829 Nathan Beach married Sally Wilcox, also a native of the Empire state, who died in Marcellon, Wisconsin, in 1881. To them were born thirteen children, of whom twelve reached years of maturity, namely: Tyler, a resident of San Jose, California; Sabina, deceased wife of William Stebbins; Henry, deceased; Isaac, our subject; Sylva, deceased wife of E. Woodard; Jane, wife of George Sadler, of Green county, Wisconsin; Caroline, wife of Mathew McEwen, of Portland, Oregon; Carmi, a twin of Caroline, deceased; Daniel, a resident of Oakland, California; Sarah, wife of John Ule, of Oakland; Ellen, a resident of Pardeeville, Wisconsin; and Frank, a resident of Portland, Oregon.

Isaac Beach, our subject, remained at his home until eleven years of age, or until his father's removal to Wisconsin, and then, as the family was large, he commenced working at farm labor for others during the summer months, and as a day laborer in the woods until twenty-three. He was then married to Miss Clarissa Lipe, who was born in New York state, February 22, 1835. Her parents, Abram and Clarissa (Richmond) Lipe, were originally from Vermont, and came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating in Marcellon township, Columbia county. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died July 20, 1871, aged sixty-four years, and the mother passed away August 21, 1867, aged fifty-eight years. Our subject and his wife had two children: Marion, who was born April 22, 1859, and died in January, 1868; and Roland, who was born October 31, 1856, and died in January, 1872. The wife and mother departed this life July 3, 1880.

For a year after his marriage Mr. Beach operated Samuel Stebbin's farm, in Scott township, on the shares, and then purchased forty acres of wild land in the same township, which he improved by the erection of a house and other farm buildings, and by clearing and placing the land under cultivation. While thus employed he also operated other tracts of land on shares for different parties for three years, at the end of which time he bought another forty-acre tract, which he partially cleared. In 1866 he removed to Marcellon township and located upon his present farm, a portion of which had at one time belonged to his father, whose land was mostly divided into town lots. One hundred and sixty acres were sold to Carmi Beach, and are now owned by Henry Richmond. In 1866 Mr. Beach bought ten acres and erected thereon his present comfortable residence and good outbuildings, and from time to time added to the place until he now owns three hundred acres of fine land on sections 25, 26 and 36, Marcellon township. At one time in connection with his farming operations, he was engaged in dealing in cattle and hogs for six years, and in all his undertakings has been very successful. His upright course in life commands the respect and commendation of all, and he is justly entitled to a prominent place in his county's history. He usually supports the Republican party but is rather independent in politics.

JAMES STONE, Deceased.

For many years prior to his death this gentleman was a resident of Springville township, Adams county, where he operated an extensive tract of land and was remarkably successful. He left a fine estate of seven hundred and twenty acres, which is now under the management of his widow and three sons, and bears every evidence of painstaking care in the labors about the place. Mr. Stone was a striking example of what may be accomplished by persistent industry, and strict attention to business details, and at the time of his death he was one of the substantial men of his community, and respected by his large circle of acquaintances.

James Stone was born at Bridgewater, Lincolnshire, England, February 24, 1848, and was the son of a farmer. At the age of twenty-five years he came to America and located at Waukegan, Illinois, where he worked on a farm on shares. He stayed about two years, and then moved to Springville township, Adams county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and by hard work and good management added to his possessions until he was the fortunate owner of seven hundred and twenty acres, about three hundred acres of which is under cultivation. He was a cheese maker in his native land and had always cherished the idea of establishing a business in this country, but his untimely death frustrated his plans. Mrs. Stone, assisted by her three sons, now makes a specialty of stock raising, including hogs and horses, and the estate furnishes a comfortable income.

Mr. Stone was married, November 13, 1876, to Louisa Knutsen, daughter of Knutsen and Carrie (Anderson) Knutsen, of Sken, Norway. Mrs. Stone came to the United States in 1871, some years before her parents, who came after her marriage and made their home with her for about one year, when they moved to New Chester, Adams county. Her father died in March, 1892, and is buried at New Chester, and the mother survives him.

Six children, all of whom are at home, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stone, as follows: Henry, born September 15, 1876; Carrie, born August 27, 1878; Frank, born October 11, 1880; Lizzie, born August 21, 1882; Samuel, born December 7, 1884; and Mary, born June 12, 1888.

Mr. Stone passed from this life in Springville township, Adams county, Wisconsin, May 30, 1890. His exemplary life and ability are well known to the people of Adams county, where he spent so many years, and they recognize in his name a gentleman whose unbiased mind and public spirit entitle him to more than passing mention. He was progressive and his ideas were attended by a oneness of purpose which made him every man's friend, and he wielded an influence for good which was felt not only in his own township but throughout the county.

IRA C. LUCE.

The Luce livery, feed and sale stable, of Poynette, is well known throughout Columbia county, and the proprietor of that establishment has spared no pains to make his business one of the first in the village. He is a gentleman who commands respect and his genial nature and pleasant manner makes every man his friend.

Mr. Luce was born in Chautauqua county, New York, November 1, 1860, and is the son of Charles and Mary (Barnard) Luce, who were natives of the same county. His father was born December 14, 1838, and was a farmer by occupation, and the mother was born October 22, 1840. Our subject is their only son now living, and the family came to Wisconsin and settled in Columbia county, in 1868, and purchased a farm two miles east of Poynette, where they remained until 1881, when they removed to the village of Poynette, where they still reside.

Our subject received a good education, and in 1884 engaged in the hardware business. He disposed of his business in 1890 and erected a fine livery barn, and stocked it with a full outlay of livery, and now enjoys a good patronage. He handles some fine fast horses, and is one of the wide awake men of his calling. His father has been engaged for some years in the business of moving buildings, and is well equipped for that trade.

Mr. Luce was married, February 20, 1888, to Ella Price, daughter of James Price, of Poynette. Three children have been born to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luce, upon whom they have bestowed the names of Mary, Jasper and Luena. Mrs. Luce is a member of the Methodist chuch, and the father and mother of Mr. Luce are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Luce holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He was constable for nine years, and has also served as city marshal. He is a Democrat in political sentiment, and takes an active part in the affairs of his party. He is prominent, and in all public matters is ready to wield his influence for the welfare of his community. He is yet in the prime of vigorous manhood, and is destined to become one of the leading men of his county. He has known this state as his home for the greater part of his life, and his career has been one of uprightness and honor, and his character is beyond reproach. Practical business sense has placed him among the substantial men of the community and his energy and enterprise are apparent in the management of his establishment.

PAUL LACHMUND.

Paul Lachmund, a worthy representative of the business interests of Sauk City, and a prominent citizen of that place, is a native of Muenden, province of Hanover, Germany, and came to this country in 1854 with his parents, Dr. Henrich G. and Bertha (Doelle) Lachmund. The father was a well educated man of literary tastes and was a skilled physician and surgeon. For a year and a half the family made their home in Burlington, Iowa, and for the same length of time in Sigourney, Iowa, after which they came to Sauk City. For many years the father was one of the most popular and successful physicians of this part of the country, his practice extending over a wide range of territory. In 1881 he retired from active life and made his home for a time in St. Louis, Missouri, but finally returned to Sauk City, where he died in 1890. The mother of our subject had passed away in 1871. Of the four children born to them, three are still living, namely: Karl S., a resident of New York city; Agnes; and Paul.

Paul Lachmund, of this review, obtained his education principally under the direction of a private tutor in the family, and through the excellent instruction of his father, only attending the public schools for one term in Sigourney. In 1859 he commenced his business life with a man who was engaged in tailoring and conducting a general store, and he obtained a knowledge of both occupations. Later he clerked for George Pratt, in Mazomanie, Wisconsin, for one year, and for the same length of time assisted his father, who had opened an apothecary shop in Sauk City, where he gained a good knowledge of drugs and chemicals and also Latin. The following two years he engaged in clerking in a general store at Cross Plains, and from there went to Milwaukee, where he attended a commercial college and then entered a life and fire insurance office, where he was employed two years. He next accepted a position in a dry-goods house, with which he was connected until the dissolution of the firm, being engaged in clerking and traveling on the road By this time he had gained a good practical knowledge of business in general, and on his return to Sauk City, in 1870, opened a general store, which he conducted for five years. Subsequently he accepted a position in Milwaukee with the Mechanics' Insurance Company, and in January, 1878, returned to Sauk City, where he has since been engaged in the lumber trade with most gratifying success, dealing in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc.

Mr. Lachmund married Miss Bertha Hallazs, by whom he has seven children, namely: Victor, Edwin, Irma, Herman, Robert, Bruno and Clara. In religious belief he is liberal and is connected with the Free Congregational society of Sauk City. His political support is always given the men and measures of the Republican party, and he has served as a delegate to county and state conventions, has been a member of the state central committee, and in 1896 was an elector-at-large on the Republican ticket. He has filled the office of justice of the peace, was president of the board of trustees, a member of the county board, and chairman of the latter board. He also has been connected with the school board twelve years, of which he was secretary and treasurer a part of the time, and his advice and judgment are often sought in public affairs. He is a modest and unassuming man, but is widely and favorably known, and is very popular with the people.

JOEL BARRETT WRIGHT.

Strength of character and activity of mind, two of the characteristics which have predominated in the life of our subject, have given to Adams county her more influential citizens, and prominent among them stands this gentleman. He has been a conspicuous figure in the history of that region, and needs little introduction to those among whom he has passed nearly forty-five years. He was a pioneer of Adams county, and his home is now located in New Chester township, where he has gathered around him a pleasant home and fine estate.

Mr. Wright was born in Mount Holly, Vermont, October 8, 1829, and was the son of Elijah and Lucy (Wright) Spaulding. His father was accidentally killed when our subject was but a young boy, and an uncle, Joel Wright, adopted him, and he took the uncle's sirname as his own. Joel Wright was a farmer by occupation, and died January 14, 1867, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts. After her husband's death our subject's mother married Calvin Sargent, and later married Mr. Taylor. By the second marriage she was the mother of nine children. She was the daughter of Zacheus Wright, a prosperous farmer of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, probably of English descent. Her death occurred in Vermont, October 1, 1874, aged sixty-seven years, four months and twenty-seven days. Our subject's grandfather, Zebulon Spaulding, was a man of great physical proportions and strength, and was a farmer by occupation. He removed from Chelmsford, Massachusetts, to Ludlow, Vermont, where he resided until his death. Our subject's parents had four sons and one daughter, as follows: One son died in infancy; Calvin W.; Elijah, who afterward took the name of Wilder; Joel B., our subject; and Abigail, who married Mr. Bigelow, and died in Connecticut. Our subject is the only surviving member of the family. Two of his brothers were also adopted by other families whose names they took as their own.

At two years of age our subject removed with his foster-father to Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where he spent his boyhood days on a farm. He was employed a part of the time in a cotton factory at Lowell, and was also one season in the match factory at Boston. He came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1855, and located in Adams county. In 1860 he purchased his present homestead in New Chester township, and of the wild land he then purchased he has made a well improved farm. His estate covers eighty acres, sixty acres of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has erected commodious and convenient farm buildings, and in every manner made it one of the first farms of the vicinity. For several years he marketed his produce at Grand Rapids, and spent one or two seasons lumbering on the Yellow river.

Mr. Wright enlisted in October, 1861, in Company H, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly four years. Before leaving Madison, Wisconsin, he suffered an attack of pneumonia, and upon his recovery was appointed steward of the field hospital, and was later employed in the hospital at Mound City, Illinois, for two months. He then went with his regiment to Texas, where he re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and regiment. From boyhood he was an adept at surgery, and was offered the position of assistant surgeon in the service but declined. He accompanied his regiment, doing hospital duty at Bayou Cache, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Esperanza, Spanish Fort, Blakeley, and Mobile. Most of the time he was on the field in charge of the stretcher bearers.

Mr. Wright was married, April 11, 1850, at Nashua, New Hampshire, to Ann Ware, daughter of Parker and Maria (Cowdry) Ware. Mrs. Wright was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, and spent most of her childhood at Billerica, Massachusetts. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, and served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Wright's grandfather, Joseph Cowdry, was a farmer, who removed from New Hampshire to Billerica, Massachusetts, and his wife, Lucy (Brown) Cowdry, was the daughter of Thomas Brown, a farmer of Billerica. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, as follows: Joel Jefferson, postmaster of Oxford, Wisconsin, and Annetta S., now Mrs. Hon. Clarence Pierce, of Germania, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Both our subject and Mrs. Wright are members of the Jonesville Congregational church, which they assisted in organizing, and Mr. Wright is a trustee and treasurer of the church. They were formerly connected with the New Chester Congregational church. Mr. Wright is a member of J. C. Miller Post, G. A. R., at Oxford, and also the Masonic fraternity. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, but cast his presidential vote for Pierce in 1852. Soon after the Adams county poor house was established, in 1876, he was appointed overseer and spent two years in charge of the institution. Although he had but few conveniences on which to depend, he conducted the place satisfactorily and declined appointment the third year. He has filled numerous township offices and served as county superintendent of the poor for six years. His active public spirit and faithful service for the welfare of his community commend him to the respect of his many friends.

WILLIAM T. KINNEY.

William T. Kinney, ex-soldier and prominent citizen of Lavalle, Sauk county, will readily be recognized as one of the leading merchants of that village. He is engaged in the furniture business and undertaking, and has resided in Laville for over twenty years. In that time he has done much to promote the interests of the village, and is one of the substantial men of Sauk county.

Mr. Kinney was born in Whitby, Ontario, April 1, 1843, and was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stevens) Kinney, natives of Nova Scotia. His father was born August 8, 1801, and was the son of Samuel Kinney, who was in the United States during the Revolutionary war. Thomas Kinney was a cooper by trade and moved to Whitby, Ontario, in 1837, and to New Berlin, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in 1850, where he followed his trade. He moved to Richland Center in 1855, where he died in April, 1878.

Our subject stayed at home until the breaking out of the Civil war and then enlisted in January, 1862, at the age of eighteen years, in Company F, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. He saw service under General C. C. Washburn, at the siege of Vicksburg, was in the expedition under Sherman at Meridian, and was in numerous skirmishes, and went to Houston and Austin, Texas, under Custer. He was taken prisoner, and detained at Vicksburg until paroled about January 1, 1863. He was exchanged and returned to the service and was mustered out at Austin, Texas, December 17, 1865. For nine years after his return from the war he was engaged in farming in Richland county, Wisconsin, afterward moving to a farm one mile from the village of Lavalle, which he occupied three years. He moved to Lavalle in 1878, and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business.

Mr. Kinney was married October 9, 1870, to Emma Potter, daughter of Elisha and A. (Calkins) Potter, natives of Madison county, New York, who moved to Lavalle township in 1852, and engaged in farming. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, as follows; Walter W., born October 3, 1871, now U. S. railway mail clerk; and Frederic E., born May 16, 1875. He was a tinner by trade, and enlisted in the Spanish-American war in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and went to Fernandina, Florida, where he died of malarial fever, August 15, 1898, and was laid to rest at Lavalle. He was probably the first victim of the war from Sauk county.

Mr. Kinney has served as member of the county board, and is prominent in public affairs. He is a member of A. A. Matthews Post, No. 49, G. A. R., of Lavalle, and has held all of the offices connected with the post, and is present senior vice-commander. He is a Republican in political sentiment and stands firmly for the principles of his party. He is a man who commands respect wherever known. As an old soldier he can look back over an honorable military career, spent in defending the Union. During those times he was a brave and true soldier and served his country faithfully and well, and to-day he is a true and faithful citizen, and ably seconds all projects which tend to the protection and upbuilding of the interests of the village in which he lives.

EDWARD MURPHY.

Edward Murphy, a resident of Kilbourn City, Columbia county, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Dell Prairie, and is a son of David and Mary (Cusack) Murphy. He has won for himself a good standing in Kilbourn

City, and bids fair to attain still more marked success in the not distant future if health and strength remain.

David Murphy, the father of our subject, was one of the remarkable men of his time. Born in humble circumstances, oppressed with poverty and privation, he reared a large family to maturity, gave them a good education, and prepared them for an active and honorable career, and passed away at last, full of years and honor. He was born near Limerick, Ireland, November 27, 1835, and died September 27, 1898, leaving the priceless legacy of a good name and an upright character. He came to America in 1841, when his father, John Murphy, brought his family across the ocean and settled near Montreal. He was a shoemaker, and worked at his trade. In 1848 the family came to Wisconsin, and settled on a large farm near Madison. Here John Murphy was very successful. He worked hard, managed wisely, and became quite prosperous. When his wife died he came into Madison and retired from active life. He died in Duluth at the home of a son in 1880.

David Murphy was well educated, receiving instruction in the public schools of Canada and Wisconsin, and finishing in the high school at Madison. At the age of seventeen he began life for himself, and for a time worked in the lumber woods. He became foreman of the W. H. Knox Lumber Company, and by strict attention to business gained a very good position. In 1857 he located in the town of Dell Prairie, where he had secured one hundred acres of choice farm land. Upon this he made substantial improvements, including a fine residence, and it is now one of the choicest farms in this highly cultivated region. Seventy-five acres are under cultivation, and the place is very attractive. He was an honored member of the Catholic church, and a trusted officer of the town. He possessed a genial spirit and a social disposition, and was a popular character. He was not an active party man, though interested in public affairs, and ever free to express himself. He was a great reader, fond of the best literature, and fully informed on current affairs.

David Murphy and Mary Cussack were married, in July, 1861. She is a daughter of Edmond and Katherine Cusack, pioneer settlers in the town of New Haven, Wisconsin, who did much to improve the country. Mrs. Murphy was born in August, 1845, and is the mother of ten children, nine of whom are still living: John A., born May 5, 1863, is an engineer and a resident of Dakota. Edward, born July 29, 1865, is the subject of this article, and a resident of Kilbourn City. Margaret E., born August 10, 1868, was educated in the common schools and the Kilbourn high school. She was a successful school teacher for ten years, and is now the wife of Joseph Donahue, a successful farmer in New Haven, Adams county, Wisconsin. David J., born April 2, 1871, lives in Winton, Minnesota, where he is working for a lumber company. Mary, born January 1, 1873, was educated in Kilbourn, where she graduated from the high school, and began teaching when seventeen years old. She was a successful teacher for five years, and in 1895 became a student of the Caton Business College at Minneapolis, from which she graduated in two years. She took a position as stenographer with the N. A. Publishing Company, which she held a year. When her father died she returned home, and resumed teaching in the neighborhood. Celia R., born December 6, 1875, graduated from the Kilbourn high school, and taught school a year. She went to the College of Journalism a year, received a diploma, and is now employed in New York city where she is very popular. Thomas F., born February 2, 1878, lives at home and has charge of the old homestead. William

C., born June 1, 1880, works at home. Elizabeth, born October 1, 1882, is a student at the Kilbourn high school. Harry, born April 8, 1885, died October 4 1893.

Edward Murphy was educated in the common school, and when fifteen years of age struck out for himself. He worked first as a lumberman along the Green Bay Railroad for a year, and then went west for some months. He came back to Wisconsin again, and resumed his work in the lumber trade. He was with the same company ten years, and by close application to the interests of the company gained a responsible position at Auburndale. He kept a boarding house at Sherry, for the Sherry Lumber Company, at Sherry, Wisconsin, four years, and in 1894 located on a farm in the town of Newport, Columbia county. It consisted of eighty-six acres, and received substantial improvements at his hands. He sold it out after a time and moved to Kilbourn, where he was engaged in business for a year, when he sold out.

He was married, October 2, 1888, to Miss Maggie Holihan. She is a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Nugent) Holihan. Her parents were pioneer settlers in the town of Dell Prairie, where she was born, and where her father was widely known as a successful farmer. She was educated in the common schools of Adams county, and is a lady of many excellent traits of character. They are the parents of one child, Mary E., who was born May 27, 1899.

URBAN HUBER.

Urban Huber, an industrious and patriotic citizen of Jackson township, Adams county, is one of the first farmers of that vicinity, and he has pushed steadily forward to success. He is now enjoying his declining years, surrounded by more than usual comforts, and is a respected citizen.

Mr. Huber was born in Nesselwangen, Uberlingen, Baden, Germany, May 25, 1832, and was the son of Peter and Josepha (Myers) Huber. His father served in the German army and was a prisoner in France for several years. He was afterward employed as a driver for an English missionary for many years, and died during the early childhood of our subject. The mother came to America in 1848, and died at Kilbourn, Wisconsin, about 1880, aged nearly sixty years.

Our subject accompanied his mother to America and learned the shoemaker's trade in New York City, where he remained for about six years, and then went to Wisconsin and located at Sharon, Walworth county, and engaged at farming and plied his trade. He came to Adams county in 1858, and settled in Jackson township, where he now resides. He owns two hundred and forty acres and has cleared a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, and added substantial improvements. He has a shop at his home and works at his trade more or less. He operated a shop at Kilbourn for several years, but later returned to his farm. He has witnessed the development of that region and rode on the first train ever run between Sharon and Janesville, Wisconsin. Mr. Huber enlisted in Company B, Forty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the fall of 1864, and served in the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas, and took part in the battle of Nashville. He became a sufferer from chronic diarrhea, while in the service, from which he has never recovered. He was discharged in July, 1865.

Mr. Huber was married, in 1854, to Margaritta Hoffman, a native of Bayem, Germany. Mrs. Huber died September 9, 1887, leaving eight children, as follows: Minea, now Mrs. Frank Whaley; Frank; Andrew;

Edward; Jacob, of Minocqua, Wisconsin; John; Kate; and Richard. All are residents of Adams county, with the exception of Jacob. Mr. Huber was married, January 5, 1890, to Mrs. Lizzie Larson, daughter of Evan and Johanna Larson, of Kilbourn. Mrs. Huber was born in Nies Prestsegjel, Hedemarken, Norway. She came to America in 1868. Her father died in Norway, and her mother came to America in 1871, and died in Kilbourn in 1889, aged seventy-one years. Mrs. Huber, by her previous marriage to Daniel Larson, was the mother of one child, Emil Julius. Mr. and Mrs. Huber are the parents of one child, a daughter, upon whom they have bestowed the name of Dina. Mr. Huber was reared in the Catholic faith and his wife is a member of the Lutheran church, and the family attend the Jonesville Congregational church. He is a member of John Gillespie Post, G. A. R. He has always been a public-spirited man, but not an aspirant for public office, and in political faith is independent.

WILLIAM A. HUME

William A. Hume is one of Columbia county's native sons, and a representative of one of the most highly respected and honored families, whose identification with her history dates from an early period in the development of the county. He was born in Fort Winnebago township, September 10, 1863, a son of James and Jane (Leaget) Hume. The father was born in Scotland, November 23, 1822, and in 1841 crossed the broad Atlantic with his father, James Hume. They located at what was known as Twiggs Ferry, in Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where the father of our subject bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, upon which he erected a log cabin, and then set to work to improve his place. He cleared away the timber and broke sixty acres of his land, and later erected a good frame house upon the farm. He was one of the leading men of his township, was public-spirited and progressive and served the town in almost every official capacity. On first locating here he attended church in Oxford, was one of the main supporters of the church, and was a member of its official board. He helped organize the school district and ever bore his part in advancing the interests of his adopted county and state. At one time he and his father served as bridge tender of the float bridge in Fort Winnebago township. He was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war and participated in many skirmishes. In 1897 he removed to Portage, Wisconsin, where he is now living a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest, free from the cares and responsibilities of business life.

William A. Hume was educated in the common schools of Columbia county, and during his boyhood and youth he aided his father in the improvement and cultivation of the home farm. At the age of nineteen years he started out in life for himself as an agriculturist, and meeting with excellent success in his undertakings, he was able, in 1891, to purchase a farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, known as the Van Brunt farm, upon which he made many substantial improvements. In 1894 he sold that place and bought his father's old homestead at Hume's Grove, which originally belonged to his grandfather, and there he is now successfully engaged in general farming. He casts his ballot for the men and measures of the Republican party, and gives his support to every enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit or will in any way advance the interests of his town and county.

On the 23d of April, 1890, Mr. Hume led to the marriage altar Miss Emma Tipler, who was born in Winchester, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, December 9, 1869, but she was reared and educated in Adams county. Her parents, Mills and Caroline (Wise) Tipler, were natives of Lincolnshire, England, and on their emigration to America, in 1857, located in Neenah, Wisconsin, but in 1877 removed to Easton township, Adams county, where they are now highly esteemed and prominent citizens. Our subject and his wife have four children: Willis M., born April 16, 1891; Blanche E., born June 21, 1893; Gladys C., born August 12, 1897, and Jessie Irene, born May 22, 1900. Mr. Hume is a member of Silver Lake Lodge, No. 19, A. O. U. W., at Portage.

IRA McWILLIAMS.

Ira McWilliams has for nearly twenty years been closely identified with the business interests of Lavalle, Sauk county, as notary public, justice of the peace, United States pension agent, and also does conveyancing. He has resided in Wisconsin since the close of the Civil war, and is one of the loyal men of this state.

Mr. McWilliams was born in Pamelia Corners, Jefferson county, New York, September 13, 1842, and was the son of Stephen and Mary (Gardner) McWilliams. His father came from Canada in 1835 and went to Lake View, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1855, removing to Richland county in 1859, where he resided on a farm until 1882. He then moved to the village of Lavalle, Sauk county, where his death occurred in 1884. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and in political sentiment was a Republican after the close of the war. The mother was born in Canada in 1814.

Our subject was not afforded opportunity for attending school, but by working hard on the farm in the summer he was enabled to spend part of the winter months at school, and taking advantage of every opportunity gained a liberal education and taught school for several years after leaving the army. He enlisted August 18, 1862, in Company E, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, the famous "live eagle regiment," and served until the close of the war, being discharged September 5, 1865, at Demopolis, Alabama. He saw heavy service under Sherman, Grant and A. J. Smith, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. The first battle was at Fredricktown, Mississippi, then followed the siege of New Madrid; Farmington; first siege of Corinth, May 28, 1862; Iuka; Corinth, October 3d and 4th, 1862; the important battle at that place; Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863; attack on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Richmond, Louisiana, June 16, 1863; second battle of Iuka; Mississippi; Barnsville, Mississippi; third battle of Iuka; Mississippi Springs, Mississippi; Vicksburg, June 24, 1863. He engaged in all the important engagements of the Western department, and the last battle was Spanish Fort, Louisiana. The service was long and hard, but he did his duty manfully for the preservation of the Union.

After leaving the army our subject located in Forestville, Door county, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming and taught school during the winter months, and in January, 1867, removed to Richland county, where he was engaged in the same calling. He remained there until November 20, 1880, when he removed to his present home in the village of Lavalle, Sauk county, and has held continuous residence there since.

Mr. McWilliams had four sisters who died in infancy, and four brothers, as follows: Edward; John died July 4, 1894, in Vernon county; George, residing in Newton, Vernon county; and James, employed in the flour mill in Lavalle. Ira McWilliams was married at Annapee, Kewaunee county, Wisconsin, December 1, 1867, to Mrs. Eliza Greeley Hartman, daughter of Ephraim and Catharine Greeley. Mrs. McWilliams' father was born July 4, 1787, and died in Racine, Wisconsin, May 28, 1846. Her mother was born in Canada, March 22, 1812, and died in Richland county, Wisconsin, June 10, 1879. Ephraim Greeley was a nephew of Horace Greeley, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. McWilliams was born in Mendon, New York, April 22, 1843, and went with her parents to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1844, and to Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1845. Mr. McWilliams is a member of the G. A. R., and is commander of the local post, No. 49. He served as postmaster of Lavalle under Harrison's administration, and was village clerk for a number of years. He is a stanch Republican in political faith, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is efficient in business, honest in his dealings and respected by his fellow men.

EDMUND N. SARGENT, Deceased.

Edmund N. Sargent, deceased, for many years a prosperous farmer of New Haven township, who resided later in the village of Big Spring, was one of the prominent settlers of Adams county, and did much to further the interests of his community. He was the fortunate possessor of a fine estate in New Haven township, and gained a competence sufficient to tide him through life, and gained for himself the respect of those who knew him in a social as well as financial sense.

Mr. Sargent was born in Madrid, Maine, March 23, 1820, and was the son of John, Jr., and Hannah (Dunham) Sargent. His father was born in Hubbleston, Massachusetts, and was of English descent. He was a farmer and watchmaker by occupation, and both he and John Sargent, Sr., were prominent citizens of Maine, and the latter served as a member of the state legislature. The mother of our subject was born in Maine, and was the daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Bates) Dunham.

Our subject resided on a farm in Maine until 1857, when he came to Adams county, Wisconsin, and located on land in New Haven township, where before his death he had a well improved farm. He enlisted in Company F, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, August 22, 1864, and served about ten months. He took part in numerous skirmishes in the vicinity of Petersburg, and although he escaped without a wound, was broken in health, from which he never recovered, and during the past few years was an invalid. He was discharged from the service May 24, 1865. A few years since Mr. Sargent removed to the village of Big Spring, and retired from active farm labors.

Our subject was married, March 23, 1843, to Sybil Clough, daughter of Moses and Polly (Davenport) Clough, natives of Maine. Mrs. Sargent's parents came to Wisconsin in 1850, and after spending one summer in Walworth county, moved to Adams county, and resided in New Haven township during the remainder of their lives. Mr. Clough served in the war of 1812, and his father, John Clough, was a Revolutionary veteran. Mrs. Sargent's father lost his sight while blasting rock in Maine. Three brothers of Mrs. Sargent served in the Civil war: John, who died at Mound City, Illinois, from the effect of wounds; Orrin, a prisoner for some time in a Confederate prison; and Daniel, wounded in battle. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, George S., born March 5.

1844, and died February 9, 1870. Mr. Sargent died May 16, 1900. His remains were accompanied to their last resting place by the Kilbourn Post and many friends. Mrs. Sargent is a consistent member of the Methodist church of Big Spring. Mr. Sargent was a member of John Gillespie Post, G. A. R., at Kilbourn. In early life he was a Democrat and voted for James K. Polk, in 1844, but from the organization of the Republican party was identified with its movements. He was a gentleman strong in his convictions, always to be found standing on the side of right and justice. He risked his life for the cause of his country, and at all times displayed a public spirit, and zealously worked for the upbuilding of the better enterprises.

FERNANDO COUNCELMAN.

Fernando Councelman, at the present time the mail carrier between the railroad station and the village postoffice in Fall River, is one of the older residents of this part of Columbia county, and has had a varied and eventful career. Throughout his life he has displayed manly and enterprising qualities and commands the confidence and respect of all who know him. He was born in Maine, Broome county, New York, April 22, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Howard) Councelman, both native New Yorkers. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the state, and are said to have broken the first ground in Glen Aubrey. They came originally from Holland and there are many people bearing the name of Councelman in that part of the state. The parents of our subject came west and settled in Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1853, and here they spent the next eleven years. In 1864 they removed to Columbus, and shortly afterward settled on a farm in the town of Otsego. In 1867 they removed to Minnesota, and took up land near Pelican Rapids. There the senior Councelman died February 2, 1884, and there his widow is still living, at the age of eighty years, and is making her home with her daughter. There were seven children in the family, of whom our subject is the oldest; Helen married Heath Harris, and lives in Pelican Rapids; Adelbert, an engineer, lives at Stevens Point; Chauncey died in 1862; Edwin settled in Chicago, and was killed in the service of the Milwaukee Railroad, while engaged as a railroad man; Lavinia married and died at Brandon, Wisconsin; Clement lives at Pelican Rapids.

Mr. Councelman received his early education in the high school at Beloit, Wisconsin. He enlisted March 22, 1862, in Company K, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, at Milwaukee. Immediately after its organization the regiment was sent to Pittsburg Landing, and within a week after its arrival was precipitated into the bloody battle of Shiloh. Here he was wounded in three different places, in the neck, the knee and the ankle. He was taken to the hospital at New Albany, Indiana, and after he had somewhat recovered was sent home on leave of absence, but as his health did not return to him he was discharged in the fall of 1862. Thus the events of five minutes were sufficient to blight all thought of an after career in the army. Then came some three years of enforced idleness awaiting the slow return of health. In 1865 he did some work in a drug store in Beloit, and became quite proficient as a druggist. He went to Minnesota and spent some time as a prescription clerk for a drug firm in that state. In 1868 he came back to Columbia county, and settled in the village of Doylestown, which continued to be his home for the next twenty years. Here he married Miss Jennette Richardson, a daughter of Henry and Electa (Howard) Richardson. She is the mother of five living children, and one boy who died in infancy. Those who servive are Elmer E., station agent and telegraph operator at Hartland, Wisconsin; Howard and May live at home; Henry J. is a telegraph operator in Milwaukee; Laura is at home. In 1890 the family removed to Fall River, and our subject engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. He is now mail messenger between the depot and the village. He is a Republican, and has always taken quite an active part in politics. He is frequently sent to the various conventions as a delegate, and his voice commands attention. He is justice of the peace and has been an occupant of that position most of the time since residing in the village. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is commander of the local post. He has a decided reputation for honor and integrity, and his family stand well in the community.

JOHN McCULLOUGH GRAHAM.

John McCullough Graham, an influential and leading citizen of Friendship, Adams county, Wisconsin, is living in practical retirement, in the enjoyment of the means which he has gathered during a career of industry, business sagacity, and conscientious integrity rarely met with in the modern business and political world.

John McCullough Graham was born in Brown township, Carroll county, Ohio, September 22, 1832, son of James and Elizabeth (Seaton) Graham, both natives of Ireland, the former born in county Down, and the latter in county Tyrone. He came to America while a boy, and lived for some years in Philadelphia, working as a drayman. He also spent a few years in the manufacture of snuff in the state of Delaware, and in 1831 he removed to Ohio, where he was employed in a grist-mill. He died in Ohio in 1856, aged sixty-six years. He preceded his parents in coming to America, having arrived in this country about the year 1800, they following a few years later and locating in Delaware. James Graham had accompanied an uncle, James Graham, on his voyage to this country. The mother of our subject came to the United States in 1799, with her father, Ezekiel Seaton, who lived a number of years in Philadelphia, where he conducted a hotel. Later the family moved to Carroll county, Ohio. Mrs. Elizabeth Graham died in Ohio in 1837.

James McCullough Graham left home at ten years, and began to earn his own living at farm labor. At the age of twenty years he began to engage in other occupations, and in 1868 he came to Wisconsin, and the following spring located in Jackson township, Adams county. There he followed farming until 1892, when he retired from active work and took up his residence in Friendship. He performed the duties of county treasurer for six years, two years of which he acted as deputy treasurer. He was for many years one of the leading business men of Adams county, and still takes much interest in business and public affairs, though his active attentions are given chiefly to his farm. He voted for Fremont in 1856 for the presidency, since which time he has been a consistent Republican. He has always enjoyed in a large measure the confidence and esteem of the people of his community and county. He has held most of the local public offices.

Mr. Graham was married in 1855 to Rebecca Totten, daughter of Samuel and Rachel Totten. She was born in Carroll county, Ohio, and her parents were originally from Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs.

Graham seven children were born, namely: Scott Totten, now conducting the homestead farm; Maggie I., now Mrs. S. K. Bement, of Adams county; Samuel R., of New Rockford, North Dakota; Eva R., now Mrs. William A. Crothers, of Jackson township; Frank R., member of the First North Dakota Volunteers, recently returned from the Philippines; John Stanton, Annette, Pennsylvania; and Clyde, of Friendship, Wisconsin. The last three named were all born in Wisconsin. There are also five grandchildren. Mrs. Graham is a member of the Disciples church.

SCOTT TOTTEN GRAHAM, the eldest child of John McCullough Graham and Rebecca (Totten) Graham, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 26, 1862. He accompanied his parents to Wisconsin in 1869, and at the age of twenty-one years began life for himself as a farmer. In 1886 he went to Macedonia, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he followed farming for ten years. He then returned to Wisconsin, and has since managed the old home farm. This farm consists of two hundred and eighty acres, substantially improved with good farm buildings and conveniences for the successful prosecution of agriculture, and he has succeeded admirably in general farming and stock raising. His attention has been given largely to the breeding of better grades of stock. His farm in all parts shows evidence of thorough husbandry and a keen conception of the needs of modern farm life.

Scott T. Graham was married February 18, 1891, to Miss Molly L. Clayton, daughter of William and Mary Clayton, of Pottawattamie county, Iowa. She is a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky. To this union two children have been born, namely: E. Maud and John Clayton.

Mr. Graham is a member of the Macedonia Lodge, No. 422, I. O. O. F. In political views he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all matters of a public nature.

MONROE BENTLEY.

Monroe Bentley enjoys the distinction of being the oldest attorney in Baraboo, measured in years of continuous practice. He is a native of the Empire state, born at Binghamton, April 9, 1836, to Ephraim and Philena (Tinkelpaugh) Bentley. The family has always been distinguished for devotion to patriotic sentiments, an early example being that of the paternal grandfather, who was killed at the battle of Plattsburg during the war of 1812. He was a native of New England, but his wife, Johanna, was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. She attained the age of over eighty years, expiring at Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Ephraim Bentley was born September 3, 1812, at the last named place, where his youth was spent. Soon after his marriage he removed to Binghamton, New York, and, a few years later, to Sodus Bay, Wayne county. He subsequently lived at Williamson Corners, in the same county and state, following his trade (shoemaking) in each of these places. In 1848 he removed to La Grange county, Indiana, and, eight years later, to Poynette, Wisconsin, where he purchased forty acres of land and engaged in farming to some extent, also carrying on his trade. In 1862 he enlisted as a recruit in Company G, Second Wisconsin Infantry, but after serving one year he was discharged owing to disability caused by rheumatism. Having recovered his health, in January, 1864, he re-enlisted as a recruit in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He took part in General Banks' expedition up the Red river, and while at

Franklin, Louisiana, was attacked with bloody dysentery and sent to the hospital at New Orleans, where his death ensued March 31, 1864. He was a man of ready decision and pronounced convictions. Politically he was for many years an ardent Whig and Abolitionist. While living in La Grange county, Indiana, he was a neighbor and coadjutor of the famous A. B. Waterhouse. A line of the "underground railroad" passed through that county and one of the principal stations was in the basement of Mr. Waterhouse's barn. On several different occasions Mr. Bentley took his team at night and drove loads of colored refugees from this station to Sturgis Prairie, Michigan, where they took the train for Detroit and thence were assisted across into Canada.

Mrs. Philena Bentley died at Poynette, Wisconsin, March 8, 1864, at the age of forty-seven years. She was born at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Her father, Peter Tinkelpaugh, was of German lineage and became a prominent farmer of Milford, Indiana. His wife, Mrs. Mary Tinkelpaugh, died at Ontario, Indiana, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Monroe Bentley graduated from La Grange Collegiate Institute, at Ontario, Indiana, in 1853. Coming with his parents to this state a few years later, he was engaged in lumbering on the Wisconsin river for several seasons. He subsequently learned the carpenter trade and also taught for ten winters in the vicinity of Poynette. In 1865 he removed to Baraboo and began to study law with C. C. Remington, though he was not admitted to practice until 1878. In the meantime he served two years as chairman of the township board of supervisors and ten years as justice of the peace in the village of Baraboo, doing most of the business in that line. For more than a score of years he has been engaged in general practice, in addition to which he does more or less insurance business. His professional duties have frequently brought him before the supreme court of Wisconsin and among other important cases he has handled may be mentioned the celebrated one of the *State of Wisconsin vs. W. A. Blackman*, which was tried at Portage, Wisconsin, in 1889. Since 1893 his son, F. R. Bentley, has been his partner. Like his progenitors, Mr. Bentley responded to the call of his country for aid in the way of military service, enlisting in the fall of 1863 in Company K, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery. During his eight months' service he was stationed at Fort Carroll on the Potomac river, suffering much with chronic diarrhœa.

He was married, November 16, 1858, to Susan A. Booth, daughter of Calvin L. and Julia A. Booth, of Poynette, Wisconsin. This lady, who was born near Cattaraugus, New York, died of consumption at Baraboo, August 27, 1869. She left four children: Charles D., a Baptist minister of Fredericksburg, Iowa; Alice R. (Mrs. John Graff), of Cresco, Iowa; Frank R., a well-known attorney of Baraboo; and Carrie A. (Mrs. Charles Lamberton), of Baraboo. Mr. Bentley was again married, April 18, 1871, to Mrs. Jennie Jenks, daughter of J. G. Cowles, of Baraboo, Wisconsin. She was born near Ashtabula, Ohio, and is the mother of one son, Ernest R. Bentley, a telegraph operator at Madison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Bentley has long been identified with the Methodist church of Baraboo, and has served for eighteen years as trustee, steward and chorister. He has likewise been superintendent of the Sabbath school for many years.

He is a member of the American Protective Association and discharges all his public duties in a thorough and conscientious manner. A Prohibitionist in principle, he supports worthy men for local positions of trust irrespective of party fealty. He has never used tobacco nor intoxicating liquors in any form and has led a consistent, exemplary life, worthy the emulation of rising generations.

FRANK L. RITTER.

Frank L. Ritter, well known throughout the eastern part of Columbia county as the genial and accommodating proprietor of a general country store at the village of Otsego, is a man who attends closely to business and well deserves mention in a book of the more prominent and upright citizens of the county. He was born in the township of Hampden, Columbia county, June 30, 1859, and is a son of Horatio and Lenora (Eason) Ritter, both natives of Syracuse, New York. His uncle was prominent in agricultural and horticultural circles as a successful fruit grower and an interesting and liberal contributor to farm journals and other publications. His grandfather was a man who was accounted well-to-do, and owned large properties in the East. The family is probably sprung from German sources and has long been represented in this country. Horatio Ritter came west about 1850 and lived for at least two years in Whitewater, Wisconsin. He made several trips on foot into Columbia county, and finally bought a farm in the town of Hampden. He settled upon this farm in 1852, and made his home upon it until the day of his death. He died June 30, 1896, at the age of seventy-four years, and followed his wife into the great beyond by an interval of less than three weeks. They left a family of five children, all of whom are still living: Mary married Charles Wallace and lives at Kansas City; Ella L. is Mrs. Birney Ueffing, and lives in Otsego; William is the president of a university in California; Frank is the subject of this sketch; Flora O. is Mrs. Benton Babcock, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Frank L. Ritter received his education in the common schools of Hampden, and then remained at home and helped his brothers and sisters secure such an education as they desired and the family situation permitted. He resided on the home farm until April, 1899, when he bought out the general store of G. H. Loven in the village of Otsego. Since that time he has bought another store. He also has charge of the postoffice and the public telephone, and his place of business is becoming quite a social center. Mr. Ritter and Clara A. Thomas were married December 24, 1885. She is a daughter of Dr. C. H. Thomas, then a leading veterinary surgeon of Columbus, Wisconsin. Mrs. Ritter was born September 17, 1866, and is one of a family of six children. The others in the family are Merritt, Edward, Melvin, Nellie and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter have one child, William, who is five years of age. Mr. Ritter is a progressive, active man, and is making a genuine success of his enterprise. He stands well in the community, and is a member of the Otsego Baptist church. His influence is for good and he is outspoken in his convictions.

A. D. DORSETT.

A. D. Dorsett was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, May 2, 1867. His early years were spent on a farm, and he attended country school during the winter months. In 1883 his father retired from the stock raising business and moved to Rushville, where the son had the privilege of attending an excellent high school and from which he graduated in 1886 as the valedictorian of his class.

In the fall of 1886 Mr. Dorsett entered the preparatory school of DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, and two years later was admitted to the freshman class. He graduated from the institution in 1892 with the degree of Ph. B.

Mr. Dorsett's newspaper experience began in his early 'teens, when, seated on a plow while the horse rested, he wrote items for a county seat paper. During his junior year in college he was exchange editor of one of the college weeklies and during his senior year was editor-in-chief of the paper. At that time he was also president of the Indiana College Press Association and chairman of the executive board of the Western College Press Association.

After school days were ended he spent two years in newspaper work in Alton, Iowa, and La Crosse, Wisconsin, and in 1894 became a partner in the publication of the Baraboo daily and weekly "News."

On May 23, 1894, Mr. Dorsett was united in marriage to Miss Addie Lane Priest, of Greencastle, Indiana, with whom he became acquainted while in college. To them one daughter, Dorothy D., was born June 16, 1897.

CALVIN L. McELWAIN.

Calvin L. McElwain, a large land owner and prosperous farmer of Adams county, Wisconsin, residing on section 8, New Chester township, was born in the town of Stamford, Bennington county, Vermont, February 4, 1826, and is a son of John and Dolly (Goodrich) McElwain, natives of Massachusetts, the former born in 1788, the latter in 1782. The father was colonel of a regiment in the Massachusetts militia, and was a lawyer by profession. He engaged in teaching school for many years and was also interested in the manufacture of cotton cloth, but lost three mills at different times. Fraternally he was an active member of the Masonic order. He died at the age of forty-two, his wife at the age of seventy-two years. Their children were John, Dolly, Betsy, David, Mary Ann, Electa and Calvin L.

Mr. McElwain, whose name introduces this review, was reared and educated in his native state, and at Stamford, Vermont, he was married, November 13, 1841, to Miss Betsy Forbush, a daughter of Chevar and Elizabeth Forbush, who moved to Elgin, Illinois, in 1849, and three years later came to Adams county, Wisconsin, where they made their home for some years, but about a half century ago they went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where they spent the remainder of their lives. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. McElwain were several children namely: Imogen; Grace, deceased; John; Arabel; Ruel Bruce; and Bertha. Those living are all residents of Adams county, Wisconsin.

It was in 1857 that Mr. McElwain came to this state and took up his residence on section 8, New Chester township, Adams county, where he now resides. He first purchased eighty acres of government land, to which he added from time to time as his financial resources increased until he had one thousand one hundred and twenty acres, but he has since disposed of a portion of this and now has seven hundred and twenty acres, of which one hundred and twenty acres are under excellent cultivation and well improved with good and substantial buildings. He is a progressive and energetic farmer, whose success in life is due entirely to his own well-directed efforts, and his career is such as to commend him to the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has come in contact. In politics he always affiliates with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in public affairs.

ALFRED WILLCOX.

Alfred Willcox, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, is the possessor of a handsome property which now enables him to spend his declining years in the pleasurable enjoyment of his accumulations. The record of his early life is that of an active, enterprising, methodical and sagacious business man, who bent his energies to the honorable acquirement of a comfortable competence for himself and family, but he is now living retired.

A native of England, Mr. Willcox was born near Wells, in the parish of Meare, Somersetshire, June 24, 1812, and is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Dyer) Willcox, who spent their entire lives there. One of their sons, Edward Willcox, Jr., was a man of fine physique, being over six feet high, and was a soldier in the British army for a number of years. He was one of the first to scale the Chinese wall, for which he received a medal, and he also received another for commendable service in the army.

Alfred Willcox was engaged in farming in his native place until 1855, when he crossed the broad Atlantic and took up his residence in Fort Winnebago township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, paying for the same twelve hundred and fifty dollars. From time to time he bought more land, owning in all seven hundred and twenty-eight acres, which is still in possession of him and his sons. When he bought the land only a few acres of timber had been cleared, but he toiled diligently early and late until he now has one of the most desirable farms in the county. He eventually had the satisfaction of seeing his farm improved with first-class buildings, and his crops were always among the best in the county. Several veins of silver ore have been found upon his land in Marcellon township, but have never been developed. Having well earned a respite from labor, he has of recent years lived in retirement, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

On the 23d of May, 1844, Mr. Willcox married Miss Ann Savage, who was born in Polsom, near Wells, England, January 19, 1810, a daughter of William and Sarah (Welch) Savage and granddaughter of James and Hester Savage. Her father owned a fine farm at Polsom, upon which he lived and died. While a young man he was a member of a troop organized at Wells, but was never called into active military service. He received a silver cup as a prize for extraordinary marksmanship, having hit the bullseye while riding at a gallop. His children were Ann, James, William, Charles, Robert, Mary, Sarah, John, Hester, Jane and Christopher. The last named is a resident of Toronto, Ontario, but Mrs. Willcox is the only one of the family living in the United States, though James has two sons, Albert and Sidney, living near Chicago, Illinois, and another son, James, in Kansas. Our subject and his wife have three children: John Alfred; Albert; and Sarah Ann, wife of Frank Day, all residents of Fort Winnebago township. They also have nine grandchildren, besides two adopted daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Day. Some silver spoons over three hundred years old, once owned by Rebecca Brooks, the great-grandmother of Mrs. Willcox, are still preserved by her daughter, Mrs. Day.

Notwithstanding their advanced age, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are still in excellent health and retain their mental faculties in a remarkable degree. They were reared in the Episcopal faith, but after coming to Wisconsin helped organize the North Marcellon Baptist church, with which they are still identified. They are widely and favorably known and well merit the high regard in which they are uniformly held. Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Willcox has affiliated with the Republican party, but has always declined official honors.

JAMES S. WORTHMAN.

James S. Worthman, an influential and well-to-do citizen of Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, an ex-soldier and present city clerk, was born at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, May 17, 1841, and was the son of Samuel and Polly (Weeks) Worthman, the father a native of Galloway, Scotland, and the mother a native of Edgartown, Massachusetts.

The father of our subject left his native land before he reached his majority, and emigrated to Buenos Ayres, South America, where he was employed as foreman in a large cooper establishment, that being his trade. He remained there two years, and then came to the United States, and settled at New Haven, Connecticut, and later went to Martha's Vineyard, where he married. He became a seaman and spent about twenty-five years on the ocean, and owned considerable sea property, vessels, etc. Fearing his sons would take to the sea, he decided to seek a new Eldorado, and accordingly came to Wisconsin with his family, and located at the town of East Troy. He purchased a farm and gave up the sea, and after a few years his two oldest sons died, and he then sold the farm and moved to Mukwonago, where he loaned money and spent some years, and afterward moved to Sauk county, where he died in the spring of 1868. He had made and saved a competence and his last days were spent in comparative ease. His wife survived him until the fall of the same year. Her maiden name was Polly Weeks, and she was a daughter of Benjamin Weeks, a native of England, and a sea captain in the merchant service, and during the Revolutionary war kept a hotel at Martha's Vineyard. He was a descendant of Sir George Osborn, of England. Mrs. Worthman's brother, James Weeks, followed the merchant service and died at Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Worthman, while a sea-faring man, was a strong Abolitionist. He was very proficient in his business, and at one time was assistant gauger at Boston. He was a son of Thomas Worthman, a captain of his own boat, who was drowned in St. George's Channel. The family adhered strictly to the Presbyterian faith and the children were reared in that denomination. Captain and Mrs. Worthman were the parents of seven children, as follows; Margaret, wife of Senator Starks, who was also state prison commissioner, and a very prominent man, both now deceased; Lydia P., who married Joseph Consal, of Missouri; Mary, now Mrs. John Young, whose husband is a resident merchant of Reedsburg, Wisconsin; Jane O. married Isaac Harland, of Waukesha, Wisconsin; Thomas died in 1848; Benjamin died in 1848; and James S., our subject. All the children were born at Edgarton, Martha's Vineyard.

J. S. Worthman resided at home on his father's farm until it was necessary to improve his education, when he went to Baraboo, Wisconsin, at the age of sixteen years, to attend school, and at the age of seventeen he joined the expedition and went to Sidney A. Johnston's command to Utah to quell the Mormon uprising in that territory. He was employed by the government at scouting and herding, and for any work which he was called upon to do, and suffered hardships and cold winters. He was located at Fort Bridger and made trips to Denver before that was a city of any size, and well understood the hardships of a soldier's life. Nevertheless, in 1862, he enlisted in the Badger Guards, which afterward became Company F, of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and he was with his regiment in all their engagements and skirmishes. He was assigned to the Western department and was in Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas. He entered as corporal and returned as first lieutenant of Company F, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was never wounded or captured. and after the close of the war returned to Wisconsin and settled on a farm at Excelsior, Sauk county, and engaged in shipping live stock, grain and produce, and cooperage stock for several years, and in 1876 moved to Baraboo, where he has since resided.

Mr. Worthman was married, in 1864, to Miss Ursula A. Bixby, a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Worthman was reared on a farm and her father died when she was a young girl and she and her widowed mother settled in Wisconsin, where the mother died, leaving the following children: Edmund; Alvina; and Ursula, our subject's wife. Mrs. Worthman was a lady of good education and was a public school teacher. She died about 1871, and was the mother of three children: Luella, who died in childhood; Theodore J., who is now an express agent; and Arthur J., the station agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Baraboo. She was a consistent member of the Congregational church. Mr. Worthman married Miss Mary E. Martindale, of St. Lawrence county, New York, about 1873. Mrs. Worthman came west with her father and acquired a liberal education, was a teacher and was unexcelled in her profession. Two children were born of this union, as follows: Harry L., now employed by a railroad company; and Reid, attending high school at Baraboo. Mr. Worthman holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and G. A. R. In the last named he has been a member of Joe Hooker Post for sixteen years, and has been adjutant and commander of the post and prominently identified with the G. A. R. At the incorporation of the city of Baraboo, in 1882, Mr. Worthman was elected alderman from the second ward, which office he held three years, and in 1885 was elected town clerk, which office he yet holds. He is closely identified with the important movements in that city, and is deservedly held in high esteem.

JOSIAH HEMMINGWAY ROGERS, LL. B., B. A.

Josiah Hemmingway Rogers, LL. B., B. A., has attained distinction as one of the ablest members of the Portage, Columbia county bar. In this profession, probably more than in any other, success depends upon individual merit, upon a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, a power of keen analysis, and the ability to present clearly, concisely and forcibly the strong points in his case. Possessing these necessary qualifications, Mr. Rogers is accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the profession in Columbia county, and stands to-day as one of the most esteemed members of the Portage bar.

He was born in Whitby, Ontario county, Canada, July 27, 1841, a son of Benjamin Joslyn and Esther (Hemmingway) Rogers. On both sides he is of English descent. His parents' ancestors came to this country from London, England, during the seventeenth century, and located in Connecticut. His grandfather, Benjamin Rogers, was a native of Massachusetts, and removed to Canada during the latter part of the eighteenth century. His son, Benjamin J., the father of our subject, was born in Eaton, Quebec, and spent his later years in the province of Ontario, dying at Oshawa, in 1887, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. He followed the occupation of farming and also engaged in preaching as a minister of the Christian church. As a business man he met with excellent success, and as a citizen took an active and prominent part in public affairs and political movements. His estimable wife, who was a native of Markham, Ontario, died in 1885, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a daughter of Moses Hemmingway, whose ancestors were from New England and who removed to Canada from Cayuga county, New York.

After completing the course in the grammar schools at Oshawa, Ontario, Josiah H. Rogers entered Victoria University, at Coburg, Ontario, where he pursued a classical course and was graduated in 1866, with the degree of B. A. He also received the gold medal for the highest scholarship in his class. Subsequently for a year and a half he studied law at Osgood Hall, in Toronto, and then entered the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1868. The same year he came to Portage, Wisconsin, and was at once admitted to the bar. He began practice at Poynette, Columbia county, but since April, 1871, has made his home in Portage and has engaged in the general practice of law at that place with most gratifying results. For three terms, from 1874 until 1880, he served as district attorney, being the only incumbent in the office for that length of time. As such he secured eleven convictions at one term of court, and seven of those sentenced to the penitentiary at that time were taken to that institution by the sheriff at one trip. One of the most conspicuous criminal cases with which he has been connected was the defense of Clarence H. Wells, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, who was accused of criminal negligence in connection with a wreck at East River, Wisconsin, in 1886, when twenty-five or more lives were lost. The case naturally attracted much public attention and Mr. Rogers succeeded in securing the acquittal of his client.

On the 12th of June, 1872, Mr. Rogers was united in marriage with Miss Viola J. Padley, who was born in York Mills, near Utica, New York, a daughter of Abraham and Mary A. (Walker) Padley, of Portage. The father, who was a teacher of music and gave instruction in that art to more people in Columbia county than any other ten persons, came to Wisconsin in 1856, and died in Portage, October 15, 1897, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have three children: Edith Ethelyn, born September 19, 1875, is now the wife of A. W. Pollard, of Portage; Sheldon Wallace, born September 1, 1877, is a student in the law department of the State University, Madison, Wisconsin; and Harlan Bethune, born December 9, 1886, is at home.

Mr. Rogers and his family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and he has served as trustee of the same for a number of years past. Socially he affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and Poynette Lodge, No. 173, A. O. U. W., and politically is prominently identified with the Republican party in his county. He has served as chairman of the county committee several years, as a delegate to a number of state conventions, and has frequently been called upon to make political speeches in Columbia and adjoining counties. He represented the third ward of Portage on the county board of supervisors for eight years, and for three years of that time was chairman of the board. He also served as mayor of Portage in 1887, and filled the office of city attorney for five or six years. As district attorney the affairs of the county were never better managed in that direction than under his prosecution, as he proved a most efficient man for the place and was a veritable terror to evil doers. He is not only an able lawyer, but is also a good business man, and is one of the directors of the City Bank and a stockholder and director of the Portage Hosiery Company, both of Portage.

THOMAS PETTIGROVE COLBY.

The vast farming interests of Adams county have been prominent factors in the business world of Wisconsin, and among those who have spent the greater part of a useful career within the borders of that county, the gentleman whose name heads this personal history should be accorded a prominent place. He came to this region with his parents when the land was not yet surveyed, and assisted in bringing the agricultural pursuit to its present high standard in Adams county. Mr. Colby was engaged in general farming in Quincy township, and possessed a fine estate comprising two hundred acres, all of which he acquired by dint of his own energetic efforts, supplemented by his honest dealings. This he held until lately. He is now a resident of Thorp, Wisconsin.

Our subject was born in Topsfield, Washington county, Maine, February 12, 1840, and was the son of Jonathan Corliss and Sarah Ann (Pettigrove) Colby. His father was born in Bradford, Vermont, October 2, 1806, and died July 23, 1887, at Easton, Adams county, Wisconsin. The mother of our subject was born at Calais, Maine, August 27, 1809, and died at Easton, Wisconsin, July 9, 1895. The father was a farmer by occupation and settled in Topsfield, Maine, where he remained until 1850, when he moved to what is now Easton, Adams county, Wisconsin. At that time it was Indian land and not on the market. He was the first settler with land on the banks of White Creek, and his family of five children were the first white children to reside in that region. They were as follows: Thomas, our subject; William, now residing in Clark county; Harriet A., now Mrs. Waterman, of Kilbourn; Lucy, now Mrs. W. Eddy, of Easton; and Mary, now Mrs. F. York, of Monroe Centre. Two other children were born, as follows: Annie E. died April 20, 1897; and Warren I., now residing on the old homestead in Easton township. On his arrival at Easton the father surveyed one hundred and sixty acres of land and entered a claim, and cleared the land and erected a shanty, into which he moved his family, and remained on the farm until his death. When the township of Easton was organized he was chosen supervisor. He was a man of retiring disposition and did not accept public office. He was a hard worker and accumulated a good estate. He was a consistent member of the United Brethren church, and a man respected by all in the community for his honesty and good citizenship.

Thomas P. Colby was the oldest of the children and of necessity was early put to work to assist in the support of the family. He had gained some schooling before coming to Wisconsin, but afterward did not have the opportunity to attend school. He remained with his parents until he reached his majority, when he married, and he and his family resided on land which his wife owned, for eighteen years, in Easton township. In 1878 he purchased two hundred acres in Quincy township, and moved his family to that estate, and he is still living on the farm.

Mrs. Colby's maiden name was Louisa Goodrich. Her parents died when she was but a young girl, and she was adopted by a family of the name of Raney. At the time of her marriage she was in possession of one hundred acres in Easton township. Her death occurred June 18, 1891, aged sixty-four years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Colby, as follows: Francis E., born April 7, 1861, now residing in Thorp, Clark county, Wisconsin; Clara A., born April 27, 1862, now Mrs. A. H. Greenwood, of Quincy; Daniel G., born April 3, 1864, now a resident of Thorp, Clark county; and Charles L., born November 24, 1867, now residing on the homestead. Charles L. Colby was married September 8, 1890, to Josephine A. Mihm, daughter of Constantine and Margaret Mihm, of Quincy. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Colby, as follows: Charles K., born March 13, 1891; George D., born April 11, 1892; and Alfred D., born October 4, 1896. They are an interesting group of boys and complete a pleasing family circle.

CHRISTOPHER EDWARD BOHN.

Christopher Edward Bohn, who is successfully conducting various business enterprises, is a man of more than ordinary energy and ability. He is one of the most extensive lumber manufacturers of Sauk county and is also proprietor of a fine estate, on which he conducts cheese making together with general farming. His buildings on the place form a portion of the town of Lime Ridge, and the estate is a valued and productive one.

Mr. Bohn was born in Remdendorf, principality of Reis, Prussia, May 21, 1843, and was the son of Henry Carl and Hendricka (Kachel) Bohn, natives of the same locality. His grandfather was a justice of the peace and one of the most prominent citizens of Remdendorf. The father of our subject was a farmer in his native land, and took a prominent part in the Rebellion of 1848. He was a leading citizen of Remdendorf, and came to the United States in 1852, settling near Cleveland, Ohio, and his death occurred at Olmsted Falls, Ohio, April 12, 1896, aged nearly eighty years. He was a Republican in political sentiment and a faithful citizen, and made a success of the pursuit of agriculture. The mother died about 1867, aged forty-eight years.

Our subject was nine years of age when the family came to America, after which he attended the public schools, and was also versed in the language of his mother country. He made good use of his opportunities and is an intelligent and capable business man. He enlisted in November, 1861, in Company C, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and served three years in the Army of the Potomac, taking part in all the leading campaigns of that army. At Upperville, Virginia, in May, 1863, he was captured and kept one month in Libby prison, when he was exchanged on account of wounds received previously, and thus escaped Andersonville. Leaving the hospital at Annapolis in November, 1863, he rejoined his regiment, and at Hawes' Shop and Yellow Tavern he received other wounds which disabled him for a short time. His record shows thirty-six battles and skirmishes, and in all he did his duty as a loyal and true soldier.

After his return from the army Mr. Bohn spent eighteen months learning the machinist's trade at Cleveland, Ohio, going from thence to Fayette county, Iowa, where he purchased and operated a saw-mill in company with his brother, Richard Bohn, and cousin, Herman Miesgier. He went to Lime Ridge, Sauk county, in the fall of 1867, and built a steam saw-mill, which he began to operate the following spring. For some years he manufactured large quantities of staves for the Chicago market, and still is extensively engaged in lumber manufacturing. He also owns and operates a saw-mill at Cazenozia, in Richland county, and his establishments are well known throughout the state. He owns one hundred and forty acres of tillable land, aside from timber and pasture land, and his residence on the farm and his barn are among the largest farm buildings in the county, while the cheese factory on the place and other buildings are prominent features of the estate.

Our subject was married September 6, 1871, to Jennie Martin, daughter of David B. and Rachel (Dearholdt) Martin. Mrs. Bohn was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and her father settled in Wisconsin near Lime Ridge, in 1855. He enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, while in the service. Mrs. Bohn's mother was of German descent and was born in Baltimore county, Ohio. She died at Lime Ridge, February 9, 1889, in the seventieth year of her age. Mrs. Bohn was born at Westfield, Ohio. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bohn: Edith L., born November 16, 1873, now Mrs. Clark Miner; Edward A., born May 14, 1875; Arthur G., born July 26, 1877; Henry J., born January 27, 1881; Cora M., born April 8, 1885; Frank B., born November 11, 1887; a twin brother, Francis, died November 13, 1887; Bessie B., born July 9, 1890; Amy V., born May 17, 1892; Chester E., born May 26, 1894; and Freda L., born December 27, 1896. One child died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. Bohn leads a quiet life, and is not an aspirant for public favor, but advances the interests of his community in every possible way. Politically he is a Republican.

DANIEL HENRY GRADY.

Daniel Henry Grady, of Portage, is one of the younger members of the Columbia county bar, but his prominence is by no means measured by his years; on the contrary he has won a reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy. It is largely to its young men that the west owes its prosperity and progress.

Mr. Grady is a native of Columbia county in whom many of her citizens feel a just pride. He was born in Columbus, August 13, 1872, and is a son of Daniel and Honora (Lavery) Grady, both natives of county Limerick, Ireland. When a young man the father came to this country and made his home in Troy, New York, for a time, but soon after the Civil war came to Wisconsin, locating at Columbus, where he has since resided.

At the age of eighteen years our subject entered the law office of John S. Maxwell, of that place, who was then serving as district attorney of Columbia county. Subsequently he became a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the law department of that famous institution in 1894. On the 26th of May, the same year, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Michigan.

Soon after leaving the university Mr. Grady opened an office at Portage and purchased the law library of A. G. Cook, of Columbus, which contains, among other valuable books, a set of Kent's Commentaries pubilshed in 1826, which was brought to Wisconsin by ex-Governor James T.

Lewis, who obtained them from Governor Selden, of New York. Mr. Grady has a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, is never at a loss for a precedent, and has already built up a large and lucrative practice. He handles most of the criminal cases of the county, and has also given considerable attention to railroad litigation. He was appointed city attorney in April, 1897. He was reared in the Catholic faith, and in political sentiment is a Democrat. He takes an active and prominent part in the agitation of public questions, has delivered a number of political addresses in Columbia and adjoining counties.

HENRY M. SHANAHAN, DECEASED.

Henry M. Shanahan, deceased, who was an influential and well-to-do farmer, who formerly resided on section 30, in Dell Prairie township, Adams county, is entitled to more than passing mention as a gentleman whose force of character placed him in the lead. He pursued the calling of an agriculturist from his boyhood, and reached a degree of perfection which marked the prosperous man. His estate, although not among the largest, was one of the best in this region and is a testimonial to the painstaking care exercised by our subject while alive.

Mr. Shanahan was born in Milton, Michigan, October 2, 1843. His father, Hon. Edward Shanahan, was born in Sussex county, Delaware, in 1806, and died October 24, 1891, at his home in Dell Prairie township, Adams county, Wisconsin. He married Miss Rebecca M. Kimmey, in 1829, the daughter of James and Sarah Kimmey, of Quaker descent, who was born near Dover, Delaware, July 13, 1810, and died October 24, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Shanahan lived in Delaware until 1832, when they moved to the territory of Michigan, making the journey in a cart drawn by two horses, one hitched ahead of the other. They resided in Michigan until 1883, when they again moved west and settled in the township of Dell Prairie, Adams county, Wisconsin, where they owned large landed interests until their death, respected and loved by all who knew them. Mr. Shanahan was a farmer all his life, serving as overseer of a large farm for a number of years before leaving Delaware. He purchased two hundred and forty acres of land at Milton, Michigan, which he improved, and later purchased five hundred and sixty acres of land at Jefferson, Michigan, where he also made valuable and substantial improvements. He became the owner of a large tract of fertile land in Dell Prairie township, Adams county, and was a successful farmer, industrious and honest, and gained a comfortable competence. He gained a good education, but had very restricted opportunities for attending any institutions of learning, and was decidedly a self-made man. He represented Cass county, Michigan, in the house of representatives in the session of 1860-61, and took an active interest in public affairs wherever he resided. He was a Republican in political sentiment and stood stanchly for the principles of his party. Fifteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shanahan, seven of whom are living. Three reside in Dell Prairie township, as follows: Julia, now Mrs. Raymond; Clifford; and Edward.

Henry M. Shanahan settled in Dell Prairie township, Adams county, in 1879. He possessed at the time of his death seventy-two acres of land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and his residence and beautiful, well-kept grounds bear evidence of his thrift and success.

In 1861 Mr. Shanahan enlisted in Company M, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, remaining until the close of the war, and was mustered out August 11, 1865. Mr. Shanahan was in one hundred and three engagements, the following hard fought battles among the number: Ft. Donelson, Ft. Henry, Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Nashville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Dallas, Atlanta, Jonesville and in Kilpatrick's raid, and with General Wilson on his raid. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and again on Kilpatrick's raid at Lovejoy Station, and the third time at Selma, Alabama. He was one of the men chosen by Lieutenant-Colonel Prichard to go in pursuit of Jeff Davis, and was in the affray which occurred between the First Wisconsin and the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, by mistake. In the early morning just before dawn, at Irwinsville, the First Wisconsin supposed the Fourth Michigan Cavalry was Jeff Davis' body guard and charged them, when several were wounded and two killed. Our subject had a remarkable military record, and was a brave and gallant soldier, and faithful to his duty.

Mr. Shanahan was married to Miss Mary E. West, October 2, 1866. Mrs. Shanahan was the daughter of Edward and Rachel West, and was born near Dover, Delaware, July 18, 1843. She is a lady of good education and taught several years in the public schools of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Shanahan are the parents of the following children: Willie, born February 23, 1872, died in infancy; Ina M., born December 25, 1877; Millie Belle, born September 22, 1879; and Earl M., born May 11, 1882. Mr. Shanahan was a member of the G. A. R. He held the office of supervisor of Dell Prairie township, and also served as township assessor. He was deeply interested in the educational affairs of his district, and was a school officer many years. He well merited the success and the high regard in which he was held by his associates. Mr. Shanahan died July 7, 1900, and was buried in the Spring Grove cemetery at Kilbourn. His remains were accompanied to the grave by John Gillespie Post, G. A. R., and by a very large concourse of friends and relatives.

PATRICK HICKEY.

Patrick Hickey is the first settler of the town of Dellona and one of the most worthy and esteemed pioneers of Sauk county. Though he has passed the ninetieth milestone in life's journey, he is still remarkably active in both mind and body and recalls many interesting reminiscences of his early life and of the development and progress of Sauk county. He was born at Ballycroy, county Mayo, Ireland, March 17, 1809. His parents, Martin and Mary (Barrett) Hickey, lived and died in county Mayo, where their ancestors had been prosperous and respected farmers for many generations. Many members of this family have been conspicuous for great longevity. Among those who came to this country was Mrs. Alice Fadden, a sister of Martin Hickey, who died in the town of Dellona, at the age of ninety-one years. Four children of Martin and Mary Hickey became residents of Wisconsin. Besides Patrick, these were: Michael, who died in the town of Dellona in 1850, at the age of thirty-eight years; Mary, widow of Michael Conway, now living at Elroy; and Honora, Mrs. James McHugh, who died at Dellona.

Like most boys of that time, Patrick Hickey had very limited educational advantages, but, determined to better his condition in life, he made the most of his many opportunities for observation and experience and eventually became one of the most successful farmers of Sauk county. In company with his brother, Michael, in 1837, he left his native land and came to America. Landing at Quebec, they proceeded to Kennebec county, Maine, where two of their uncles were then living. For the next few years he was employed for the most part upon public works. While working on a dam in the Kennebec river at Augusta he was accidentally knocked from a ladder into the stream and narrowly escaped drowning. He was carried by the current for some distance down the river, but eventually succeeded in reaching shore. The next year he went to New York City and was employed for a time on the construction of the Croton water works. Owing to the failure of a contractor, by whom he was employed at Yonkers, New York, he was unable to obtain his pay, and in 1840 he came to Chicago and spent one winter on the Illinois and Michigan canal. His previous experience was repeated here, for the contractors became financially embarrassed and he and his brother were compelled to take their pay in due bills upon which they never realized. Thence he walked by way of Janesville, Wisconsin, to Sugar river. Arriving on the bank of that stream in March, 1841, he found it much swollen and full of floating ice and as there was no bridge he was obliged to remove his clothing and swim across. By the time he reached the nearest house he was nearly frozen. The following season he worked a farm on shares and spent two or three more years in lead mining in Green county.

About 1845 he and his brother, with several other men, went land hunting in the interior of the state, driving a team from Green county. Selecting the site of his present home they camped there for two weeks while building a small shanty. In the meantime the balance of the party returned to the settlements, believing this portion of the state too far removed from civilization to ever become a desirable place of residence, but the Hickey brothers had great faith in the future of Sauk county and their foresight and wisdom were demonstrated in due time. Two years later they became residents and set about the improvement of their farm. There were a few habitations between there and Baraboo, but neighbors were by no means numerous. At one time he owned a half-section of land, but a portion of this was sacrificed by being mortgaged to assist in the construction of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad, now the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. His present farm consists of two hundred and eighty acres with first-class buildings and other improvements. Since coming to this county he has confined his attention to agriculture, with the exception of one winter spent as a logging contractor on the Lemonweir river.

Mr. Hickey has always enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors and business associates to a remarkable degree. He sometimes acted as agent for different dealers in the purchase of farm products from his neighbors, and was frequently entrusted with considerable sums of money for that purpose. A few years after its erection his log house, which was a substantial and comfortable building of the kind, took fire and burned with all its contents, including several sums of money belonging to other parties and the funds of the school district, of which he was treasurer. Though his own loss was a serious one, he did not permit any of these parties to suffer by this disaster, but conscientiously repaid them in full, and this action greatly strenghtened the credit which had previously been reposed in him. He donated five acres of ground from his farm for the site of St. Michael's Catholic church, now known as All Saints' church of Dellona. He also contributed liberally of cash toward the erection of the building and was one of the first trustees of the society. He has always consistently supported the Democratic party, having cast his first presidential ballot for Martin Van Buren in 1840. He has filled numerous offices in Dellona and represented the town upon the county board for a number of years.

In 1855 he was married to Catherine Crowley, daughter of Dennis Crowley, an early settler in the town of Winfield. Mrs. Hickey was born in county Cork, Ireland, and departed this life January 11, 1886, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey were the parents of three sons and three daughters: Mary is the wife of William Hayes, of the town of Dellona; Catherine died December 20, 1894, at the age of thirty-six years; Martin is a well-known business man of Reedsburg; Michael carries on the homestead farm; John is also in business at Reedsburg; and Anna also resides on the homestead farm. Nine grandchildren also delight the heart of Mr. Hickey and an extensive circle of friends unite in wishing him continued life and happiness.

DAVID ROBERTSON.

David Robertson, now leading a quiet and retired life at Rio, Columbia county, has been one of the chief promoters of the growth and development of that thriving village. He was born in Beath, Scotland, in 1839, and was a son of Robert and Marian (King) Robertson. His father lived on a farm owned by his grandfather, but was not willing to spend his life amid the narrow opportunities of the old world, and about 1840 came to Canada, settling near Hamilton, Ontario. There he claimed and cleared a farm out of the virgin forest. He was a man of much character, and almost reached the age of ninety-two years. His wife died many years before him, when she was only about fifty. She was a descendant of the Kings of Giffen Mills, Scotland, and a sister of William King, of Cambria, of whom notice appears on another page of this record. She was the mother of five sons and five daughters: James, Winnebago City, Minnesota; Janet, Mrs. William Chisholm, deceased; Robert, Arlington, Wisconsin; Margaret, widow of Robert McConochie; Jane, Hamilton, Ontario; William, Arlington, Wisconsin; John, Lancaster, Ontario; David; Marian, Mrs. John Stewart, Lancaster, Ontario; Agnes, Mrs. Peter Stewart, Lancaster, Ontario.

Mr. Robertson left his home in Canada in 1861, and came into Columbia county, and spent the next five years at farm labor. After this time had passed he engaged in lumbering at Mannville and Warrens, Wisconsin, in company with F. M. Thompson. The firm did an extensive wholesale business for a number of years. In 1882 Mr. Robertson settled in Rio, and established a lumber business in this village, dealing also in grain and farm produce. He was very successful in this venture, and in 1893 retired from everything except lumber. Five years later he gave up all business activities and is now spending his last years in peace and comfort. He has led an active and honorable career, working hard and giving all his energies to his business, and now he is getting what rest and satisfaction there can be found in the reflection that he has "fought a good fight, and has kept the faith." When he came to Rio it consisted of about a dozen houses on the south side of the railroad. He bought one hundred and twenty acres, which he platted and subdivided, and the best part of the village now stands upon that ground. He has erected a number of residences and business places, several of which he still owns. His own commodious and elegant home was put up in 1892, and stands upon one of the principal streets of the town. He was married in 1873 to Miss Emily S. Brown. She has made him the father of four children, one of whom, David, died in infancy. Those living are: John; Alice Emma (Mrs. George Phelps), Rio; and Essie Isabella, who is at home. There are four grandchildren in the family. Mrs. Robertson's father, David Brown, was born in London, England, and was employed as a tea tester by a wholesale house in that city. He came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled on a farm near Dekorra, where he died when over eighty years of age. An ancestor of his wife was a steward on the estate of Lord Salisbury, a progenitor of the present premier of England. Mr. Robertson is a Mason of most excellent standing, and is affiliated with the Rio lodge. Since coming to the United States he has been a Republican, and is proud of the fact that he was able to vote for Grant in 1868. He has never been an active politician, though he has from time to time filled certain local offices. He retains, however, what he has always exhibited—a keen interest in any measure calculated to advance the interests of the village of Rio.

THOMAS C. KERSHAW.

Thomas C. Kershaw is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, whose devotion to his country was tested not only by service on the field of battle but in the still more deadly dangers of southern prisons. This gallant soldier is now successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 3, New Haven township, Adams county, Wisconsin.

Mr. Kershaw was born June 22, 1833, in Larne, county Antrim, Ireland. His father, William M. Kershaw, was born in the same place, in February, 1807, and in his native land followed the rope-maker's trade. In 1845 he came to the United States and located in West Troy, New York, where he remained eight years while working on the canal. In 1853 he came to New Haven township, Adams county, Wisconsin, where he entered two hundred and eighty acres of government land, which he at once began to improve, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, as he died March 15, 1862. In 1829 he married Miss Catherine Clark, who was born in Newtownards, county Down, Ireland, in January, 1798, and to them were born children: William J., Thomas C., Catherine and Mary A. The latter is the wife of Robert Warner, of Trempealeau county, Wisconsin. William J. was for some years a prominent citizen of Adams county, and represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature and also in the senate. In the fall of 1862 he was commissioned captain of Company K, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and joined the army in Tennessee. In the battle of Shiloh he was slightly wounded and in the fall of 1862 he came home on a sick furlough. After his recovery he was deputy provost marshal for this section of the state, and served in that capacity for four months. Later he was commissioned major of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In the battle of Petersburg he was shot through both legs and sent to Alexandria hospital in the District of Columbia. After his recovery he rejoined his regiment and took part in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Deep Bottom and Chapin's Farm, and was mustered out in the spring of 1865. He died in Kilbourn City, April 5, 1883.

Thomas C. Kershaw accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, and came with them to Adams county, Wisconsin. He received a common-school education and in early life worked on the home farm, in the pineries and upon the river. He is now the owner of a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 3, New Haven township, sixty acres of which are under excellent cultivation and forty acres in meadow land. He is engaged in diversified farming and is meeting with well merited success.

On the 5th of August, 1879, Mr. Kershaw was united in marriage with Miss Adaline Stafford, who was born in Madison, Wisconsin, June 26, 1852, a daughter of Daniel Stafford, of New Haven township. She was educated in the common and high schools of her native city, and was granted the first teacher's certificate under Thomas Freeman, county superintendent of schools for Adams county. Before she was sixteen years of age she began teaching and successfully followed that profession in Adams county for eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw have three children: Robert W., born August 5, 1880, is at home; Jennie K., born December 10, 1882, was educated in the Kilbourn high school, and is now engaged in the public schools of Adams county; and Katie, born November 7, 1887, is at home.

In 1864 Mr. Kershaw joined the boys in blue as a member of Company K, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in front of Petersburg from June 29 to July 30, when he was taken prisoner. After being held at Petersburg for a time, he was sent to Danville, Virginia, where he remained six months, and then to Libby prison, where he was incarcerated for six weeks. He was then paroled at Richmond and sent to the parole camp in Annapolis. He was mustered out at St. Louis, May 30, 1865. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a quiet, unassuming citizen, but his friends and neighbors recognize his worth and ability and have called him to several local offices, the duties of which he has most capably and satisfactorily discharged. He has been town supervisor several times, has filled a number of school offices, and is now district treasurer.

WILLIAM ANDRUS.

William Andrus, the well-known and efficient superintendent of the Sauk county poor farm and insane asylum, was born in Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, October 21, 1840, a son of Edwin and Macena (Moore) Andrus, who were among the prominent pioneers and highly respected citizens of Sauk county, Wisconsin. The name of Andrus or Andrews is one of the oldest in history and has been common in England for several centuries. The founders of the family in America were John Andrews and his wife, Mary, who settled in Farmington (then called Tunxis), Connecticut, in 1640. He died in 1681 and she in 1694. Their descendants have modified the spelling of the name; Andrus, Andros and Andrews being the most prevalent forms. The posterity of John Andrews included some of the most conspicuous citizens of Connecticut during the colonial period and in more recent times.

Edwin Andrus, father of our subject, was a native of Glastonbury, Connecticut, whence he went to Sullivan county, New York, and in 1831 to Ohio, where he carried on a sawmill for a number of years. In 1854 he came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and cleared up a large farm in Reedsburg township, owning two hundred and forty acres at the time of his death, which occurred April 14, 1883, when he was seventy-seven years of age. He was reared in the Baptist faith, but became a Unitarian in his religious views, and was always a

Christian in practice and precept. In political sentiment he was a Democrat. He was always very kind to the Indians, who camped in considerable numbers near his house and held him in high regard. He first married Susan Gillett, by whom he had one daughter, Mrs. Frank Avery, of Baraboo, now deceased. Mrs. Macena Andrus, the mother of our subject, was born at Willsboro, New York, July 22, 1810, and died May 20, 1896. She was also reared in the Baptist faith. Her father, Joseph Moore, who sprang from an old colonial family, was a native of Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen entered the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, in which he served six years or more. His brother, John, was killed in a massacre by the Indians during that struggle. Four sons of Joseph Moore, Norman, Theron, Joseph and Seth, were all soldiers of the war of 1812, as well as two sons-in-law, and all participated in the battle of Lake Champlain.

The subject of this sketch is the third in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being Ranson M., a resident of Baraboo, Wisconsin; Amelia, wife of F. M. McClure, of Reedsburg township, Sauk county; Adelaide, wife of O. B. Titus, of Reedsburg; and Rosette, deceased wife of H. Sorge.

William Andrus was a lad of fourteen years when he came with his parents to Sauk county, and for fifteen years he operated the saw-mill which his father erected two years after their arrival, manufacturing considerable hard wood lumber. In 1864 he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Reedsburg township, which he still owns. He also lived several years in the city of Reedsburg while educating his children.

On the 26th of March, 1864, Mr. Andrus married Miss Adarene C. Terrall, who was born in North Ridgeville, Ohio, and came to Wisconsin in 1863. Her parents were Gillespie and Lucretia (Tucker) Terrall, the former born in North Ridgeville, Ohio, in 1824, the later in Canandaigua county, New York. Her grandfather, Ichabod Terrall, removed from New England to Ohio in 1810, and took with him the coat of arms of the family. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrus are as follows: Mary Belle is now the wife of John Brummitt, of Spokane, Washington. Adelaide Amelia is the wife of Charles Umsted, of the same place. William Terrall, who attended the Wisconsin University for three years, is now carrying on the homestead farm. Frank C., who was connected with the Merchants Retail Collecting Agency for some time, died December 22, 1893, aged twenty-four years. He is supposed to have been murdered, as his body was found in the Chicago river in March, 1894. Robert C. has for several years been employed in the Sauk county institutions of which his father has charge. All of the children received good high school educations. In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Andrus are Unitarians, and in his social relations he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not a politician in the sense of office seeking, though he has held a number of township offices.

Since December, 1891, Mr. and Mrs. Andrus have been in charge of the Sauk county poor farm and insane asylum and have wrought many remarkable reforms in the conduct of those institutions and in their equipments. The county farm comprises three hundred and twenty acres of land, one-half of which is covered with timber, and from this five hundred cords of wood are cut and used annually. Since our subject took charge the buildings have been more than doubled in size, and many conveniences and improvements have been introduced. An admirable system of water works and electric lights have been fitted up and the work of carrying on the institution has been greatly simplified, while adding very much to the comfort and convenience of both inmates and employes. Telephone connection has been established with the city of Reedsburg, five miles distant. There is an average of forty inmates in the county house and one hundred in the asylum, patients from six other counties being accommodated in the latter institution. The most noteworthy feature of the establishment is the uniform quiet and harmony which prevails among the inmates. Both Mr. and Mrs. Andrus have the peculiar faculty of securing the confidence and exerting a powerful influence over the unfortunates placed in their charge. The patients are allowed the utmost liberty and take pride in meriting the confidence reposed in them. Doors are never locked night or day, and force is very rarely required to carry out the rules of the establishment. In this respect the Sauk county asylum is a model of its kind. Though many insane patients are pronounced incurable when returned from the state hospital at Mendota, a number have been practically cured by the humane methods practiced by Mr. and Mrs. Andrus. Religious services are conducted regularly, and though attendance is not compulsory, most of the inmates participate. There are some talented musicians among them and the exercise of this and other wholesome amusements is encouraged.

HON. WINSLOW BULLEN.

This gentleman, whose home is in Arlington, Columbia county, cannot rightfully be omitted from any list pretending to recapitulate the names of the honored and helpful citizens of Columbia county. He has been an industrious and upright farmer here for many years. He has taken an active part in public affairs, and his actions have been determined by motives of right and public welfare. He has dealt in trade and conducted a considerable commercial establishment, and his reputation as a business man is unblemished. He has been a member of the general assembly of the state of Wisconsin, and his vote and voice were always for higher and better public interests.

Winslow Bullen was born in Oswego county, New York, April 27, 1826, and is a son of David and Jane (Murdie) Bullen, the former being of English descent and the latter Scotch. The grandfather of the subject of this article, Captain Bullen, was an officer in the American Revolutionary forces, and the family traces its ancestry back to Queen Anne Boleyn. David Bullen and family came west in 1836. He made the journey overland in the winter in a covered sleigh, while his family followed by boat to Milwaukee, and there the boat drifted ashore in a storm. From there they proceeded by wagon to Pike River, Kenosha county, where Mr. Bullen had settled. They remained there, doing fairly well until 1850, when Mr. Bullen moved himself and family to Washington county. In 1857 Mrs. Bullen died in that county, and her death broke up the home. Mr. Bullen came to Arlington, where his sons were already settled, and made his home with them until his death in 1870. He was the father of three girls and five boys: James, deceased; Winslow, the subject of this narrative; Jane married Nelson Hull, and has her home in Marathon county, Wisconsin; David, Arlington; Mary became Mrs. Brown and is now dead; William lives at Sioska, Wisconsin; and Sarah is Mrs. Westcott, of Marathon county.

When Mr. Bullen came to Wisconsin Milwaukee had but one house with a shingled roof, and Racine was but a collection of huts. He was then about ten years old and had attended school in New York. So wild and unsettled a region as Wisconsin at that time could afford little or no opportunity for school work for some years. Finally there was a select school opened near his home in Kenosha county, which he was glad to attend. He remained at home and worked with his father until he was about twenty-eight years of age, when he bought a quarter-section of land in Washington county, to which he devoted himself for some years. He also purchased a hundred and twenty acres of especially choice land in the town of Arlington, and he made it his home in 1856. Here he lived and labored until 1882, when he moved into the village of Arlington, and entered into a store, and established quite a reputation as an honorable and upright tradesman. He has now given up active business labors, and is spending his last days in peace and quiet among the neighbors and scenes of his most busy day.

Mr. Bullen and Salina F. Gilmore were married November 27, 1852. She was a daughter of Kelsey and Clarinda (Hinsdale) Gilmore, natives of Vermont, who came to Kenosha county at an early date. Mr. Gilmore died April 21, 1850, and his wife, October 29, 1846. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom have passed over to join the great majority. Mr. and Mrs. Bullen have had five children, all of whom are living: Sarah Ellen, William Kelsey, David Murdie, Mary Eleanor and Jennie Elmira. They all reside in Arlington. Mr. Bullen is a Republican through and through and has held many public offices. He has been town clerk and was chairman of the town board some four or five years; and in 1869 was elected to the state legislature from the second assembly district of Columbia county. During his term the important questions of the removal of the capital to Milwaukee and the control of the Eau Claire river came up, and he was much interested in the result, as important interests depended upon the outcome. William Price, afterwards a member of congress, was a colleague of his at that time. He has taken an active part in public labors, and has been a leading man in his community. Very largely a self-educated man, by his native force of character and executive ability he has made himself felt in the county.

NED C. WOOD.

Among the sturdy, energetic and successful farmers of Adams county, who thoroughly understand the vocation which they follow and are consequently enabled to carry on their calling with profit to themselves, is the subject of this sketch, who is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Springville township.

Mr. Wood was born in Ludlowville, Tompkins county, New York, August 4, 1851, a son of Amasa and Isabella (Clark) Wood, prominent citizens of that county, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of furniture. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Clark, was a quartermaster in the war of 1812, and the great-grandfather, Colonel John Harper, served with distinction as a colonel in the Revolutionary war. The latter was very wealthy.

During his boyhood Ned C. Wood received a good common-school education, and he worked in his father's furniture shop until sixteen years of age, when he came to Wisconsin, locating in Friendship, Adams county, May 4, 1868. After living with his brother-in-law, J. W. Shaw, for a short time, he worked for James Hinman, a well-known farmer, for several years, during which time by industry and economy he managed to save some money. Later he spent several years on the J. P. Shultz farm, and had charge of the Shaw farm one year. At different times he lived on other farms, and in 1887 purchased the Murray Hay farm at Twin Valley, upon which he has made many improvements and which he now successfully operates.

Mr. Wood was married, September 17, 1879, to Miss Anna E. Cook, who was born near Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York, May 24, 1857, a daughter of Ora and Rosella (Donaldson) Cook. The Cooks were land owners and well-to-do farmers of Steuben county, and people of prominence in the community. Mrs. Wood's father was born in New York, and when four years old Mrs. Wood came to Wisconsin with her mother, locating at Billings Ferry, Adams county. Her mother lived on the Hinman farm for a time, in a house on the west side of the road, and then bought property in Olin. She died May 29, 1869, and the daughter, now Mrs. Wood, then made her home with James Hinman. She attended the country school and the high school of Kilbourn City, and at the age of seventeen began teaching school in Twin Valley. Later she taught in several different counties and successfully followed that pursuit for six years. Our subject and his wife have two children: Glen C., born May 20, 1881, and John F., born May 12, 1891. The former is now in Delton, Sauk county.

Politically Mr. Wood affiliates with the Republican party and he has capably filled several township and school offices. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife are charter members of the Dells Home Forum, No. 1813, of which he was elected treasurer, but declined to serve. Mrs. Wood has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since seventeen years of age and has served as superintendent of the Sabbath school, in which position she has done much toward starting the young in the right course. She ever takes an active and prominent part in all church work, and she and her husband well merit the high regard in which they are uniformly held.

HON. JOHN KELLOGG.

Perhaps no man in Reedsburg is better known or more highly esteemed than the present postmaster, John Kellogg, who has resided at that place for nearly half a century and from time to time has been prominently identified with a number of the most important industries of that progressive city. He has also taken quite an active and influential part in public affairs, and has been honored with a number of responsible offices.

He was born in Dix, Steuben county, New York, December 11, 1833, a son of George and Hannah (Kellenger) Kellogg. His paternal grandfather, John Kellogg, lived and died on a farm in Cornwall, Connecticut, and filled numerous local offices. His ancestors came from England to the new world and settled in Boston during the earlier days of the colony. The father of our subject was a native of Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut, removed to New York about 1830, and in 1850 came to Wisconsin. After one season spent in Whitewater, he took up his residence in Reedsburg, and about 1860 removed to a farm in Sumner township, Sauk county, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, dying in February, 1899, at the extreme old age of ninety years. Politically he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was a man of decided views, was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife and the mother of our subject was born near the head of the Cayuga Lake, in Cayuga county, New York, and died in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, in 1853, at the age of forty-one years.

John Kellogg came with his parents to Reedsburg and completed his education in its public and select schools. He continued to assist his father in the operation of the home farm until the fall of 1857, when he opened a restaurant and grocery in Reedsburg, which he successfully conducted for a time. Later he became a partner with A. L. Harris in a general mercantile store, and on selling his interest in 1880 he purchased the Reedsburg Flouring Mills, which he carried on for several years with marked success. In 1882 he also became one of the partners in the Reedsburg Building & Lumber Company, and built a planing-mill on their property, but some time later the plant and a quantity of their lumber was destroyed by fire at considerable loss. After rebuilding the mill, Mr. Kellogg sold out to the present proprietors. Subsequently ill health prevented him from engaging in active business for some years.

On the 1st of January, 18—, Mr. Kellogg was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Chandler, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, who was born near Lake George, New York, and they have become the parents of two children, namely: Hettie M., now the widow of Bertine Pew and a resident of Reedsburg; and Iva M., wife of A. K. Kellogg, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. The family hold membership in the Methodist church of Reedsburg, which Mr. Kellogg assisted in organizing. He was one of the chief contributors to the erection of the present house of worship, and has also given liberally to the building of all other churches of Reedsburg. Socially he is an honored member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order of that city, for many years was secretary of the former branch; and also belongs to St. John's Commandery, K. T., and has been financier of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for some years past.

Mr. Kellogg's political support is always given the men and measures of the Republican party, and on its ticket was elected to the general assembly in 1873, in which august body he served for one term with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was a member of the Republican county committee during the Greenback campaigns of 1876 and 1878, and has always worked effectively for the interests of his party. In 1868 he was first appointed postmaster of Reedsburg by President Grant and held the office until 1873, when he resigned in favor of A. L. Harris. He was again appointed to the same position in 1884, but was removed as an "offensive partisan" by President Cleveland the following year. In June, 1898, he again took the office and is its present incumbent. When he first took charge of the same, in 1868, he was able to transact all the business alone, but two assistants are now required. He has been called upon to fill a number of town and village offices, including that of justice of the peace, which he held for four or five years, resigning upon his last appointment as postmaster. While in that office he did most of the justice business in the city, was absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties, and favor could not tempt him from the straight path. His public and private life are above reproach, for his career has ever been one characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty.

CAPTAIN GIDEON LOW.

Among the gallant officers of the United States army, who were successfully placed in command of Fort Winnebago during the maintenance of the garrison at that place, none are more kindly remembered by their contemporaries and none perhaps are better entitled to honorable mention in the annals of Columbia county than Captain Gideon Low.

He was born in Ulster county, New York, November 15, 1779, and died at Portage May 8, 1850. At an early age he entered the United States regular army and was commissioned an ensign June 1, 1812. He served with distinction through the war of 1812-15, being promoted to second lieutenant of the Twenty-second Infantry in April, 1813, and ten months later became first lieutenant. He was wounded in an engagement on Lake Ontario, receiving a scar which he bore to his grave. After the war his company was disbanded and he spent about three years in private life at Easton, Pennsylvania.

In 1819 he was reinstated in the army and ordered to St. Louis. During the next nine years he was successively stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Ft. Edwards, Ft. Armstrong and Fort Snelling. In August, 1828, he received a captain's commission and the same year was ordered to Green Bay. He made the trip to that place from St. Louis with his wife and two daughters in a small boat, going by way of "The Portage," which at that time could have been the habitation of no more than a few Indian traders, and probably was not the home of a single white woman.

In 1831 Captain Low was ordered to Fort Winnebago, the construction of which had been commenced the previous year, but it was not completed when he arrived. Here he served under Major Plimpton and other officers and eventually succeeded to the command himself.

During the Black Hawk war he saw considerable active service, and was sent at one time to reinforce Fort Atkinson while the notorious Sac chief was operating in that vicinity. It would probably be impossible to write a better account of life at the Fort than the description by Mrs. Kinzie in her famous book, "Wau-Bun."

Among Captain Low's associates here were a number of men who afterwards achieved great distinction in both the United States and Confederate armies, as well as in civil life. February 29, 1840, he resigned his commission and spent the balance of his days in practical retirement. When the Winnebago Portage began to develop as a place of some commercial importance, Captain Low realized the need of a place of entertainment for travelers, and in 1838 he built the "Franklin House," the first regular hotel in the place. It was long famous as a place of entertainment and social intercourse. A store and postoffice were connected with the establishment and it was also used as a court house and for the transaction of other public business, until better accommodations could be provided.

Captain Low also speculated to some extent in lands, but was never very successful as a business man, being too free-hearted and hospitable to thrive in the capacity of landlord, and often extended shelter to people from whom he never expected to receive any remuneration. He was ever fearless in the discharge of his duty, whether of a military or a civil nature.

Captain Low was first married July 14, 1805, to Melissa Scriber, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York. She died a few years later, leaving one son, Jacob, who became a prominent citizen of Columbia county, also a daughter, Mary Ann, who married, first, Captain Thomas Winship (by whom she had one son, George Henry Winship), second, John Schaumberg.

On August 10, 1815, Captain Low was married to Miss Margaret C. Foulk, daughter of Stephen Foulk and Sarah (DeLap)

Foulk, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Two daughters were born of this union, Margaret Foulk (now Mrs. Charles Temple), of Chicago, and Elizabeth Missouri (Mrs. Henry Merrell), both of whom are now deceased.

MARVIN E. LATHROP.

Marvin E. Lathrop, whose pleasant home is in the town of Colburn, where he has a fertile and well-cultivated farm on section 12, near the postoffice of Hancock, is one of the successful agriculturists of Adams county, and he has been identified with its interests for many years. He is a native of the state, and was born in the town of Ontario, Waushara county, March 29, 1850. He is therefore in the very prime of his manly powers, and though fifty years have passed away, still the natural fire of his youth is not abated nor his strength exhausted.

Mr. Lathrop comes of good old American stock, his ancestral lines running back into old colony times. Ira R. Lathrop, his father, was born in Genesee county, New York, March 21, 1823, and his mother, Avis Alvira Foster, in the town of Greenwich, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, May 14, 1830. They were married September 1, 1847, in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and at once took a prominent position in the community, a position they always maintained. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Marvin, their eldest child, is the subject of this sketch. Annie is the wife of S. E. Brown, a prominent farmer and leading citizen of Brown county, Kansas. Frank moved to Emmett county, Iowa, where he has long been recognized as an upright and worthy citizen and a most capable farmer. His wife was known when a girl as Louisa Jenkins. Edgar married Mary Davis, and lives in Washington county, Kansas. He had his home for a time in Brown county, of that state. Charles found his wife, Kate Ames, at Burnett, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and was long a resident of this state, but is now register of deeds at Algona, Iowa. Of these four boys, widely scattered and exposed to the temptations of frontier life, it is somewhat remarkable that they have all grown to middle age without one of them so much as learning the taste of malt or spirituous liquors. It is a fact that speaks well for the high moral character of the home in which they were nurtured. The paternal Lathrop accompanied his father and mother to Indiana when he was only twelve years old, and remained with them until he attained his majority. He was strong and sturdy, not afraid of hard work, a fact evidenced by his entering the Wisconsin pine woods, following a lumberman's career for the winter. In 1846 he made his home in Green Lake county (then Marquette), where he lived for more than thirty years. In 1879 he removed to Adams county, where he took possession of a choice farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which still continues to be his home. Throughout his life he has been an active and intelligent farmer. His upright character and manifest ability have always commanded respect, and his neighbors have repeatedly commanded his services in public position. For many years he was a member of the board of supervisors of the town of Berlin, Green Lake county. He was also treasurer of Leola township, Adams county, one year. His father, Abiel Lathrop, was a miller in early life, and followed his trade in Connecticut, his native state. When somewhat advanced in years he removed to Indiana, took up a farm, and died after a long and godly life. He was for many years a deacon in the close communion Baptist church, and was always found on the side of right.

Marvin Lathrop came to Adams county in 1871, and from that time he has been an honored resident of the county. Miss Orvilla A. Flyte became his wife, January 21, 1871, and has proved everything that a loyal and devoted wife should be. Mr. Lathrop was county surveyor for nearly twenty years, and has also served on the county board. It is also worthy of note that there has not been a year since he entered the county that he has not held some town office of more or less importance. He lives on the old home farm, and in its management displays both industry and a comprehensive knowledge of the possibilities of the agricultural world. Here he has a good house, a large barn and ample outbuildings, and at the present moment has some ninety acres under cultivation. He gives much attention to the raising of high-grade Jersey cattle, and has won considerable distinction as a breeder of desirable stock. He is a Republican, and a prominent Mason. He was a charter member of the Edwards Lodge, No. 268, at Hancock, and with his wife belongs to the Eastern Star. He is now master of the local lodge, and has long been a faithful worker in the order. They are the parents of one child, Harry A., and have many friends in the community.

HENRY STECKELBERG.

Henry Steckelberg is entitled to prominent mention among the progressive farmers of Sauk county. He has spent the greater part of his life in that region, and his labors for the advancement of the community in which he has chosen his home make him one of the prominent and respected citizens. He is a son of the German Empire, but gives his services for the cause of his adopted land, and in every possible way has aided in transforming the wilderness which first met his eye into a pleasant and beautiful farming country. He has a home of more than usual comforts in Westfield township, and his residence is on section 27.

Our subject was born in Kirchweihe, Hanover, Germany, November 14, 1850, and was a son of Jahn G. and Mary (Lichte) Steckelberg, who were natives of the same locality. His mother died in her native land, at the age of forty-six years. The father was a farm laborer in Germany and came to the United States in 1868, and settled in Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he died in Westfield township in 1887, aged sixty-six years.

At the age of eighteen years our subject came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, since which time he has lived in Westfield township. He attended school two winters in Lodi, and soon acquired a knowledge of American ways and customs and the English language. He purchased his present farm about seven years after coming to the county, and at the time there were but four or five acres of the land cleared for cultivation. He is now the possessor of two hundred and forty acres of land, and has about one hundred and sixty acres cleared and tillable. He erected a commodious and substantial brick house in 1884, and in 1896 built one of the largest barns in the county. It measures 40x104 feet and has a basement under the entire structure. He makes stock raising and dairying the features of the place, and does not engage extensively in grain raising.

Mr. Steckelberg was married January 24, 1874, to Catharine Meyer, daughter of George and Catharine (Freese) Meyer. Mrs. Steckelberg was born in Repdorf, Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States in company with her parents in 1872.

The family settled in Westfield township, where the parents still reside. Six children, two of whom died in infancy, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steckelberg, the four surviving children named as follows: Henry; Ida, now Mrs. Herman Licht, of Westfield township; Emma; and Rosella.

The family are connected with the Lutheran Zion church, of Westfield, and Mr. Steckelberg is an elder of the society. He is a man of great force of character and under his charge many of the substantial new bridges have been built and other improvements made in the highways of the township. He has served as chairman of the township board since 1891, and his efficient service is appreciated by the citizens of his community. Politically he is a Democrat, and stands firmly for the principles of his party.

FREMONT JAY CROSS.

Fremont Jay Cross, a well-known business man of Cambria, is a native of the Badger state and traces his lineage from some of the oldest families in the United States. A number of his progenitors have won distinction in professional and military circles and their record as a whole is one to which any citizen might point with pardonable pride.

Mr. Cross was born in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, January 9, 1857. His parents were William Wallace and Jane H. (Strong) Cross and his paternal grandparents were Levi and Loa (Johnson) Cross. Levi Cross was an industrious farmer, who lived and died in Jefferson county, New York. He was remotely of English lineage, but the exact time of the emigration of the family to America is unknown. Loa Johnson represented the seventh generation of her family in this country, being descended from John Johnson and his wife, Susanna, who came from Hern Hill, county of Kent, England, and settled at Andover, Massachusetts, previous to the year 1635. Their posterity is now scattered through nearly every state in the Union, and in many other places. Among the number may be mentioned Professor Osgood Johnson, who was principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, from 1833 to 1837, Josiah Johnson, grandfather of Mrs. Loa Cross, served as a lieutenant in the Sixteenth Company, Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, during the Revolutionary war and his son, Othniel, father of Mrs. Cross, was a captain of infantry during the war of 1812. William W. Johnson, a brother of Mrs. Cross, was commissioned a lieutenant of Massachusetts militia in 1836, but as far as known was never called into active service. This gentleman, who is still living, is distinguished for his literary tastes. He has prepared a volume of family genealogy, to which we are indebted for much of the information contained in this article. He is a remarkably fine penman, as shown in a letter written to the subject of this notice when he was eighty-two years of age. In this letter he gives the following description of the coat of arms granted to William Johnson, B. D. "Ar, a chev. az. between three Pheons gu. On a chief of the second an open book representing the Holy Bible ppr. edged and sealed or., thereon inscribed Proverbs XXII, verse 6, between two crosses flory of the last. Crest: a Pheon as in the arms, surmounted by a star of eight points or."

William W. Cross was born at Rossie, Jefferson county, New York. In 1849 he came to Wisconsin and located at North Greenfield, near Milwaukee, where he carried on a blacksmith shop for over forty years, dying there in December, 1897, at the age of sixty-four years. He inherited the patriotic instincts of his ancestors, and when the great Civil war broke out promptly offered his services and spent two years in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, at the end of which time he was discharged owing to disabilities. He had four brothers, each of whom did military service for two years or more during the same conflict. Mrs. Jane H. Cross is now living in Cambria, at the age of sixty-four years. She was born in Onondaga county, New York. Her father, Reuben Strong, was probably of English descent. His wife, Parmelia (Fuller), was of Dutch lineage. This family came to Wisconsin in 1836, settling at Greenfield, where they were among the earliest pioneers. Two brothers of Mrs. Cross served in the Union army during the Civil war, a third being too young for military duty at that time. Mrs. Cross is the mother of two sons and one daughter: the latter, Emma Loa, became the wife of Edwin A. James, of Brandon, Wisconsin, and Clarence was accidentally killed by a train of cars while crossing the tracks near his home at Greenfield. This sad event occurred in 1897, when he had reached the age of twenty-seven years.

Fremont Jay Cross, who is the eldest and only survivor of his father's family, attended the public school at Greenfield and at an early age began to manifest an aptitude for fine mechanical work. When twenty years of age he went to Milwaukee and studied dentistry with Dr. David Ritchey. With the exception of a few years he has practiced his profession since that time; he also learned the jeweler's trade, which was more to his taste. After working a few years at McHenry, Illinois, and elsewhere, in 1883 he located in Cambria, bringing the first stock of jewelry to that village, where he continues to be the only workman in that line. He had been here but a short time when he resumed the practice of dentistry and still carries on the two occupations conjointly, his skill in both pursuits having attracted a liberal patronage.

In 1879 Mr. Cross was married to Miss Ella E. James, daughter of John T. and Eliza (Braithwaite) James, of Greenfield, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. James came to that place from England. One son and three daughters brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cross, named, respectively: Wilfred James, Cordello Eliza, Ethelyn Jane and Elva Enola. Wilfred J. is now his father's assistant in the jewelry store, for which he evinces a decided taste. Mr. Cross is identified with the Masonic fraternity and is a past master of Cambria Lodge, No. 152. He is also connected with the local organizations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Modern Woodmen of America. A Republican in sentiment, he attends numerous political gatherings, but sometimes supports worthy candidates with whom he disagrees in matters of national policy. He has several times been elected a member of the village board of trustees and has also served as president of that body. He has also been a member of the county board of supervisors and is the present treasurer of the village.

DAVID THOMPSON BONNELL.

David Thompson Bonnell, one of the most popular public officials of Adams county, was born in Mendon, Morris county, New Jersey, July 11, 1849. For nearly half a century he has been a resident of Adams county, and enjoys a large acquaintance and the respect of the entire community.

Mr. Bonnell was the youngest son born to Charles Pinkney and Jane (Garrabrant) Bonnell. His father was a brick mason and plasterer by trade, and followed it in Newark, New York, Brooklyn, and other cities of the east, and in 1853 moved to Wisconsin, settling on his farm in Adams county, and plying his trade in the town. He laid the foundation of several of the first buildings in Kilbourn, and was forced to abandon that line of work on account of an injury received by falling from a scaffold. He died November 14, 1876, aged seventy-one years. He led an honorable and useful life and was respected where he made his home. The mother of our subject was born in Morris county, New Jersey, and her ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of that state. Her death occurred in June, 1872, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bonnell reared a family of ten children, nine sons and one daughter. Seven sons served in the Civil war, and their service aggregated over nineteen years. John W. died in Detroit, Minnesota, in 1899; Charles H., deceased, the only one of the sons who did not enter the service; William T., deceased; Cornelius, of Rochester, New York, wounded in the knee at Fredericksburg; Aaron H., killed in the battle of Antietam, July 24, 1864; Edward J., wounded at Marietta, Georgia, now residing in Tomah, Wisconsin; Octavius, of Blanchard, North Dakota; Sarah J., now Mrs. Edward Lawrence, of Wonewoc, Wisconsin; and David T., our subject. One other son died in childhood. Four of the sons, John W., Cornelius, Edward J., and Octavius, re-enlisted as veterans, after the expiration of their first terms of service.

David T. Bonnell attended the public schools, and later Brunson Institute, at Point Bluff, and resided on the farm with his parents until he enlisted, July 24, 1864, in Company E, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was in the army of the Potomac and in active service through the closing campaigns of the war, at Petersburg, and Weldon R. R., and was discharged July 26, 1865. After the war he engaged in lumbering on the Wisconsin river for several years, and then followed the carpenter's trade fourteen years. He then purchased a dairy farm near Point Bluff, comprising two hundred and two acres, which he improved and still owns. He was elected county registrar in the fall of 1898, since which time he has been a resident of Friendship.

Our subject was married October 3, 1869, to Marilla Morris, a native of New York, and a daughter of Morgan L. and Marilla (Butler) Morris, of Adams county. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell are the parents of two children: Alfred L., a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; and Bertha Winifred, now Mrs. William Graves, of Hancock, Wisconsin. Mr. Bonnell is an honored member of Badger Post, G. A. R., and Quincy Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the movements of his party. He has filled the office of town clerk in Springville township for many years, and is always awake to the general welfare of his community.

DANIEL S. HASKINS.

Daniel S. Haskins, a representative farmer and leading citizen of Richfield township, Adams county, Wisconsin, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, September 28, 1843, and is a son of Allen and Eleanor (Schrever) Haskins, the former a native of Vermont, born 1789, and the latter in Oswego county, New York. The father, who was also a farmer by occupation, came to Wisconsin in 1855, and took up his residence on Burr Oak Prairie, Adams county, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Daniel S. Haskins, of this review, was reared in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day, and since attaining to man's estate has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, now owning and operating a good farm of eighty acres in Richfield township, Adams county. He was married, July 27, 1871, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Parks, of Richfield township, a daughter of William and Mary (Mead) Parks, the former a native of Germany, the latter of New York. Her father gave up his life for his adopted country in the Civil war, being killed at the battle of Shiloh. He had enlisted in the fall at Richford, Waushara county, Wisconsin, in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Haskins have two children: Henry wedded Mary A. Burdick and lives in Richfield township, Adams county; and Emma, wife of Charles Payne, who is living on the home farm in the same township.

The Haskins family has been well represented in the wars of this country and has been noted for its patriotism and loyalty. Our subject's father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his grandfather, John Haskins, valiantly fought for the freedom of the colonies during the Revolutionary war. The latter was thrown from a horse and killed. Our subject was one of the boys in blue during the Civil war, enlisting August 8, 1864, in Company K, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Thomas Marsdin. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and spent the winter of 1864-65 in the ditches in front of Petersburg. They began the siege five hundred strong, but when the fort surrendered only eighty were able to engage in active duty. When the war ended and his services were no longer needed, Mr. Haskins was honorably discharged June 2, 1865. He is an ardent Republican in politics, and gives his support to every enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit.

WILLIAM HENRY YOUNG.

William Henry Young, a prominent representative of the agricultural interests of Reedsburg township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, was born in Minden, Montgomery county, New York, May 10, 1824, and is a son of John Christian and Hannah (Dingman) Young, also natives of the Empire state, born in Minden and Kinderhook, respectively. Our subject's great-grandfather, Godfrey Young, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, served his king as collector of tithes, and his discharge, signed by the king, is still preserved by our subject. About the middle of the eighteenth century he came to America and settled in Montgomery county, New York, becoming one of the pioneers of that region. He and four of his sons, Christian, Godfrey, John and Daniel, served through the French and Indian war and also fought in the Revolution for the independence of the colonies. Godfrey Young, Jr., the grandfather of our subject, was wounded at the battle of Oriskany and died from the effects of the same forty years later. A fowling piece, which he captured during the war from an Indian sharpshooter, who had been armed by the English, is also in the possession of our subject. John C. Young, the father, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of Sacket Harbor. During his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1856 he came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and lived near Reedsburg until called from this life in February, 1877, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife passed away two or three years previously at the age of eighty-four. Her father was John Dingman, a farmer, who had descended from an old Dutch family of New York.

In early manhood, William H. Young, of this review, went to Springfield Stone Mills, New York, where he worked as a stone mason and carpenter until coming to this state in 1854. He lived for a short time in Whitewater and other places, but in January, 1855, came to Reedsburg, and the following year purchased eighty acres of his present farm in Reedsburg township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his energies with marked success. As his financial resources have increased he has extended the boundaries of his farm from time to time until he now has two hundred acres of valuable land under a high state of cultivation and well improved.

In December, 1856, Mr. Young married Miss Adelaide Crawford, a daughter of James Crawford, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, who was from Ohio. She died in July, 1860, at the early age of twenty-four years, leaving one son, Clarence Orville, now a resident of Wigg, Minnesota. Mr. Young was again married in 1862, his second union being with Miss Lydia Dewey, a native of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Henry Dewey, of Reedsburg. Two children have been born to them, namely: George; and Winnie, now the wife of Albert Ninnaman, of Ironton, Wisconsin.

During the Civil war Mr. Young served for a time in the quartermaster's department as a carpenter at Little Rock, Arkansas, but becoming disgusted with the dilatory tactics of the office he resigned. In politics he has always been a pronounced Democrat, and for several years he has served as a member of the town board of supervisors and as chairman of the same for two years. He has ever taken a deep and commendable interest in public affairs, and was very active in the management of the Reedsburg Grange, P. of H., while that organization existed. For a quarter of a century he has affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, having united with the order at Stone Mills, New York, and he is now a prominent and honored member of Reedsburg Lodge, F. & A. M., and Reedsburg Chapter, R. A. M., having filled the principal offices in the former. He is supposed to be the oldest Mason in Wisconsin, and is a man highly respected by all who know him.

ADELBERT EDWARDS, M. D.

Adelbert Edwards, M. D., was born near Elmira, Chemung county, New York, November 22, 1860. He is a son of David B. and Amanda (Ketchum) Edwards, and on the paternal side is doubtless of English or Welsh lineage.

David B. Edwards is a native of New York. In the early 'sixties he came to Wisconsin and lived on a farm in Adams county until 1889, when he went to Phillips county, Kansas, where he still resides at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died soon after their removal to that state, aged about seventy years.

Adelbert Edwards spent most of his early life in Adams county, Wisconsin, developing a rugged constitution, for the formation of which the climate and environment of the Badger state seem to be peculiarly adapted. After leaving the public schools he spent two years at the State Normal School at Oshkosh and devoted four or five years more to teaching in Adams county. He began to study the healing art with Dr. Jenkins, of Kilbourn, and, after a time, went to Thayer, Kansas, where he was associated in practice with Dr. Houston. He applied himself to the work with considerable zeal and enthusiasm and, with a view to fitting himself thoroughly for the art, took a course at the Medical school of the Iowa University at Iowa City, graduating in 1885. He then engaged in practice at Kingston, Wisconsin, and later located at Plainfield, in the same state. Desiring to perfect himself in the profession, he went to Rush Medical College, Chicago, and received a diploma from that famous institution in 1889. At that date he located in Sauk county, opening an office first at Loganville. From there he removed to Lime Ridge, where he practiced for three years, also conducting a drug store. His growing patronage admonished him to seek a wider field for its development and, in 1894, he opened an office at Reedsburg where he has since pursued a general practice. He keeps fully abreast of the latest developments in medical science and for a dozen years past has taken post-graduate courses semi-annually, making a special study of surgery, gynecology and diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Having a practical, as well as a theoretical knowledge of these subjects, accounts in a measure for his remarkable success and the increasing demand for his services.

Dr. Edwards was first married to Miss Ella Jones, of Oxford, Wisconsin. She was a daughter of Norman Jones, a prominent farmer near that village, in Adams county, of whom an extended biographical notice appears elsewhere in this volume. The matrimonial joys of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards were severed by the death of the latter, which occurred in 1883. She was twenty two years of age and left one daughter, Ella M. The Doctor married Miss Nellie Jones, a sister of his first wife, and the present partner of his joys and sorrows. She has borne him two daughters, named, respectively, Ethel and Jessie, and a son, named Harvey. Dr. and Mrs. Edwards are connected with the Congregational church. Their pleasant home is a very popular resort for children, who always meet a hearty welcome there. The Doctor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a supporter of the Republican party from boyhood, but is in no sense a politician. Untiring in his professional labors and genial in disposition, he certainly merits the popularity which he has won.

HON. LEMUEL PUTNAM HINDES.

Lemuel Putnam Hindes, the present popular and capable postmaster at Lodi, Wisconsin, is a gentleman of much force of character. He has been a resident of this community for many years, and has impressed himself upon its business interests in a manner that attests his worth and integrity.

Mr. Hindes was born at Cameron, Steuben county, New York, April 3, 1848, and is a son of Dexter Henry and Sarah (Babcock) Hindes. The father was born in Otsego county, New York, October 26, 1815, and is still an active and industrious man, notwithstanding his great age. Darius Hindes, the great-grandfather of the Lodi postmaster, was in the Revolutionary army, and the musket which he carried during that war is still preserved, and is in the possession of L. P. Hindes. His son, Lemuel Hindes, the father of D. H., was born in New York, and was a farmer. D. H. Hindes became a merchant in Cameron and was very successful in his business ventures. In 1856 he came to Lodi, Wisconsin, and opened a grocery store, and built up a very extensive trade. After the passing of a number of years he found his health demanded a more vigorous and out of door life. He disposed of the store and engaged in farming for a time, and then opened a blacksmith shop in Lodi, and carried on a very extensive business. In 1888 he gave up active business, and has lived a retired life since that time, and presents a remarkable example of the retention of health and vigor to a great age. Mrs. Sarah Hindes died in Lodi, Wisconsin, in November, 1894, at the age of seventy-nine years. She was born at Exeter, Otsego county, New York, and was a daughter of Elijah Babcock, a farmer, who lived and died in that community. She was the mother of three sons and one daughter: Sherman H., a merchant in Lodi; Eliza M.

married S. A. Koonce and lives in Sharpsville, Pennsylvania; Elijah B. lives in Lodi; and L. P., who is the subject of this sketch. Elijah and Lemuel both wore Union blue, and served in the Federal armies during the war of the Rebellion. Elijah was in the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was a part of the famous Iron Brigade. He spent four years in the service, and was nine months a prisoner of war in Andersonville.

Lemuel Hindes has been a resident of Lodi since he was seven years old, and graduated from the high school of this place when he was twenty years old. His school days were broken into by service as a soldier. He enlisted August 27, 1864, as a member of Company C, Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, being just past the age of sixteen years, and was assigned to the army in the southwest. He served much of his time at Cairo, Illinois, and was discharged June 20, 1865. When he left school he took charge of his father's farm, and had become largely interested in hop culture when the great collapse came in that business in 1869. Mr. Hindes gradually worked into the produce business, bought and shipped large quantities of butter, eggs and cheese. He is still actively interested in this line. In the month of February, 1899, he disposed of his store interests, which had grown very large, and devotes himself assiduously to the duties of his official position. He has erected a number of business blocks in Lodi, and is one of the public spirited and aggressive business men of the town.

Mr. Hindes was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1896 and was an able and influential member of that body. He served on the committee on education, and largely secured the defeat of the measure to prohibit retail trading in the dairy products of the University of Wisconsin. He fought the license tax on teachers' certificates, and helped to pass the bill prohibiting railway passes to public officials. He was a member of the county board nine years and justice of the peace twenty years. In December, 1898, he was appointed postmaster, and has filled that position to the very general satisfaction of the public. He is a stanch Republican, and is regarded as one of the leading men of his party in this end of the county.

Mr. Hindes and Miss Sylva A. Sawyer were married, October 19, 1870. She was a daughter of Prescott and Zerina Sawyer, and was born in Williams county, Ohio, June 24, 1844. She died in Lodi, March 9, 1896. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a good woman in every sense of the word. She was the mother of three children: Etta Dell, the wife of C. J. Knutson; Nellie Zerina, the wife of Edmond Perry; and Edward Lemuel. They are all living in Lodi, where they were born and reared. Mr. Hindes contracted a second matrimonial alliance in May, 1898, with Mrs. Emma Du Bois, of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, the widow of Charles Du Bois. Mrs. Hindes is the daughter of John C. and Mary (Worthman) Young, and is a native of Mukwonago, Wisconsin. Her father was born in Orange county, New York, and was left an orphan when very young. He went to sea very early, and spent thirteen years on the water. He received a captain's commission, but never commanded a vessel. He married and came to Wisconsin. He located at Mukwonago, where he kept store and served as postmaster for many years. At the present time he is living at Reedsburg at the venerable age of eighty-six. For many years he took an active part in Reedsburg politics. His wife, Mary Young, died in 1880, at the age of fifty-four. She was born in Massachusetts, and was a lady of much character and many attractive traits. The present Mrs. Hindes is the mother of two sons, Floyd M. and Claude A. Du Bois, both now residing in Lodi. The late Charles Du-

Bois was born in Niagara county, New York, and died in Reedsburg, October 8, 1888, at the age of forty-two. His progenitors came from France, but have had a home in this country from the early part of the sixteenth century. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, where Mr. Hindes is a trustee. He belongs to George H. Irwin Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and also the Modern Woodmen of America.

DAVID HENRY ROBERTSON.

David Henry Robertson is one of the leading capitalists of Lodi, Wisconsin, and a representative of one of the old pioneer families which has always been influential in both Columbia and Dane counties. He was born in the town of Vienna, Dane county, Wisconsin, October 7, 1849, and is a son of David and Marietta (McIntosh) Robertson. David Robertson was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, where his father was a farmer and a dealer in cheese. He died when David was but twelve years old. The young Scotchman came to the United States in 1842, and located in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he began his career in this country by taking a place as a farm laborer. In his home country he had been engaged in mercantile business, but owing to a widespread financial depression found it impossible to maintain himself. He was obliged to begin anew in this country, and a part of the meager capital he brought with him was loaned to irresponsible parties, and became a total loss. In 1847 he bought government land to which he had made a squatter's claim two years before. From time to time he added to his real estate holdings until he was possessed of twelve hundred acres of real estate, and a large amount of personal property at the time of his death. He was eighty-one years old at the time of his death, August 21, 1895, and throughout his long and singularly successful life he was an active and vigorous man, in the best of health, and methodical in his habits. He was a stock holder in the bank at Lodi, but his chief attention was given to agriculture, and he became one of the most successful farmers of Dane county. He was able to extend valuable financial assistance to his less fortunate neighbors, but never sought to take undue advantage of their necessities. He was distinguished not only for fairness and justice but for generosity in his dealings with his debtors. His wife died March 7, 1863, at the age of thirty-four years. She was born near Bangor, Maine, and was a daughter of William McIntosh, who came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled near Mr. Robertson in the town of Arlington, Columbia county. He was interested in lumbering for a time at Wausau, Wisconsin, but kept his residence on his home farm where he died when about eighty years old. His wife, Ruth (Caleb) McIntosh, reached the age of ninety-three. She and her husband were born in Massachusetts, and were both of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. David Robertson were the parents of five children: David H.; Jennie M. (Mrs. James Baird), deceased; John A., of Lodi; William W., of Morrisonville, Wisconsin; and Frank L., deceased, of the town of Vienna. After the loss of his wife in her early youth, Mr. Robertson married Miss Hannah Thomas, a daughter of Jacob and Roxy Thomas, of the town of Dekorra. She was born in the state of New York, May 18, 1828, and is now living in Lodi with the subject of this sketch.

David H. Robertson grew to manhood on the paternal estate, and kept his home there until the spring of 1900. He attended the Lodi high school, and afterward the University of Wisconsin. He became the owner of the home farm and other lands, and as a farmer devoted himself extensively to stock breeding of all kinds. For some years past he has made a specialty of short horn cattle, and his herd is widely known as it has carried off many premiums at fairs and exhibitions, and this in competition with some of the best herds in Wisconsin. He was one of the stockholders in the defunct bank of Lodi, his interest in that institution being augmented by his share of his father's estate. He finally became president of the bank. Owing to mismanagement on the part of its previous officers, the affairs of the bank became hopelessly involved. Mr. Robertson and his colleagues decided it would be wise to suspend business after paying all the depositors in full, though this was accomplished at a heavy loss to himself and the other responsible stockholders. In 1897 he became one of the incorporators of the State Bank of Lodi, and was elected its president. Under his careful and conservative management, together with that of his colleagues, it has become one of the most solid financial institutions of Columbia county. In politics he has always been a Republican.

Mr. Robertson and Miss Daisy J. Donberg were married March 1, 1900, and immediately following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Robertson established themselves in Lodi. Mrs. Robertson was born in Wells, Minnesota, and is a daughter of George H. and Mamie A. Donberg. She is a lady of refined and cultivated tastes and many accomplishments. She and her husband attend the Presbyterian church of Lodi.

JOHN SCOTT.

John Scott, a public-spirited and enterprising member of the farming community of Columbia county, has devoted his life to the pursuit of agriculture, in which he has been very fortunate, and is now the proprietor of as good a farm as can be found within the limits of Dekorra township, where his homestead is located.

Mr. Scott is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Milwaukee, June 1, 1862, and was the son of John and Mary (Hart) Scott. His father was a native of Scotland and was born about 1810, and was a shepherd in his native country, and also dealt in sheep. He came to America in 1857, and worked in a foundry at Fall River, Massachusetts, about one year, and then went to New York City, where he married Mary Hart, in 1860. They came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the father worked for J. L. Mitchell, on the place which the government later purchased for a site for the Soldiers' Home. They came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1869, and purchased a small farm in Dekorra township, which is part of the farm now owned by our subject. Mr. Scott, Sr., died at the homestead in Dekorra township, in 1890, leaving a widow and one son, John, our subject. The mother was born in Ireland, December 26, 1817, and now resides with her son, John, at an advanced age.

Our subject has a fine estate, comprising four hundred and five acres of land, and he makes a specialty of stock raising. His farm is well kept, and evidences thrift and painstaking care. He is progressive and modern machinery and methods enter into the work incident to rural life.

Mr. Scott was married September 6, 1894, to Mary J. Murphy, daughter of Michael Murphy. Mrs. Scott was born in Buffalo, New York, September 30, 1859, and her father, Michael Murphy, was born in Ireland, and died May 11, 1887, aged seventy-three years, and her mother was born March 15, 1831, and still survives. Two sons and one daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs.

Scott, as follows: John A., born October 18, 1895; Mary J., born September 19, 1896, and Walter H., born December 27, 1899. The family are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Scott holds membership in the Order of Forresters. He is chairman of the township board, and is now chairman of the board of supervisors of Columbia county, and in all matters of a public nature holds a prominent place. He takes an active interest in the affairs of his community and is a gentleman of intelligence, and is progressive in his labors. He is a firm Republican in political belief, and works for the principles of his party. He has spent his entire life among the people of Wisconsin and they have always found him worthy of respect, and wielding an influence for good in his community. His calling is one well suited to his nature, and he is among the better class of agriculturists who have done so much to give Wisconsin a reputation as a thriving agricultural state. He has pursued the even tenor of his way, asking of no man more than was his due, and willingly according every man justice and equity, and is one of the rising young men of Dekorra township.

CHESTER JONES.

The farming community of Jackson township for many years numbered among its most esteemed members the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He now lives in practical retirement in the city of Kilbourn.

Mr. Jones was born in Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont, March 21, 1823. His parents were Asa K. and Mercy (Streeter) Jones, mention of whom will be found in the biography of Norman Jones. Chester Jones came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1848. After two years spent in Rock county, he located in Jackson township, in Adams county. He established a squatter's claim to a tract of land in 1849. At this time his nearest neighbor was seven miles distant, and in 1852, the land having been surveyed in the meantime, he purchased it from the government at the United States land office at Mineral Point. He built a log cabin on his claim, and with the oxen that had brought his movables from Rock county he made a trip to Stevens Point for lumber for roof and floor. On this trip he traveled all day until ten P. M. before seeing a house. For several years he marketed his produce at Grand Rapids, forty-five miles distant, drew his grain to Oxford to be ground, and thence to Grand Rapids, the round trip requiring five days. During nearly forty years' residence in Adams county he has witnessed wonderful development, and the improvements on his farm have kept pace with modern ideas. He is now the owner of two hundred and thirty acres of land, the value of which is enhanced by the addition of many improvements and conveniences, including first-class residence and farm buildings. Three years of this period were spent in Portage, Wisconsin, and since 1891 he has lived in retirement in Kilbourn.

Mr. Jones was married May 11, 1848, to Olive E. Williams, daughter of Josiah and Olive (Wakefield) Williams. Mrs. Jones was born in Groton, Massachusetts. She died June 25, 1851, aged twenty-two years. She was the mother of two sons: Norman M., a prominent merchant and postmaster of Friendship, Wisconsin; and Homer, who died at the age of thirteen years. In 1853 our subject married Mary E. Spaulding, the daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Gibson) Spaulding, of Pelham, New Hampshire. She died in 1884, aged fifty-five years, leaving one daughter, Cora E., now Mrs. Osborne, who lives on the homestead farm in Jackson township. Mr. Jones was married

September 3, 1891, to Mrs. Louise Seaman, widow of Andrew Seaman, and daughter of Charles and Abiah (Botsford) Clark. Mrs. Jones was born in Weedsport, Cayuga county, New York. Her childhood days were mostly spent in Connecticut, and she came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1855. They located at Packwaukee, in Marquette county. Her father died in Sharon, Connecticut, and the mother died at Packwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Presbyterian church at Kilbourn, of which he has also been a trustee. Mr. Jones takes an active interest in public affairs, and is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and has given his support to its candidates since the formation of the party.

HENRY RICH.

Fortunate is he who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. Our subject, now a leading business man of Baraboo, Wis., is blessed in this respect, for he springs from an old and prominent New England family. He traces his ancestry back to Elisha and Mary (Davis) Rich, who were married December 21, 1737. Their son, Charles Rich, was born November 9, 1738, and died August 22, 1828. He was married on the 9th of August, 1770, to Millicent Conant, who was born August 25, 1754, and died March 3, 1831.

Charles Rich, Jr., son of Charles and Millicent Rich, and grandfather of our subject, was born September 13, 1771, and died October 16, 1824. He was a leading farmer and prominent and influential citizen of Shoreham, Vt., and represented his district in Congress several terms. He was first married, February 24, 1791, to Molly Watts, who was born September 1, 1774, and died April 24, 1817. The children born of this union were as follows: Clark, born March 17, 1792, died January 13, 1852; Davis, father of our subject, is next in order of birth; Polly, born June 15, 1796, died December 14, 1820; Hiram, born September 15, 1798, died March 2, 1858; John Thurman, born October 12, 1800, died October 12, 1846; Charles, born July 30, 1802, died July 16, 1873; Quintus Cincinnatus, born September 18, 1804, died in November, 1879; Clarissa, born September 30, 1806, died December 23, 1822; Virtulon, born April 12, 1809, died January 28, 1892; Gasca, born October 13, 1811, died in 1895; and Catherine, born May 29, 1814, died in April, 1817. The father of these children was again married in 1818, his second union being with Mrs. Phœbe Hewlet, by whom he had one daughter, Harriet, who was born in April, 1824, and died in January, 1826.

Davis Rich, father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts, February 17, 1794, and when a young man located in Shoreham, Vermont, where he engaged in mercantile business and also in farming, in both of which undertakings he met with good success. In his political views he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and as one of the representative and prominent citizens of his community he served for several terms in the Vermont Legislature. His death occurred on the 23d of March, 1879. He was married December 7, 1815, to Miss Affia Wright, a daughter of Warner Wright, a prominent farmer of Shoreham. She died at that place at the age of forty-one years. In their family were the following children: Charles, born March 29, 1817, died in St. Albans, Vermont, August 27, 1889; Ellen Douglas, born February 10, 1819, died October 28, 1837; Affia, wife of Miner B. Catlin, born December 3, 1821, died in Burlington, Vermont, July 12, 1867; Clarissa, wife of John B. Wilson, born November 5, 1824, died in Lapeer, Michigan, June 16, 1894; Davis Jefferson, born January 24, 1827, died in Raleigh, North Carolina, February 16, 1869; Lucina Artemisia, born September 12, 1830, is now the widow of Archibald S. Dewey, and a resident of Burlington, Vermont; Jane Antoinette, born June 17, 1832, was a physician of New York city, where she died April 23, 1876; and Henry, our subject, is the youngest of the family. The father was again married July 17, 1845, his second union being with Mrs. Seraph S. Southmayd, and by her he had two children: Willis Bush, born April 17, 1846, still living; and Sarah Ellen, born April 17, 1846, first married John T. Rich, and second John Chadwick, and died in Shoreham, Vermont, May 12, 1891.

Henry Rich, of this review, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, September 23, 1838, and was educated in the public schools of that place and Newton Academy. Leaving home at the age of sixteen, he went to Burlington, Vermont, where he clerked in an express office for several years, and on his return to Shoreham in 1860 succeeded his father in the store. It was in 1865 that he came to Baraboo, Wisconsin, and soon afterward he purchased an interest in the Island Woolen Mills, with which he has since been connected. For a number of years past he has owned a controlling interest in the business and has practically been proprietor of what is now the leading enterprise of the place. In business affairs he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 7th of March, 1867, Mr. Rich was united in marriage with Miss Emma Leonard, a daughter of John and Artemisia (Foster) Leonard, of Chipman's Point, Vermont, and by this union has been born one son, Robert, who is now connected with the Island Woolen Mills. The family hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Baraboo, of which Mr. Rich has been a trustee for a number of years. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He is prominent in business and social circles, his pleasant manner wins him friends, and he is one of the popular and honored citizens of Baraboo.

THE ISLAND WOOLEN MILLS.

The Island Woolen Mills represent the most important manufacturing industry in the city of Baraboo, Wisconsin, and for many years past have furnished employment to many people. They have also drawn to the city many skilled workmen from a distance, and have served to increase the population of Baraboo by a most desirable class. The Baraboo river is a considerable stream the year around, and passes through the city in a succession of rapids. The most important of these are occupied by three water-power sites, all within the present limits of the city. The largest and most valuable of these is that where the Island Woolen Mills stand. The first dam at that point was built in 1840 by Abram Wood and Wallace Rowan, who put up a saw mill. This plant had varying fortunes for many years, and in 1863 gave way to a woolen mill, which was constructed and operated by M. J. Drown. The enterprise grew in importance, and Mr. Drown associated with him a Mr. Andrews, under the firm name of Drown & Andrews. After some years Mr. Andrews retired in favor of D. S. Vittum, who became the junior partner in the firm of Drown & Vittum. In 1867 a decided advance was made by Mr. Henry Rich, who purchased an interest in the plant, and organized a stock company, considerably enlarging the business. In 1873 Mr. Rich and D. S. Vittum bought out the corporation, and combined the various branches of the business under the general name of the Island Woolen Company. Two years later James A. McFetridge bought the Vittum interest and gave his personal attention to the management for many years. He died in 1893, but his heirs still retain a large interest in the mills.

The establishment is conducted under modern methods, and is one of the most important in the west outside the great cities. It employs about one hundred and fifty people, and consumes yearly more than three hundred thousand pounds of wool, much of which comes from a distance. Its goods have a high reputation and are sold throughout the United States. It is one of the most valuable enterprises of the city, and what it has done to give Baraboo and Sauk county steadiness in times of panic and peril no one can tell. Its pay roll has been large, and every month it has put into circulation a large amount of money, which has percolated through every department of trade and industry.

ELIJAH L. SHAFER.

Among the thorough and enterprising farmers of Adams county, the record of whose lives fills an important place in this volume, it gives us pleasure to commemorate the name of this gentleman. He has borne an active and prominent part in the work of developing and improving the county, and from the wild land has made for himself a most desirable farm in Jackson township.

Mr. Shafer was born in Blenheim, Schoharie county, New York, March 19, 1845, and on the paternal side is of German descent, though generations of his ancestors have resided in this country. The great-grandfather was one of General Washington's body guard in the Revolutionary war, and the grandfather, David Shafer, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The father, ——— Shafer, was one of the successful farmers of Schoharie county.

During his boyhood and youth our subject worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools of the neighborhood. At the age of eighteen he began life for himself, and with his wife's family came west, landings in Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, March 7, 1864. He located on what is now known as the Tomlinson place, and soon afterward purchased one hundred and sixty acres, now owned by Frank Davidson, which at that time was practically unimproved. He lived in the first frame house built at Davis Corners. At that place was an old log tavern known as the Downing house. It was owned by W. A. Davis, the first settler at Davis Corners, and the man who laid out several of the roads leading from the place. In 1871 Mr. Shafer sold his first place and removed to the tract now occupied by Irvin Ambler, on which he made many improvements. In 1884 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in section 31, Jackson township, upon which not a tree had been cut or an improvement made, but by diligence, perseverance and energy he has since converted one hundred acres of the amount into a fine farm, free from stumps and improved with good buildings. His place is supplied with modern machinery, and everything needed by the progressive farmer of the present day.

Mr. Shafer was married Oct. 23, 1863, to Miss Jane M. Phillips, who was born in New York city, March 10, 1846, and is of English and German descent. Her father, William J. Phillips, came to this state in 1847, and located near Davis Corners. He is still living at the advanced age of ninety years, an honored pioneer and a highly esteemed citizen of Adams county. Mrs. Shafer died at Davis Corners August 6, 1899, and was there laid to rest. To our subject and his wife were born five children: Julia L., born at Davis Corners, February 10, 1864, taught school for one year at the age of eighteen, and then married Alonzo Hosford, now a business man of Spokane Falls, Washington. George B., born November 10, 1866, married Estella Nogle, and is engaged in the laundry business with Mr. Hosford at Spokane Falls. Ida May, born April 17, 1869, who died November 2, 1889. Franklin O., born January 2, 1871, died March 26, 1872. Nellie E., born February 1, 1874, was educated in the common schools of this state and the Northern Indiana Normal School, and then began teaching at the age of eighteen, and successfully followed her profession in the public schools of Adams county and the state of Washington for seven years. She married Arthur Tyler, of Spokane Falls, Washington, July 21, 1899. William D., born March 13, 1876, was educated in the public schools and the academy at Endeavor, and lives at home with his father.

Mr. Shafer is a recognized leader in the local Republican organization, and has often represented his township in the county conventions of the party. He was also a delegate to the state convention that chose the delegates to represent the state in the national convention of 1896, and cast his vote for McKinley. He has most creditably filled a number of local offices of honor and has been officially connected with the schools of his district for over a quarter of a century, always giving his influence for good schools and competent teachers. During the Civil war, August 10, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until hostilities ceased, being mustered out June 15, 1865. He was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, the siege of Petersburg, and many skirmishes, and was at Fort Steadman at the time of the massacre.

MRS. ELLA J. MARDEN.

Mrs. Ella J. Marden, widow of the late Rev. Alfred C. Marden, belongs to that type of woman that possesses all the noble qualities of a true mother, but who has found ample time to labor in behalf of her sex and to bring the moral and intellectual standard to a much higher plane. She was born December 23, 1854, at Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, and there received her education, later attending the high school at Ironton. Mrs. Marden, whose maiden name was Fuller, was a daughter of one of the first settlers in Baraboo, who came from the east. Her father, Putnam Fuller, was a member of the firm of Fuller & Tower, which operated a foundry and iron works in Baraboo for two years. He departed this life at Ironton in 1863, mourned by many friends and acquaintances. His wife survived until 1893, when she, too, passed away in the city of Oshkosh.

February 14, 1875, was celebrated the ceremony that united Miss Ella J. Fuller and Alfred C. Marden in the holy bonds of wedlock, and their union has been blessed by the presence of a bright and interesting family of four children, whose names are as follows: Maggie M., born at Ithaca, February 18, 1876, was educated in the common schools, and later attended the Wisconsin Endeavor Academy, from which she was graduated with honor, began teaching at the age of seventeen, taught for six years, and is still an active member of the profession; Freddie B., born September 22, 1877, and died September 22, 1879; Nellie G., born August 3, 1881, and died August 3, 1884; and Katie R., born April 3, 1884, was educated in the common and high schools of Kilbourn, and is now preparing to teach.

Rev. Alfred C. Marden was born June 13, 1851, at Epsom, New Hampshire, and when six years of age he accompanied his parents, who died when he was quite young, to Richland Center, Richland county, Wisconsin. He worked for his father on the farm, and took charge of the same when he was ten years old, as his father gave his services to aid in repressing the Rebellion. Mr. Marden was graduated from the Sextonville High School, and began teaching at the age of twenty-one, in the state of Minnesota and Richland county, Wisconsin. He followed this occupation four years, and was a very successful teacher. However, feeling that this was not to be his life work, he began preparing himself for the ministry of the gospel, and devoted all his spare time and attention to acquiring the knowledge that would enable him to impress this knowledge on his fellow men. He studied for a long time, and was ably assisted in his work by the Rev. Simon Spiker, under whose tutelage he developed into an earnest and conscientious worker in the cause of Christianity. He was ordained in 1886, to preach the word of God, and to the day of his death was an active worker in the Congregational church. Prior to his entering the ministry he had been actively engaged in Sunday-school work, and for thirteen years he was superintendent of the same at Ithaca, Richland county, Wisconsin. The first charge he was intrusted with was at Neptune, Little Willow and Loyd, Richland county, Wisconsin, and during the six years which he remained on this charge he erected a church and organized a membership of eighty communicants at Neptune, also organized a church at Little Willow, with an enrolled membership of thirty-five. Called to White Creek upon a two weeks' trial, Rev. A. C. Marden afterward came upon the unanimous call of that congregation, and it was during this charge that he organized the Adams County Sunday-school Association, which society was largely due to his untiring efforts, and the success achieved cannot be overestimated. He ministered faithfully to the spiritual needs of his people and gave powerful and effective aid to all influences which work for the advancement of the community. Revered and loved by his own flock, he also won the honor and esteem of all others who watched his devotion to his noble calling, and the hard work and untiring efforts put forth by him in zealous ardor for his brethren undoubtedly shortened his life. He was a true and sincere Christian and faithfully devoted his life to the sacred cause of saving souls, and his death, which occurred without a moment's warning on February 1, 1898, at White Creek, was a sad blow to the community, and he was sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

WILLIAM WALLACE FULLER.

William Wallace Fuller, of Merrimack, Sauk county, Wisconsin, was born October 8, 1855, at Milford, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Albert Fuller and Keziah (Uda) Fuller. His father was the son of David and Sallie Fuller, and was a native of Vermont, and was born in A. D. 1829. He came into the west when about twenty years old, and settled at Milford, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and died there March 23, 1860. His grandfather, David Fuller, was born in Vermont, March, 1784, and Sallie, his wife, was born on the 1st day of May, 1792. Their union was blessed with eleven children, four of whom died in infancy; three survived them, two sons and one daughter. Albert Fuller, the father of the subject of this sketch, died when but thirty-one years of age.

W. W. Fuller grew to manhood in Jefferson county, and contracted an early marriage with Gertrude Carr, February 24, 1877. She was the daughter of James C. Carr and Mary (Crocker) Carr, of Fountain Prairie, Wisconsin. Mr. J. C. Carr was one of the early settlers of Columbia county, Wisconsin, and was familiarly known as Esquire Carr. He owned a farm just west of Fall River, in said town. He was the first county clerk in 1846, its first treasurer in 1847, and again elected county clerk in 1848. Mr. Carr was born in Laurens, Otsego county, New York, February 21, 1817, came to Wisconsin and settled at Columbus in the early '40s. He was twice married, his first wife dying in August, 1845, leaving one daughter five months old, now Mrs. C. B. Shepherd, of Winona, Minnesota.

Mary Crocker, of Columbus, became his wife in May, 1846. She is the daughter of Samuel and Mary Crocker, who became the parents of thirteen children, five daughters and eight sons. Her grandmother's maiden name was Mary Roe; her people were originally from the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Carr were blessed with six children—four daughters and two sons, Mrs. Fuller being the second child. The four youngest, two girls and two boys, are now living in Idaho.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fuller was blessed with three daughters, Hattie Margaretta, born February 29, 1880, now Mrs. Emmett Anthony, residing at Rutland, Dane county, Wisconsin; Carrie May, born June 5, 1882, is now teaching school; Edna K., born June 29, 1884, living at home.

After their marriage, in 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller rented a farm near Milford, Jefferson county, and began farming with little other capital than youth, courage and resolute spirits. There they remained four years, then moving to Sauk county, where they located on a farm two miles west of Merrimack. They purchased this place January 18, 1882, and Mr. Fuller has converted it into a valuable and productive establishment. Recently they bought another farm lying on the south side of the road, opposite the home farm, which makes it a farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres, situated on section 3, of the town of Merrimack.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller never had a son, but have devoted their means and time to the education of three daughters, charming young women, in such a manner that they would be prepared for any station in life. Some years ago they took one of the wards of the state school into their family, and they are proving a father and mother to them.

Mr. Fuller ceased his school attendance at fifteen and has largely made himself what he is, a level-headed, sensible man of business and a kind and obliging neighbor.

Mrs. Fuller taught school some years, and, with her husband, has been deeply anxious that their children should share in the intellectual privileges denied to them in their youth.

Mr. Fuller is a Republican, but takes a liberal and generous view of life, both in politics and religion. The entire family is quite in sympathy with modern spiritualism, and bears a good reputation throughout the neighborhood. They are all known as honest, respectable and progressive. Mr. Fuller has one sister and two brothers: Mary E., wife of Henry Black, of Rutland, Dane county, Wisconsin. She was born July 18, 1857. They were married July 1, 1885, and are the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Wesley Fuller was born November 11, 1859. He was married in 1882, and lives on a farm near Berlin, Wisconsin. He is the father of four children. Aberto Fuller, the younger brother, was born October 19, 1861. He married Fannie Sherman, of Windsor, Dane county, Wisconsin, and they are now living on a farm near that place, and are the parents of two daughters.

HENRY HUGH KEACH.

Henry Hugh Keach, a progressive and enterprising agriculturist, who resides in Jackson township, Adams county, Wisconsin, is one of the most intelligent representatives of the farming community for which this part of the state is justly noted. He is a son of Israel and Margaret (Cook) Keach, the fomer being a native of Madison county, New York, of French ancestry. The grandfather of our subject, Israel Keach, Sr., came to this country from Canada, settled at Unadilla, New York, at a time when that town was sixty miles from any other settlement, and endured many hardships and privations incidental to pioneer life, having been forced to live for six weeks on grain, without bread. He erected a saw mill, and did considerable lumbering business on the Susquehanna river and died at the ripe old age of ninety years.

Israel Keach, Jr., the father of our subject, was a native of Madison county, New York, where he followed the occupation of an agriculturist, and died in his native county at the age of forty-eight years. Both he and his father had been stanch members of the Democratic party, and exercised considerable influence in the local affairs of their community. Mrs. Margaret (Cook) Keach, our subject's mother, was a daughter of David Cook, who was a lifelong resident of Madison county, New York. She departed this life at the age of forty-five.

Henry Hugh Keach was born at Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, July 23, 1848. He received the rudiments of his education and passed his boyhood days in that locality, and in the fall of 1863 enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, where he remained until the term of service for that regiment had expired, when he was transferred to Company B, Ninetieth New York Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Gulf, and participated in the Red river expedition under General Banks. He was detailed to work on the dams, by which means the vessels were enabled to descend the river. In 1864 he was ordered to Washington, from thence to Pennsylvania, and then up the Shenandoah, under the famed General Sheridan, being detailed as sharpshooter on the skirmish line in the battle of Winchester. It was in this famous battle that he contracted the rheumatism, which confined him to the hospital for a time. After his recovery he was sent with his regiment to Hawkinsville, Georgia, where he remained six months, as, owing to the ravages of the Ku Klux Klan, that region was kept under martial law, and constant vigilance was necessary in preserving order in that locality. Mr. Keach received his honorable discharge from the service on the 9th of February, 1866.

H. H. Keach came to Wisconsin from New York in 1866, located in the town of New Chester, where he remained until 1884, when he took up his residence in the town of Jackson, where he has made his home ever since. He has erected a fine house, new barns, and other buildings necessary for the housing of his grain and stock, on his well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred acres are under a high state of cultivation, and, taken as a whole, presents as fine appearance as any estate in that vicinity, being well watered by the south branch of Neenah creek, which affords him ample water power for his mill. In connection with his agricultural pursuits Mr. Keach also operates a sorgham mill, manufacturing as high as three thousand gallons per annum.

On the 23rd of July, 1866, Henry Hugh Keach was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Viola Colton, a daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Colton, and a native of Unadilla, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Keach are the parents of the following children: Mary, who died in her seventeenth year; George; Lucy, now Mrs. E. Worden; Scott; Lee and John.

Mr. Keach has filled numerous offices of trust and the confidence reposed in him by his many friends and acquaintances has never been abused. Politically he is a stanch adherent to the principles of the Republican party, having been a loyal supporter of that cause since his youth. He has also been a member of the G. A. R. and the I. O. O. F., but owing to his failing health during recent years he has severed his connections with the above mentioned fraternal societies.

Mr. Keach is a man of much energy and is one of the successful and systematic agriculturists of the county. As a citizen he is loyal in his adherence to the principles of good government, and he has planted himself firmly in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

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